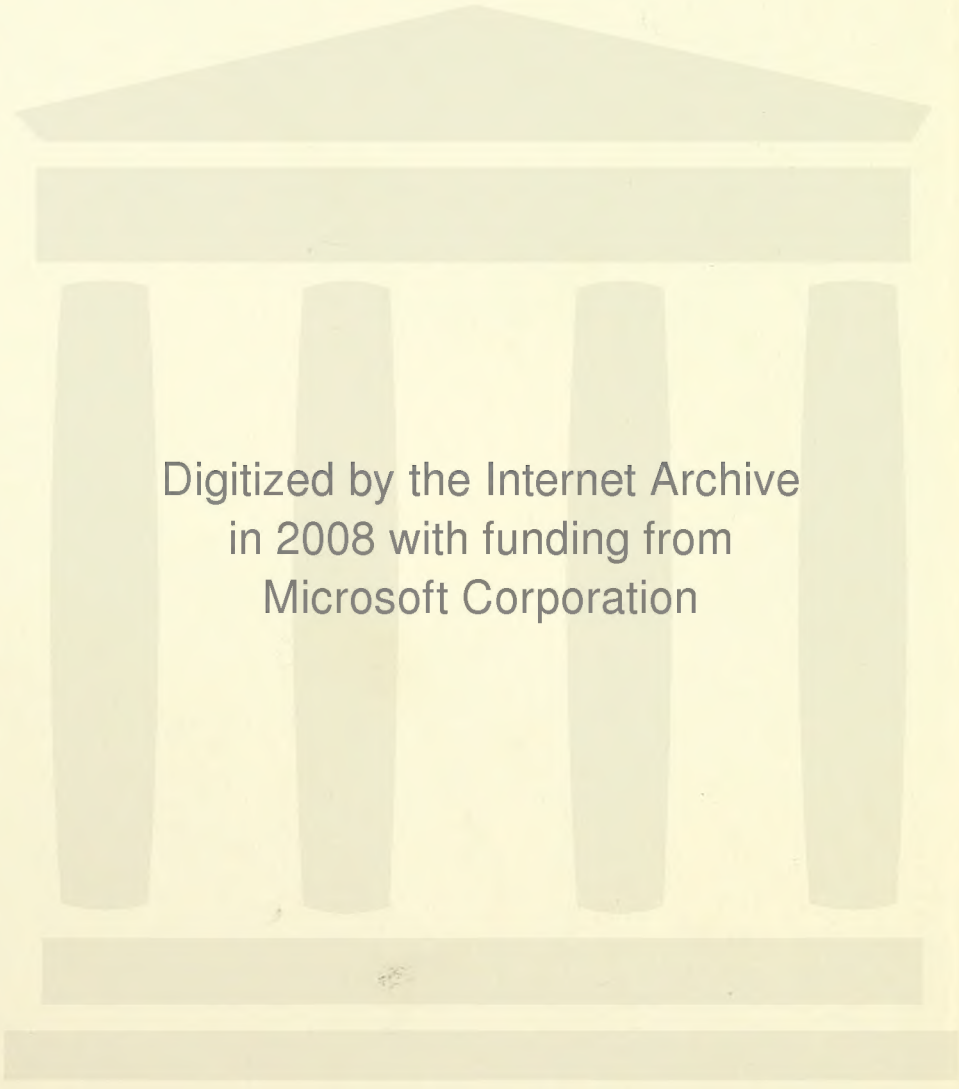
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A Standard History

of

Kansas and Kansans

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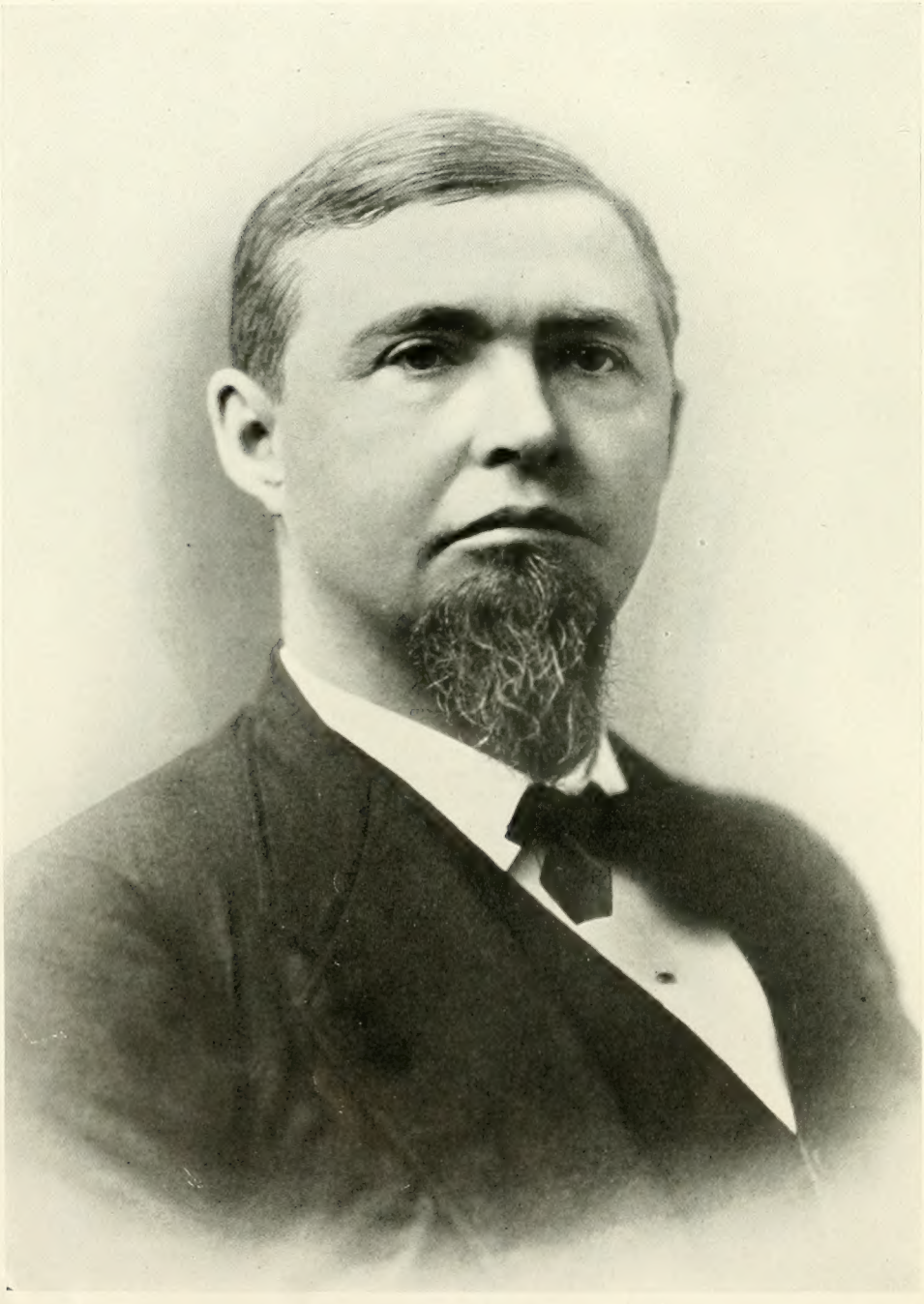
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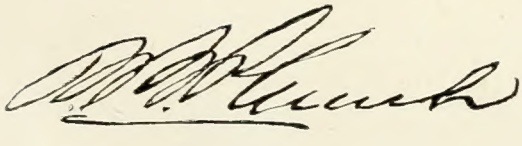
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KANSAS AND KANSANS

PRESTON B. PLUMB. In the words of his biographer, Preston B. Plumb "was a pioneer in Kansas. He was one of the founders of Emporia. He was in the Union army, and both major and lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh Kansas. He was long United States senator from Kansas. In the Senate he was one of the men who accomplished things. He was the father of the idea of the conservation of the natural resources of America. It was his law that created the National Forest Reserve and extended aid to irrigation and the reclamation of arid lands. Many of the laws on the national statute books were put there by Preston B. Plumb. He was a great man and a great Kansan."

No attempt can be made to cover fully the life of this great Kansan in a brief sketch. Here will be found only those details which are the frame work of biography and some reference to the larger work of which his life was an expression.

Preston B. Plumb was born at Berkshire, Delaware County, Ohio, October 12, 1837. His parents, David Plumb and Hannah Maria (Bierce) Plumb, were of old New England families, their respective parents having come as pioneers into Ohio. David Plumb was a wagonmaker. As a boy young Plumb put in part of his time in his father's shop. At the age of twelve, having made all the progress possible in the schools of Marysville, where the family was living at that time, arrangements were made for him to attend Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, a fine old school established and long conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. Kenyon College issued a small paper, and in the printing office of that paper young Plumb worked to support himself while attending Milnor Hall at Kenyon. He remained in college almost three years. Returning to Marysville, in Union County, he secured work as a compositor in the office of the *Tribune*, a local newspaper. A rival paper was soon established, but failed, and Mr. Plumb and another printer, J. W. Dumble, bought the office and plant, removing it to Xenia, Ohio, founding the Xenia *News*. Plumb was then about sixteen years of age. He was full of energy and enthusiasm, and had demonstrated business ability far in advance of his years.

All the Plumb family were pronounced anti-slavery people, and the community in which they lived were strongly of the same opinion. Preston Plumb never had any doubts regarding his duty, and when the Kansas conflict was inaugurated he became an ardent champion of the free state cause. His paper reflected his views in vigorous terms. On the evening of June 14, 1856, Marcus J. Parrott addressed the people of Xenia, making an appeal for the Kansas people who were struggling against the hordes of slavery and border ruffianism. The next morning Plumb went into his office and said to his partner, "Joe, I am going to Kansas and help fight this outrage down, or die with the free state men." "I protested," his partner afterwards wrote, "but go he would and go he did." This incident is recalled because it reflects a dominant characteristic of Plumb. He was distinguished not less for the maturity than the quickness of his decision, and once a plan was formed in his mind he lost no time in translating it into action. His judgment was almost unerring, and when he decided to do a thing he did it at once and with all his strength.

Mr. Plumb arrived at Leavenworth on the steamer Cataract, July 4, 1856. He visited Lawrence, LeCompton, Topeka and other towns. Delighted with the country, he determined to aid the free state cause and make Kansas his future home. He returned to Ohio, going down the Missouri River, a dangerous thing to do at that time. On the boat he fell under the suspicion of the border ruffians and might have lost his life but for the interference of Col. Philip D. Elkins, father of the late Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia. Colonel Elkins lived at Westport, Missouri, and was himself a leader in the border ruffian movement.

Soon after his return to Ohio Mr. Plumb again started for Kansas. He was enlisted in the Kansas cause heart and soul. The Missouri River was then closed to free state emigrants, and therefore he went to Chicago, offering his services to the National Kansas Committee, and was sent on to Iowa City with letters to Doctor Bowen, the forwarding agent there. At that point he purchased three wagons and three teams of horses. One wagon was loaded with supplies for the journey. Into the others were loaded a brass cannon, a twelve pounder, with carriage, 250 Sharpe's rifles, 250 Colt's navy pistols, 250 bowie knives and 20,000 rounds of ammunition for the rifles.

At Iowa City Mr. Plumb recruited a company of ten young men, among them the father of Senator Charles Curtis and Capt. A. C. Pierce, now of Junction City. He recruited these men to aid in taking his warlike cargo to Kansas. The company was known as the "Grizzlies" and Plumb was the captain. When the wagons were ready to take the road Doctor Bowen made the company a speech in which he said: "If the border ruffians succeed in taking your lives may the noble cause in which you die give you a passport to a better world." Mr. Plumb replied to this, closing with these memorable words: "I have seen Kansas; I know the perils of her liberty-loving people; I have seen the border ruffians and the desolation of their work. I need no intro-

duction to them. I accept the responsibility of this great trust you have today confided to me; and these munitions of defense, if we live, shall be delivered to those for whom they are intended." It must be remembered that Plumb was then a boy of eighteen years.

The cargo was delivered at Topeka on September 25, after a thrilling journey through Iowa and Nebraska, in the course of which Captain Plumb had to quell a mutiny. This he did with cocked revolver in hand. At Topeka he bought axes, augers, saws and such other tools as were necessary in the founding of a pioneer post. He and most of his company then started up the Kansas River to find a location for their settlement. Near where Salina was afterwards built they laid out a town which they called Mariposa. A substantial log house was erected. Mr. Plumb then returned to Ohio, sold his interest in the Xenia *News*, and arrived again at Lawrence in December. There he secured a position as foreman in the office of the *Herald of Freedom*. It was soon discovered that Mariposa was too far from other settlements to succeed at that time, and the company had no money. Lawrence people were then forming the Emporia Town Company, in which Plumb secured an interest.

Settlement at Emporia began early in 1857. Mr. Plumb established there the *Kanzos News*, the first number of which was issued June 6, 1857. In 1858 he was a delegate to the convention which formed the Leavenworth constitution. In this convention he took an active part and there he formed the acquaintance of Thomas Ewing and many other men who became famous in Kansas. The winters of 1858-59 and 1860-61 were spent by Mr. Plumb attending law school at Cleveland, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, in which year he was made reporter of the Kansas Supreme Court. He practiced law until he entered the army.

In November, 1861, he was elected a member of the lower house of the Legislature, which convened in January, 1862. He became chairman of the house judiciary committee, and was also a member of the committee to manage the impeachment cases against the state officers. In the summer of 1862 he aided in raising the Eleventh Kansas Infantry, being mustered in as captain of Company C on September 10, and on the 25th of the same month was promoted major, and May 17, 1864, he became lieutenant-colonel. He was in the battle of Prairie Grove and in all the other engagements in the campaigns of General Blount in the Ozark Mountains region during 1862-63. He was chief of staff for General Ewing in 1863 at Kansas City. After Quantrill and his gang had been driven from Missouri, Stan Watie and about 1,500 half-blood Creek Indians from the Indian Territory began moving up the Grand River with the evident intention of making a raid into Southern Kansas. Plumb was then sent with a part of the Ninth and Eleventh Kansas to protect that part of the state and prevent Stan Watie from overrunning it. Headquarters were established at Humboldt, and Major-General Pleasanton, who was in command of the district, ordered Plumb to build a block house there. Winter coming on cold, with deep snow, prevented Stan Watie coming further north than the mouth of Spring River, where he turned back. Plumb was in the battles of Lexington, Little Blue, Big Blue, Westport and in the pursuit of Price in 1864. His regiment also saw much service against the Indians in the far West, and in 1865 he was in the Platte campaign in Wyoming, during the spring and summer. He was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, September 15, 1865.

After the war he resumed his law practice at Emporia, and in 1867 the firm of Ruggles & Plumb was formed. Mr. Plumb was speaker of the house in the Legislature which convened in 1867 and was a member of the Legislature of 1868. In 1873 he engaged in the banking business at Emporia, and was an active banker until his election to the United States Senate. He was also identified with railroad building, and was one of the company which promoted the railroad from Junction City to Parsons, now part of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

In 1877 Preston B. Plumb was elected to the United States Senate. He was twice reelected, and his third election was without a dissenting vote, an honor never given to any other Kansan. For fourteen years Senator Plumb was one of the notable figures in American national affairs. No adequate account of his influence and activities can be given here. During that time he served as chairman of the committee on public lands, and was a member of various other committees, including that on appropriations and finance. Because of his close acquaintance with the actual conditions, Senator Plumb exerted a great influence in shaping the legislation which finally brought about the opening of the lands of Oklahoma to settlement. He led the fight within the Republican party against the McKinley tariff bill, and was one of the few Republicans who voted against that bill in its final passage. He was the first to propose a tariff commission for the purpose of arranging tariff schedules and duties on an impartial and well-considered basis, without interference from politics and the special interests involved. This idea that now seems in a fair way to bear fruit was originally with the late Preston B. Plumb. Another item of his record which should be recalled is that he vigorously opposed the "force bill" which was designed to authorize the use of the power of the Government to enable the negroes of the South to vote in all Federal elections.

Early in his third term as senator there occurred the great Populist upheaval in Kansas, as a result of which Senator Ingalls and six Kansas congressmen were retired from office. The removal of these experienced men from the Kansas delegation more than doubled Senator Plumb's labors, and his death was the direct result of overwork. In the summer he was warned to take a long rest, and had arranged a trip to Europe, but did not go, since loyalty to his friends prompted him to return to Kansas and take an active part in the campaign of 1891. As a result, when he returned to Washington he was worn out. On December 20, 1891, he died of apoplexy at his rooms on Fourteenth Street, Washington. The news of his death came as a shock to all Kansas, and his passing brought genuine sorrow to the people of the entire commonwealth, since his life was devoted to and in the end sacrificed for them. His capacity for work has never been equaled by any member of the United States Senate. He often went without meals and not infrequently worked through the night. And this, in spite of the fact that he put double the amount of work of most men into an hour, for he usually did two things and often three at one time. But even with all this driving energy he never turned a deaf ear to the individual and his needs. And perhaps his strongest characteristic was his democratic spirit.

On March 8, 1867, Senator Plumb was married to Miss Caroline A. Southwick, of Ashtabula, Ohio. Her father, Abijah Southwick, was a strong anti-slavery man and his home was one of the principal stations on the underground railway in Northern Ohio, where as many as forty fugitives from slavery were cared for at one time. Emporia was a small town when Mrs. Plumb went there to live. She has ever been active in all charitable work, was closely associated with her husband during his life, and has been one of the distinguished women of Kansas. She is a member of the Congregational Church. Senator and Mrs. Plumb had six children, all now living except one.

Amos Hinsdale Plumb is one of the children of the late Senator Preston B. Plumb and Caroline (Southwick) Plumb. He was born at Emporia, January 31, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of Emporia and the Kansas State University at Lawrence. Mr. Plumb's chief business activities have been in real estate and mining. He organized and is president of the Mutual Building and Loan Association of Emporia, and during 1915-17 was president of the building and loan section of the Kansas Bankers' Association.

He was married at Omaha, Nebraska, January 1, 1897, to Elva Lawrence Gibson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Gibson of Omaha. They have one daughter, Roxanna Plumb.

Harry R. Whittelsey, president and manager of The Whittelsey Mercantile Company, which operates a chain of grocery stores in Topeka, and is one of the largest retail grocery firms in the state.

A native of Redbank, New Jersey, Harry R. Whittelsey has been a resident of Topeka since November 1, 1881, at which time he was a boy of thirteen. He was born December 5, 1868, a son of William Chauncey and Grace M. (Hindes) Whittelsey. Of the six children there were four sons, Louis, Burt, Harry and William, Jr. The Whittelsey family were very prominent in the East. Grandfather W. C. Whittelsey was the first senior surgeon general of the United States navy, and held that office for a number of years. Harry Whittelsey's maternal grandfather Hindes was a prominent lawyer of Littletown, New Hampshire, was the first librarian of the city library there, and during the War of 1812 he gave the United States Government $60,000 in cash. In return he received a warrant for a tract of land in Virginia. His heirs lost this property, since the records were burned with the court house, and being lost the heirs were not able to prove conclusively either the right to the land or its location.

W. C. Whittelsey, father of Harry R., was educated in district schools and in a college in the South. During the Civil war he was a member of the Sanitary Commission of New Jersey, and he also acted as a messenger between Washington City and the Army of the Potomac. After the war he located in New York City, and for fourteen years was assistant superintendent of Central Park in Brooklyn. In 1881 he brought his family to Topeka, thinking the West offered better advantages for himself and sons.

On arriving in Topeka the senior Mr. Whittelsey embarked in the grocery business at Second and Madison streets. That was the beginning of the present large grocery house operated under the firm name of Whittelsey Mercantile Company. His older sons, with Louis at their head, had active charge of the store, and the business reasonably prospered. W. C. Whittelsey died at Topeka in 1904. His son Louis was head of the grocery house from 1882 to 1891.

With very little capital to begin on, all had to work hard to make the business give them a living. In 1892, after Louis retired from the firm, the Whittelsey Mercantile Company was organized with Harry R. Whittelsey as president and manager. It has been through his keen business judgment and untiring work that this company has developed its trade from one store to nine stores and a warehouse. Four of the store properties are owned by the Mutual Real Estate Company, of which William Whittelsey is president and Harry vice president.

It is also due to the push and enterprise of Harry R. Whittelsey that the Retail Grocers' Association of Topeka was formed. He conceived and engineered the organization of this association in 1887, renting the hall and sending the announcements of the meeting, and acting as temporary chairman until the regular election of officers. He was then made financial secretary of the body, and later became its president. Mr. Whittelsey is a republican, but is in no sense a politician. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the United Commercial Travelers and belongs to the Topeka Commercial Club. Religiously he is a Christian Scientist.

Charles G. Blakely, whose attainments as a business man have made his name familiar not only in his home City of Topeka but in many parts of the state, has been a resident of Kansas since the fall of 1883, and his first experience here was as teacher in Brown County.

His is the interesting story of a boy born and reared in the mountainous district of Eastern Kentucky, where people lived on the plane of the simplest existence but not always of the highest ideals. There, in his early youth, came a stimulus to his ambition and hope which raised him out of his circumstances, and by self-help he struggled upward on the road of aspiration and finally made himself a place among the world's influential workers.

In the early days of Kentucky about the time Daniel Boone made history from the "dark and bloody ground," members of the Blakely and Brown families from North Carolina and Virginia respectively settled within the borders of that commonwealth, and aided in reclaiming it from the domain of the wilderness, fought wild beasts and wild Indians, and for several generations lived peacefully and contentedly in the mountainous districts of the state. Many years later John Chestnut Blakely, a native of the mountains of Laurel County and Sarah Brown of the Bluegrass region, met and married, and they were the parents of Charles G. Blakely.

The latter was born on a small mountain farm in Laurel County, Kentucky, September 4, 1853. Until his early manhood his knowledge extended only a short distance beyond the immediate neighborhood in which he was born. He worked spasmodically at the tasks to which most boys applied themselves but he grew up strong and vigorous in body, and for about three months each year attended the backwoods district school. There he learned little more than the rudiments of the literary art.

When at the age of seventeen he found employment in East Tennessee at a salary of $10 per month, he thought he was on the way to comfortable prosperity. He was at that work for about a year, and fortunately through the kindness of his employer, was privileged to attend an academy about five months

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of the time. Here occurred the real awakening of his powers and his aspirations. With a widening mental and spiritual vision, he saw beyond the immediate horizon in which his attention had previously been concentrated, and he realized that there was a broader and better domain for those who could successfully struggle through the preliminary difficulties. From East Tennessee he returned to Laurel County, Kentucky, and a few months later determined to acquire an education. Once more he took his place as a student in the district school, which in the meantime had increased its term to five months annually, and he was also a student in a private school conducted at the county seat at London. By hard work he qualified to pass the examination and secure a certificate as a teacher. He taught, and taught well, and from his earnings was able to enter the Agricultural and Mechanical College, subsequently the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, where he was graduated with the college degree in 1879. The story itself is briefly told. However, to the tall, gangling, and none too well clad boy, the narrative had its tragical phases, with mingled heartaches and hopes.

Having completed his college course, he became principal of the Laurel Seminary one year. His next position was as assistant engineer in the construction of the Knoxville branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. In the meantime he had read and heard much of Kansas as a state of opportunities, and decided that he would make it his future home.

He was thirty years of age when he came to Kansas, and in Brown County he taught one year in the country school, two years at Morrill and one year at Hiawatha. He left teaching to become a solicitor for life insurance, and with somewhat of a genius for mathematics he was promoted to actuary of his company and it was in that capacity that he removed to Topeka in 1892. Since 1898 Mr. Blakely has had a successful real estate and fire insurance business and is regarded as one of the prosperous men of Topeka.

In religious belief he is a Protestant, and is an independent republican. He served as a member of the Topeka City Council for three years until 1910, when Topeka went under the commission form of government, and was a member of the legislative session of 1913-14. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and is also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter. Mr. Blakely has always endeavored to live according to the instructions of the Divine Teacher and to so regulate his life that when the final summons comes it may be truthfully said of him that the world is better for his having lived in it, and that itself is an ambition worthy of the best mettle in any man.

On October 30, 1894, Mr. Blakely married Miss Mattie Victor Kenney Dodge, of Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, and a daughter of David M. and Rebecca (Kenney) Dodge. She is of an old southern family on both sides. Her father was a successful planter and a lover and breeder of standard bred trotting horses. Among horses he raised and owned was Gail Hamilton, who took the three-year-old record of the Grand Circuit races of 1902. He is also owner of Lemonade, the most famous brood mare of Kentucky of her time. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Blakely are Charles G., Victor Kenney and James Mills, the last being now deceased.

Arthur W. Bronson. For the past seventeen years a resident of Topeka, Mr. Bronson has been a considerable factor in the material prosperity of the state, particularly in connection with the agricultural interests. As resident agent for a firm of foreign capitalists, he has been instrumental during his time in handling and distributing over $25,000,000 cash to the land owners and farmers of Kansas and adjoining states, and he is perhaps as well informed as any man in the state on the subject of agricultural credit, land values and farming interests from the financial standpoint.

A native of Herkimer County, New York, where he was born June 3, 1855, Arthur W. Bronson is a son of O. W. and Elizabeth (Harter) Bronson. His family have been Americans for many generations, and O. W. Bronson was a carriage manufacturer, a trade which he adopted from his father. O. W. Bronson also owned a farm in New York, and it was in the country that Arthur W. Bronson spent the first twelve years of his life. He attended the public schools, and in 1877 graduated in the civil engineering department of Willston Seminary in Massachusetts.

Though prepared for a technical profession, Mr. Bronson never practiced civil engineering, but instead engaged in merchandising at Herkimer, New York, and not finding that business to his liking he came west in 1884, and for three years was inspector with the Lombard Investment Company. He then became resident agent for Close Brothers & Company, who were English capitalists representing the Mortgage and Debenture Company. For nine years Mr. Bronson lived in Sioux City, Iowa, then spent two years at Kansas City, and since then has lived in Topeka. His business service is chiefly to extend credit to farmers and through the medium of his agency has been distributed perhaps more actual cash for Kansas farming operations than through any other one source.

Mr. Bronson is a member of the Topeka Commercial Club, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1878 he married Miss Ida M. Bridenstein. Their one son Olcott W. is employed in the scientific department of the State Historical Society as curator.

Col. Lewis R. Jewell. Various members of the Jewell family have been well known at Fort Scott and vicinity for many years. Both Col. Lewis R. and his son, by the same name, were active, and the father quite prominent, in the days of the Civil war. He came of old Massachusetts lineage, moved to Ohio early in life, and while a resident of Washington County married Susan Hutchinson. Mr. Jewell became interested in river transportation, and when he moved to St. Louis, several years before the war, was the owner of several boats plying the Mississippi and Ohio, and had reached the rank of "Captain."

In 1859 Captain Jewell located in the neutral strip of Kansas near Arcadia, and there established himself as a farmer and stock-raiser. By the vigorous resistance of settlers, in which he was a leader, the aggressive Cherokees were barred from the country, but to make their tenure more secure a delegation of the whites was sent to Washington to seek Government backing and to protect the settlement of a large contemplated colony from the East. The captain was one of this delegation, but before anything definite was accomplished the Civil war broke like a sudden storm on the country, and colonization and all else were thrust aside in face of the great danger and disaster.

Captain Jewell had been known as a strong democrat, and some had even denounced him as pro-slavery, but when the danger of disunion loomed he rejected an offer of service in the Confederate army and joined a company of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry of the Union forces. He was elected captain of that command and, upon the reorganization of the regiment, was commissioned lieutenant colonel. His service for the Union cause was one of bravery and ability and, after proving his soldierly qualities in several fierce engagements, his time came in November, 1863, at the battle of Cane Hill, Arkansas. After being wounded several times and his horse shot from under him, he continued in the field, leading his regiment afoot. While thus leading a charge, he received a ball in his groin, fell unconscious and was taken into the Confederate camp. He died two days thereafter, recovering consciousness sufficiently to be sent back for burial to the Union lines. This was done, under a flag of truce, and he was brought home by members of his old company and buried at Fort Scott. The colonel was a brave popular citizen, and Jewell county is named in his honor. His son was also identified with the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, in a minor capacity, and after the war founded Arcadia.

Samuel E. Hoffman was born in Pennsylvania about 1835. He came to Kansas from Iowa, locating in Neosho Falls, Woodson County, in 1858, being the first lawyer in that section of the state. Mr. Hoffman was prominent in the early stages of statehood, being a member of the Wyandotte constitutional convention of 1859 and of the first State Senate in 1861. He was also one of the agents appointed to select lands granted to the state by the general government in 1861-62. The later years of his life were spent in St. Louis, Missouri, where he was engaged in banking.

Otis B. Gunn was a native of Massachusetts, born at Montague, October 27, 1828, and before he came west as a railroad engineer, had served as rodman on the Hoosac Tunnel Railroad and superintendent of the construction work of the line between Rochester and Niagara Falls. In 1853 he was appointed division engineer in the building of the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and followed railroad construction westward until he settled at Wyandotte, Kansas, in 1857. He was a member of the 1861 State Senate, and while thus serving was appointed major of the Fourth Kansas, later the Tenth Kansas Infantry. Resigning in May, 1862, he resumed railroad work, being connected, at various times, with the Kansas City and Cameron, Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Central Branch of the Union Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. Of the road last named he built 600 miles; also constructed the bridge across the Missouri River at Atchison, and in 1876 constructed the union depot in Kansas City. In view of these unadorned facts, it is perhaps needless to add that Mr. Gunn was one of the leading engineers of the West. He died in Kansas City, February 18, 1901, and was buried in Oak Grove, Lawrence.

David E. Ballard. A native of Franklin County, Vermont, David E. Ballard is a leading citizen and a prosperous farmer of Washington, and looks back with still keen interest to the days of nearly sixty years ago, when he assisted in the civil organization of his county and his state. He was born March 20, 1837, of English and Revolutionary ancestors. When he was a boy his father, Appleton Ballard, moved to Morrow County, Ohio, not to cultivate the land, but to provide his family with a home while he fared forth on the high seas of the East. While thus engaged, he was murdered and robbed in the harbor of Halifax, after he had disposed of his cargo.

In May, 1857, when he had but just entered his twenty-first year, David E. Ballard located in Brown County, Kansas, and in the following year moved to Washington County, which was then on the point of organization. In fact, he assisted in that work, and was the first county clerk. In 1859 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the first State Legislature (1861), and in the senatorial election was an active partisan of James H. Lane. He joined the ranks of the Second Kansas Infantry in November, 1861, and in the following year was made first lieutenant, being mustered out of the service in February, 1865. He was in the battles of Fort Wayne, Fort Smith, Cane Hill and Prairie Grove. Mr. Ballard was appointed a commissioner to audit the Price raid claims, in 1867, and during the succeeding two years served as an assessor of internal revenue. He was also a member of the Legislature of 1879. From his pleasant home in Washington, he now directs his large farming interests in Washington and Meade counties.

William F. M. Arny. Kansas has produced no more eccentric, generous or beloved character than William F. M. Arny. Although not a native of the state, he was a son in all that stands for its independence and humanity. He was born in the District of Columbia, March 6, 1813, and after graduating from Bethany College, West Virginia, acted for a time as secretary for Alexander Campbell, the famous Disciple preacher. At the age of twenty-eight he was on intimate terms with all of the leading men of the nation, especially with such as Abraham Lincoln and others of force and originality. In 1850 Mr. Arny settled in McLean County, Illinois; was active in the organization of the republican party, and in 1856 was a committeeman in that state appointed to raise money to settle Free State men in Kansas. In that year he made a trip of investigation to the territory, and its condition so appealed to him that in the spring of 1857 he settled in Anderson County.

The people of Kansas, who had come thither to stay and build a real commonwealth of equals, accepted William F. M. Arny as a valuable accession to their forces, electing him both to the Leavenworth constitutional convention of 1858 and the House of Representatives of the First State Legislature, which assembled with the outbreak of the Civil war. At that time he was also closing his faithful stewardship of the relief fund and the goods entrusted to him in behalf of the sufferers from the grasshopper plague of 1857. He had been elected a delegate to the Grasshopper Falls convention soon after coming to Kansas, had handled thousands of dollars and over 9,000,000 pounds of relief goods. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him secretary of the Territory of New Mexico. He was a great favorite with the Indians in that region, and, in the prosecution of his official duties, accomplished much in exploiting the mineral resources of New Mexico. But in that matter, as in all other measures with which he was identified and prominent, he did not profit financially; in fact, seemed always careless of personal gain. Naturally he died poor, albeit honored and deeply loved—which is better than to have died

financially prosperous. On his return from a trip East he stopped off at Topeka, was taken ill and died suddenly September 18, 1881. A short time before, at the theater, he had been robbed of his money and passes, and a collection of $125 was taken up among his old Kansas friends to pay the expenses of his burial. His body was forwarded to Santa Fe, where funeral services were held in the palace.

SAMUEL J. CRAWFORD was one of the first members of the Kansas State Legislature, by service on the field of battle attained the rank of brigadier-general during the Civil war, and was the third governor of the state. He was one of the history makers of early Kansas, and what he did to influence the early political development of Kansas must be told on other pages. Following is a brief sketch of his personal career.

He was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, April 10, 1835, grew up on a farm, attended the graded schools of Bedford, Indiana, and the law school of Cincinnati College. His parents were William and Jane (Morrow) Crawford, who were natives of North Carolina and had moved to Indiana Territory in 1815. His paternal grandparents were James and Mary (Fraser) Crawford, his grandfather having been a Revolutionary soldier. In remote ancestry the Crawfords were Scotch.

Samuel J. Crawford arrived in Kansas Territory and began the practice of law at Garnett on March 1, 1859. He had the personal courage, the mental talents and other qualities so essential for leadership in the troubled country of Kansas at that time, and he did not long remain a struggling lawyer in Garnett. In May of the same year of his arrival he attended the Ossawatomie convention and participated in the organization of the republican party in Kansas. In September of the same year he was a delegate to the republican state convention at Topeka, which placed in nomination state officers under the Wyandotte constitution. Then, in November, 1859, he was elected a member of the first state Legislature, and assisted in putting the state government into operation.

Toward the close of the first session the country was involved in war. He resigned his legislative seat to become captain in the Second Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He participated in those Southwest Missouri campaigns led by General Lyon, and took part in all the engagements, including the crucial battle of Wilson Creek. In March, 1862, Captain Crawford was assigned the command of Troop A, Second Kansas Cavalry, and soon afterwards the command of a battalion in the same regiment.

With the Second Kansas he was with General Blunt in Southwest Missouri, Arkansas, and Indian Territory until early in the fall of 1862. During that time he participated in the battles of Newtonia, Old Fort Wayne, Kane Hill, Bald Peak, Cove Creek, Prairie Grove and Van Buren. At old Fort Wayne he led his battalion in the charge which resulted in the capture of an entire battery of artillery.

On March 12, 1863, he was assigned to command the Second Kansas Cavalry and soon afterwards joined Blunt at Fort Gibson for an expedition south through the Choctaw Nation. This campaign ended with the taking of Fort Smith and Colonel Crawford was instrumental in capturing a number of prisoners, wagons, horses, a Confederate paymaster and $40,000 of Confederate money.

In November, 1863, he was appointed colonel in the Eighty-third United States Colored Infantry. In March, 1864, he joined General Steele on an expedition to the Red River under the general command of General Banks. At Jenkins Ferry his command lost heavily and his own horse was shot.

While still in active service, on September 8, 1864, Colonel Crawford was nominated for governor of Kansas. On October 1st he was granted a leave of absence, the first he had had since entering the service at the beginning of the war, but on arriving in Kansas learned of Price's raid through Missouri. Instead of entering the canvass for office, he at once reported to and was assigned to the staff of General Curtis, and he was with the Union forces in every battle of this campaign from Westport to Mine Creek. Of Kansas soldiers General Crawford was one of the greatest. It was for meritorious services on the field of battle that he was brevetted brigadier-general on April 13, 1865.

In the meantime, on November 8, 1864, he was elected governor, and on January 9, 1865, took the oath of office. On September 5, 1866, he was re-elected governor, and was the first executive of the state to be honored with re-election.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to review the conditions of Kansas when Governor Crawford took his seat in the governor's office. All that is told on other pages. But as some of the distinctive accomplishments of his administration it should be recalled that during that time the State University, the Agricultural College, the Normal School, the Deaf, Mute, Blind and Insane asylums were opened, and not only these institutions but many enduring Kansas policies saw their beginning while he was in the gubernatorial chair.

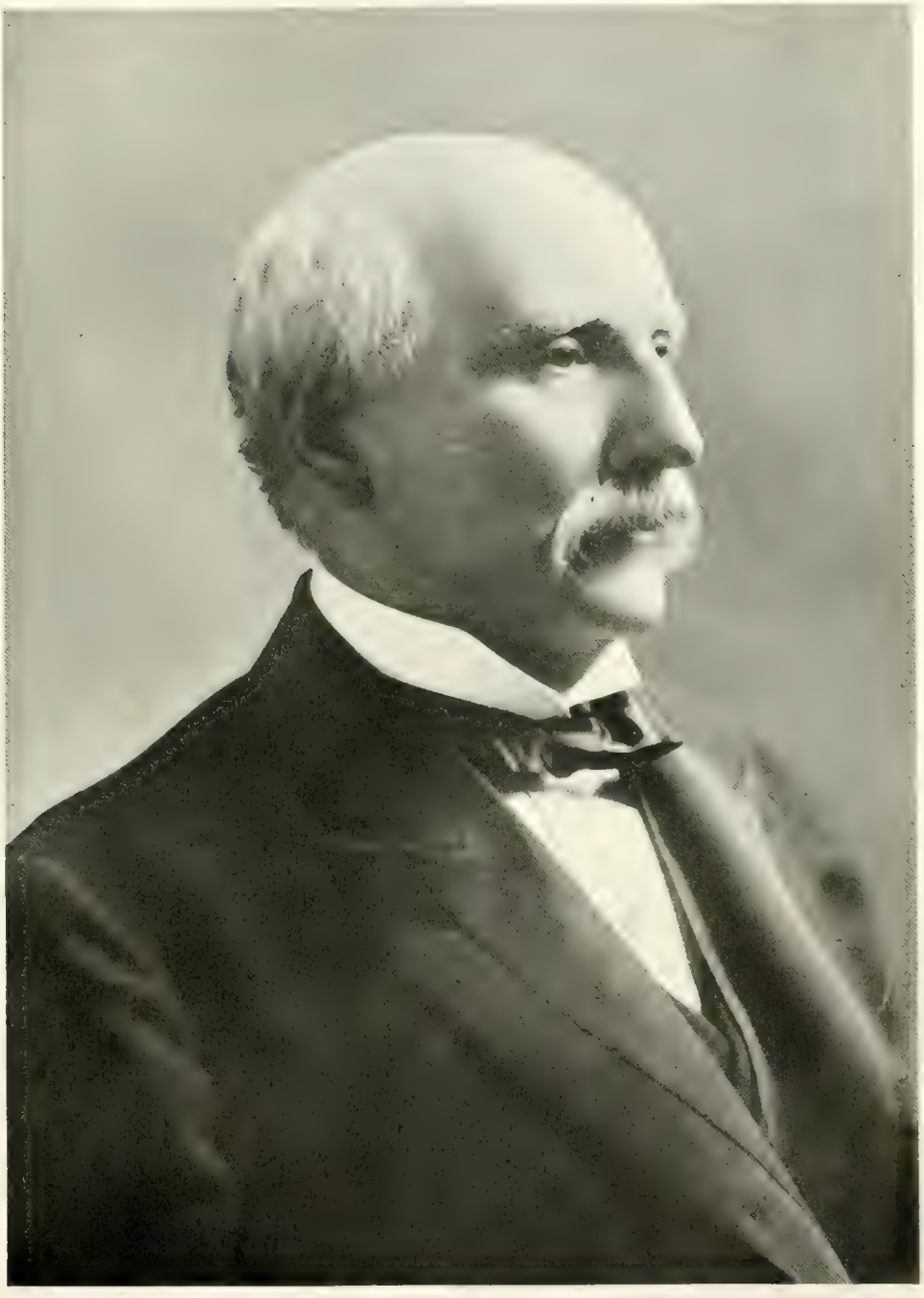
About the time he retired from the office of governor he organized a regiment of cavalry and joined General Sheridan in November, 1868, in the campaign against the Indians. This campaign was made in the dead of winter and under the greatest of difficulties, but the Indians were overtaken and compelled to surrender the captives of their raid.

After retiring from the governorship Mr. Crawford was in the real estate business at Emporia until 1876, when he removed to Topeka and undertook the prosecution of certain claims against the United States for indemnity school lands, and in this he rendered much aid to Kansas. Subsequently he moved to Washington, D. C., and practiced law there for a number of years. Among other activities Governor Crawford published "Kansas in the '60s," a work which attracted much attention as a picture of conditions in early Kansas history, and which will always be an important source of history.

Governor Crawford died October 21, 1913. On November 27, 1866, he married Isabel M. Chase. His only daughter Florence is now the wife of Governor Arthur Capper.

George Marshall Crawford, the only son of Governor Crawford, was born at Emporia, Kansas, July 10, 1872, and for a number of years has been a prominent newspaper man and publisher at Topeka.

His education came from the public schools of Topeka and the preparatory department at Washburn College, and in 1894 he graduated A. B. from Yale University. For three years he was a reporter on the Topeka Capital, but since September, 1897, has been manager of the Mail Printing House, in which he is a partner. Mr. Crawford is an active republican, an eighteen-degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Topeka Country Club and Topeka Commercial Club. On November 6, 1895, he married Hortense Kelly, daughter of Rev. Bernard Kelly, who



Saml. J. Crawford

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for many years was prominent in Kansas affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have two children: George Marshall, Jr., and Isabel.

JOHN MACDONALD of Topeka has probably done more for the cause of education in Kansas than any other one man, and in saying this no disparagement is intended for the scores of men and women who have devoted much of their lives to educational work.

He may well be distinguished as a pioneer in the method of reason as applied to learning. His kindly personality has left a deep impress for good, and many who have achieved distinction in the different walks of life are indebted to him for their early training. Throughout his career he has evidently been impressed with the importance of the great truth that to educate is more important than to govern, since to train men wisely for self-government is more important than to govern them untrained. He is one of the men who have helped to vitalize education and the school system of the great State of Kansas.

John MacDonald was born February 6, 1843, at Linshader, in the Lewis, a short distance from the Standing Stones of Callernish in the Parish of Uig, in the Hebrides. His birthplace will recall to a great many the land of Sheila, the "Princess of Thule," made famous in the novel of that name by Black. When he was very small his people removed to the mainland of Scotland, to Gairloch in Wester Ross, where he was reared and where he received his primary education. His subsequent schooling was at a workingmen's college in London, England, at Cooper's Institute, New York City, and at other places where he attended night school after his day's work was over.

When Mr. MacDonald came to the United States in 1866, he found employment as a clerk, and destiny led him in March, 1870, to Kansas. Since that time his home has been in Shawnee County, for nearly forty-seven years, and he has lived continuously in Topeka since 1882.

In the country districts of Shawnee County he did his first work as a Kansas teacher. It is noteworthy that when he was examined for a state certificate in 1876, the state superintendent of public instruction was John Fraser, another Scot, a native of Cromarty, who had won the rank and title of brigadier-general in the Union army during the Civil war.

Six years after his coming to Kansas Mr. MacDonald was elected superintendent of schools for Shawnee County, an office in which he served ten years. In that position he was able to impress his ideals upon the many teachers under his supervision, and thus the influence of this kindly and capable educator was greatly extended in scope. In 1898 he was president of the Kansas State Teachers Association, and for a number of years has been president of the Educational Press Association of America, and also a member of the board of directors of the National Education Association.

Since December, 1888, Mr. MacDonald has been publisher of the Western School Journal, a periodical of wide circulation and influence among educators in the West. Mr. MacDonald has never received a collegiate degree, and for that reason he sometimes refers to himself as not being an educated man. The truth is that few men in Kansas are as thoroughly versed in the classics or in the more practical modern branches.

Though he left the Highlands of Scotland nearly fifty years ago, he can speak, read and write the language of his ancestors. He has an intense love for the Celtic language, especially for the Gaelic branch of it, and for many years he has made a comparative study of the entire group of Celtic languages. In his library are Gaelic, Manx and Welsh Bibles, a Breton and an Irish Testament, and he feels that he has conquered them all except the Welsh. Mr. MacDonald hopes and believes that his last earthly words will be spoken in the Gaelic he loves so well.

He was reared in and has always been faithful to the Presbyterian faith. He is one of the members of that circle of Topeka professional and business men known as the Saturday Night Club, of which he was one of the organizers and of which he is now critic. In conclusion there should be a reference to the well known fact that America attributes her greatness to its cosmopolitan population, and it is to such men as Mr. MacDonald that Kansas owes some of those qualities at least which have made its body of citizenship and the commonwealth itself rank among the first of the states in the Union.

THOMAS PAGE. For upwards of half a century, Thomas Page has been one of the prominent commercial figures in Kansas. With possibly one exception, he is the oldest miller in the state, and for years has been a factor in the milling and grain interests and as much as any other individual has contributed to make Topeka a center for the manufacture of flour.

A native of Scotland, he was born in the little manufacturing hamlet of Dunshalt in Fifeshire, September 3, 1843. With a practical schooling he began an apprenticeship in the milling business.

For some time he was employed in a mill on the River Clyde, where he daily witnessed the arrival and departure of some of the great ocean vessels which brought to him all the sense of mystery and the messages of far off lands which the sight of them inspires. No doubt it was the vessels plying between America and Great Britain that gave him his first definite idea of making the United States his future home.

It was in 1866, when he was twenty-three years of age, that he took passage on one of these vessels for America. Not long after his arrival he found employment at his trade in Albany, New York. Then in 1869 he started westward, for a short time worked in Peoria and for a longer time at Rockford, Illinois. At Rockford he became acquainted with Josiah Griswold, who with his partner J. L. Shallabarger, owned the Shawnee Flouring Mills at Topeka, then the only flour mills of the capital city.

It was through the inducement of Mr. Griswold that Mr. Page arrived in Topeka in March, 1871. For about eight years he was connected with the Shawnee mills. Then in 1879, having a wide acquaintance and experience among grain men in Kansas, he accumulated the capital by which were erected the Interocean Mills. He was proprietor of these for twelve years, and on selling his interests built the Mid-Continent Mills. These mills are now the property of the incorporation known as the Thomas Page Milling Company, and though now past three score and ten Mr. Page is still in active business and the directing head of this important enterprise. Thus for forty-five years his name has been closely associated with the milling business in Topeka.

As a result of industry and sound business judgment he has acquired wealth, but has also attained

that which he prizes more highly, an honored name, the respect and confidence of his fellow men, and the affection of family and a wide circle of intimate friends. Wherever this name is mentioned it is at once associated with honorable, upright business dealings.

Aside from his regular line of lifework Mr. Page has been connected with other commercial affairs, and is now president of the Shawnee State Bank of Topeka. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church in which he was reared, and politically is a republican. He is also a true Kansan in the sense that he never uses strong drink.

In 1880 he married Miss Jessie McClintock. They are the parents of three children. David G. is associated with his father in the milling business, Grace L. is the wife of John Redden of Winnipeg, Canada, and the other daughter is Miss Effie.

David Gladstone Page, son of Thomas Page, whose career as one of the leading millers of Kansas has been sketched on preceding pages, is a native of Topeka, and for the past fifteen years has been closely identified with the Page milling interests of that city.

He was born January 7, 1881, at the family home at 831 North Quincy Street in Topeka. His early training was acquired in the public schools, and in 1899 he graduated from the Topeka High School. After two years as a farmer he entered his father's office in 1900, and for a number of years has held the position of secretary of the Thomas Page Milling Company and is the wheat buyer and sales manager for the firm.

In 1912 David G. Page married Miss Mary Sherrard Kerr of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her father, Dr. David Ramsay Kerr, is a widely known educator.

In May, 1916, he was elected president of Bellevue College at Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Page are the parents of two sons: Thomas Page and David Ramsay Page.

Napoleon Bonaparte Blanton was born in Missouri about 1830, and in a letter written to Charles H. Dickson, several years before his death, thus explains the origin of his impressive name: "I was first named James by my grandfather on my mother's side. My father was of French descent and was a friend of Napoleon, but my grandfather hated him. After my father and my grandfather had quarreled about Napoleon, my father changed my name to that of the great general." In September, 1854, Mr. Blanton moved from Jackson County, Missouri, and settled on the Wakarusa. He left that locality in 1857 and became one of the members of the Humboldt Town Site Company. In the second year of the Civil war he was mustered into the Union service as captain of a company in the Kansas Infantry, but resigned in the following year. He had already served as a representative from Allen County in the First State Legislature; was instrumental in causing the land office to be moved from Mapleton to Humboldt in September, 1861, and was re-elected to the State House of Representatives in 1868. He spent the last years of his life at Sulphur, Oklahoma, and died at Wichita, Kansas, where one of his married daughters resided, April 30, 1913, from injuries received in an automobile accident.

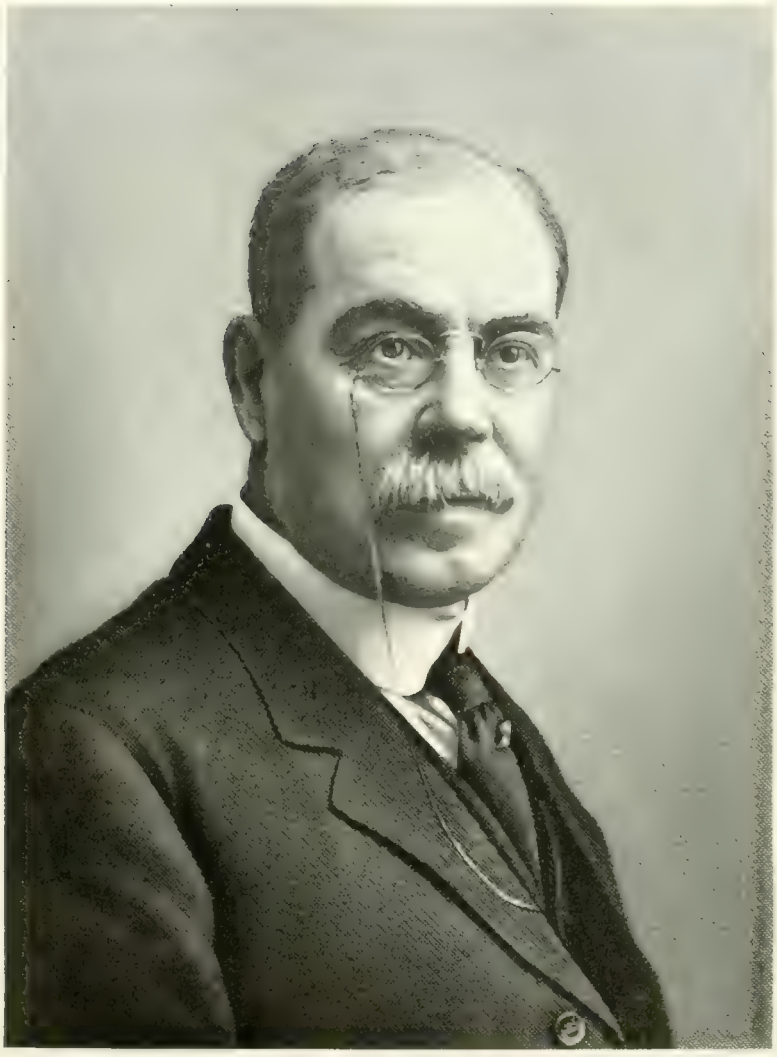
Abraham Ellis, for many years a resident of Miami County, was popularly known as "Bullet-Hole Ellis," from the fact that for twenty-three years he carried a deep wound, almost in the center of his forehead, in which had originally been buried a bullet fired by the noted raider, William C. Quantrill. His recovery was one of the most remarkable in surgical annals, and the ball which inflicted the wound, as well as the twenty-seven pieces of frontal bone which were picked from his skull at the time, are among the remarkable exhibits displayed in the Army and Navy Medical Museum at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Ellis was born in Green County, Ohio, April 22, 1815, and for many years in his earlier manhood was a successful teacher, but his health compelled him to cling to the soil. In September, 1857, he left Ohio and located in Miami County, six miles from the Missouri line. He was therefore in the very hotbed of the Border warfare, and his strong free-soil sentiments and capacity for organization made him a personal friend, a co-worker and a trusted lieutenant of John Brown. In October, 1858, he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature and in the following December a representative of the lower house of the First State Legislature.

At that time Mr. Ellis was county commissioner and superintendent of public instruction, and in 1860 he gave Quantrill a certificate to teach school at Stanton. Soon afterward he was commissioned by his neighbors to go East for aid. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in Lane's Brigade and served as quartermaster. On March 7, 1862, while on his way from Fort Scott to Fort Leavenworth, he stopped over night at Aubrey with a man named Treacle. Aubrey was three miles from the Missouri line and two miles north of the south line of Johnson County. At daybreak the landlord aroused all in the house with the cry "The bushwhackers are coming!" Treacle and another man named Whitaker were shot to pieces, and a man named Tuttle was killed by a ball in the eye. At the commencement of the trouble Ellis sprang out of bed, placed a fur cap on his head and looked out of the window. Quantrill took a shot at him, and the ball passed through the sash and the cap into the skull. The leader of the raiders then came into the house and, recognizing Ellis, expressed great sorrow for what he had done, saying: "You are not the kind of man I was looking for; I'm d—d sorry." He saved the life of Ellis from his followers, as well as Ellis' team and $50 worth of groceries, but did not get around in time to save the $250 which Ellis had handed over to the bushwhackers. Quantrill's ball had crashed through both plates of the forehead and lodged against the inner lining, where it lay buried for seventy hours. When the shattered bones and the bullet were extracted, the brain could be seen throbbing with each pulsation of the heart. But Mr. Ellis recovered in five months, the wound healed, and in September, 1863, he was commissioned first lieutenant in a Fifteenth Kansas company, and served as such until February, 1865. He moved from Miami to Chautauqua County, in 1870, and gave much attention to horticulture. He died at Elk Falls, Kansas, March 14, 1885.

James F. Legate was a leading citizen of Leavenworth for nearly forty years, and during the active period of his life few men in the state were better known in legislative affairs. He was a native of Massachusetts, born in Worcester County, November 23, 1829, in the house built by his paternal ancestor five generations preceding him, and on land deeded to that ancestry by the English government in the

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Frank P. MacLennan

reign of George II. His father was a captain in command of a privateer in the War of 1812, and on both maternal and paternal sides were numerous representatives of the patriot cause.

After a short course in law Mr. Legate went to Mississippi, where he taught school, entered politics and in 1852, as a member of the State Legislature, espoused the cause of Senator Foote against Jefferson Davis.

In 1854, while in Washington, Mr. Legate met Mr. Davis, then secretary of war, who gave him a letter to Col. E. V. Sumner, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, but when he arrived in Kansas in July and "looked around" he decided to make Lawrence his home. He was active in his espousal of the free-state cause, and was elected to the First House of Representatives under the Wyandotte constitution. In the following year he was appointed United States assessor, and in November, 1863, he moved to Leavenworth, which remained his home city until his death, August 4, 1902. In addition to his service in the Legislature of 1861, he was a member of the State Senate of 1865 and 1866, and of the House in 1871, 1875, 1879, 1881 and 1889. In 1867 and 1868 he was United States mail agent for Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and Indian Territory, and did much for the service in those sections of the country, then on the western and southwestern frontiers.

Atlantic A. Moore, during the twenty-four years that he resided in Kansas, assisted in the founding of Marion County and became a familiar and respected figure in both houses of the State Legislature. He was familiarly known as "Lank" Moore. A native of Ohio, he came to Waukegan, Illinois, as a boy, living there and in Wisconsin until he "entered the government service" with his brother, as a driver of ambulances from Kansas City to Santa Fe. Not caring to settle in that part of the Southwest, they started on their return in the fall of the same year. At Cottonwood Crossing (now Durham, Kansas) on the Santa Fe trail, a man named Smith had built a small log cabin and was running a trading post, selling whisky, canned goods and other provisions to passing trains. The Moore brothers bought out the place, and later took up a claim at what became known as Moore's Ranch. In the spring of 1861 a postoffice was established there, with A. A. Moore as postmaster. That year the Town of Marion Center was also laid out, and there Mr. Moore built a store and otherwise identified himself with the growth of the place. Upon the organization of Marion County in 1865 he was elected county treasurer and representative; was returned to the Legislature in 1867; served in the State Senate in 1868, and was again a member of the House of Representatives in 1871. In 1862 he had been married to Nancy O. Waterman, and in the following year was born Ira A. Moore, the first native white child of Marion County. In 1882 A. A. Moore left Kansas to reside at Prescott, Arizona, and later moved to Walnut Grove, same state, where, with his son, he still lives.

Capt. John Hamilton, acting under orders from Gen. Zachary Taylor, founded Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1842. He was a native of Pennsylvania, a soldier in the regular army, and first came to Kansas as a youth of nineteen and a United States dragoon, stationed at Fort Leavenworth. In 1842, as a sergeant of the First Dragoons, under Capt. Benjamin D. Moore, he left Fort Wayne, Cherokee Nation, to assist in selecting a site and to establish a military post in Kansas. There were twenty men in the party and, after selecting the ground, the captain and surgeon of the expedition, detailed directly under Sergeant Hamilton, returned to Fort Wayne, leaving the execution of the work to the latter. Sergeant Hamilton himself cut the first tree on the site of Fort Scott on the 9th of April, 1842, an additional working force was sent in the following month, and in June Captain Moore, with two companies of the First Dragoons, arrived to take command of the post. Maj. William M. Graham and Capt. Thomas Swords were afterwards placed in command, Hamilton being quartermaster sergeant under the latter. He was then appointed ordnance sergeant by the secretary of war and ordered to Fort Jessup, Louisiana. After serving his term of enlistment in the army Sergeant Hamilton returned to Fort Scott in March, 1855, and became a permanent resident of that place. During the border troubles he was made captain of the first company of militia, which was organized in January, 1859, and experienced considerable rough service. In 1865 Captain Hamilton moved to Sheridan Township, Crawford County, and was elected from that district to the House of Representatives of the 1868 Legislature. His death occurred at Independence, Kansas, on February 26, 1876.

Frank P. MacLennan is a fortunate man. Kansas is fortunate in having him as a citizen. As a youth he took from this state the raw materials which by the alchemy of a resourceful and independent mind and a vigorous ambition he transmuted into a career which has been of even greater benefit to the state than it has been to himself.

First and last Mr. MacLennan is a newspaper man. He knows how to write, especially when the subject is something not directly connected with himself. In furnishing the data to the editor of this new History of Kansas self-respect and modesty kept the copy boy waiting longer than he ever does when called upon for editorials or column articles on the most diverse subjects and topics. What is said in the following paragraphs concerning him is partly in his own words, and partly such comment as seems appropriate to a better understanding of the man and his work.

He was born March 1, 1855, in Springfield, Ohio, and lived in that state until at the age of fifteen his parents, Kenneth and Adelia M. (Bliss) MacLennan, moved to Emporia, Kansas. Though the facts are simply told, there is a great deal of moral inspiration in the story of his early career.

"When I was a boy at Springfield I hung around the printing offices, folded papers and was a newspaper carrier for the old Springfield Advertiser.

"When I was twenty years old I had completed, in three years, the regular course of the University of Kansas. About twelve years later much to my surprise the institution gave me a Master's degree. At the end of three years at the University my father met with financial reverses, and I started to work. Without my knowledge my mother borrowed three hundred dollars from a friend and sent me back to finish with my class. It took me a number of years to pay off that note, but I was grateful to my mother for her action.

"When I left the University I had thirteen dollars in money, (most of which I deposited in a bank at Lawrence) and the three hundred dollar debt. I weighed one hundred twenty-three pounds; weight

now is two hundred. A school chum and myself walked to Abilene, where there was a big demand for harvest hands. I learned to make a wheat band on the way. That was before the time of the self binder, which was just coming into use. I made from two dollars to two dollars and a half per day and board in the harvest field, and gained fourteen pounds. After harvest I joined a railroad surveying party on the plains of western Kansas and in Colorado. I spent about two years at this sort of work, including a great variety of railroad engineering, and when times were hard worked on the section.

"Having gained a sound constitution by much outside work summer and winter, I went into newspaper work. For about seven years I was employed in practically every department on the Emporia News—mechanical, reportorial, business, editorial, and as one of the proprietors. I worked on the old Taylor drum-cylinder press and in the composing room. I never set much type, and have frequently regretted that I never had the opportunity to become sufficiently proficient to qualify me for a membership in the International Typographical Union, which I consider one of the greatest organizations in the United States. The Typographical Union is a wonderful institution for its members, and does them a world of good. Any good printer should be proud to belong to it.

"I did some 'make-up' on the old Emporia Weekly News—with its ten long columns to the page, making long arms necessary—and ran the Mustang mailer, which included setting the names and addresses of the subscribers in type and keeping the dates of their subscriptions correct on the galleys. Jacob Stotler, Alexander Butts and I were equal partners on the Emporia Daily News for several years.

"When my interest in the News was sold I really wanted to take a six months vacation and spend it in Washington, D. C., as a news correspondent and see how the government was conducted and what congressmen did to earn their salaries; but the Topeka State Journal was advertised to be sold at public auction three weeks after I left the Emporia News, so I came up here and bid for it. I got it.

"A year afterwards I tried to get rid of it, because I found it was in a far worse condition than I imagined any newspaper could be, and I had sunk so much money in it the first year—all that I had, and all that I could possibly borrow I thought—with no prospects but gloom and expense in sight. Nobody would buy it, so I tried to make the best of what I considered a bad bargain, and about that time the paper began to 'play even' and pay a little. My credit grew better, and I was able to borrow more money.

"Last year I spent almost as much money for new machinery as the paper originally cost me, and this year I am spending about as much for new equipment in order to keep up with the profession. A great part of my earnings from the paper go back into the State Journal."

Mr. MacLennan has added several lots to the original purchase, and has erected one of the best newspaper buildings in the West. It is a classic three-story structure whose dominant feature is the Ionic column. The building is of white terra cotta, steel and reinforced concrete, fire proof, and located in the heart of Topeka's business district and devoted entirely to the daily edition of the paper. Few newspaper men give as close attention to the conduct of their business as does Mr. MacLennan. The fact that he is the sole owner of the plant, that he has built it from a practically worthless condition to its present status, that he is out of debt and has money in the bank, speaks in Roman capitals of his genius as an editor and business man—requirements rarely seen in those following the "art preservative."

He is a man in love with his job. "I have always liked reporting on a newspaper, and enjoy work in the composing room, around the forms and make-up, and about the desk where the copy lands, and have an ungratified ambition to learn to operate that wonderful machine, the linotype. I own eight of these machines, including the very latest model '17,' now shipping from the factory."

As an editor Mr. MacLennan has been fearless and outspoken, often contrary to the advice of his friends and many times when it appeared to the laymen that the course pursued would seriously lessen the circulation and advertising patronage. He has the courage of his convictions. His paper is independent republican. He favored the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency in 1916, when the great majority of the progressive party had returned to their former allegiance. It was not a popular course to pursue, but he had to be honest with himself.

The outcome of a campaign in the spring of 1916 in which Mr. MacLennan stood practically alone in criticising the banking interests of Topeka because they declined to pay more than 2 per cent interest on public funds deposited in their vaults, has attracted a nation wide attention to this Kansas editor. The Topeka banks for years had been paying 2½ per cent interest on deposits by the county and 2 per cent on money deposited by the city. The practice might have continued indefinitely had not one or more of the banks made a bid in which they offered 3 per cent for the state money and the city school board money. Mr. MacLennan at once took up the issue and through his newspaper told the banks that if they could afford to pay 3 per cent for the school board money they could pay the same rate for all public moneys. Then the nine banks of Topeka and two trust companies united against him and the State Journal, discrediting the paper and depriving the city and county of a just rate for their separate funds. The banks, while continuing to pay 3 per cent to the state and for school board balances, uniformly agreed to pay only 2 per cent for any city or county funds deposited with them. The sequel should be described in the words of an editorial in the New York Evening Journal: "An ordinary editor under those circumstances, having been officially notified that organized money disapproved of him, would have sunk down on a pile of ashes and put some of the ashes on his head. Mr. MacLennan did not do that. This is what he did: He rented a first class banking house. He engaged as cashier the retiring state treasurer, who knows a good deal about public funds. He organized a capital as big as that of any bank in Topeka. He will offer a fair rate of interest for the public deposits, which average about three hundred thousand dollars a day; he is going to lend money to his readers in Kansas at a reasonable rate to pay overhead charges and a fair profit."

He believes the new bank will elevate the already high financial standing of the capitol city of Kansas and add strength and influence and business to the city and the banking institutions of Topeka generally.

Thus he became the leading spirit in the organization of Topeka's newest bank, The Kansas Reserve State Bank, which opened for business November 1,

1916. As Mr. MacLennan states, he was forced into the banking business to defend the integrity, reputation and good faith of his newspaper, and to secure what he considered the rights of his city and county.

The office he accepted in the new organization was as vice president, and while he abates none of his enthusiasm and energetic devotion to his daily paper and can give the bank only an hour or so a day, he has associated with him some of the best bankers and business men in Topeka and Kansas. The capital stock of the bank at the beginning was $200,000, with $50,000 surplus, and the first set of officers were: Ferdinand C. Kaths of Hutchinson, who had long been associated with Larabee Brothers, millers and bankers, president; Frank P. MacLennan, vice president; Earl Akers, retiring state treasurer, cashier; Frank C. Thompson, formerly of the Central National Bank of Topeka, assistant cashier; E. D. McKeever, attorney.

Mr. MacLennan also confesses to another interest, as a farmer. He has a sixty acre place five miles west of Topeka, and uses it to grow about everything needed to supply the table of his present home in Topeka. On May 29, 1890, Mr. MacLennan married Anna Goddard of Emporia. They have one daughter, named Mary.

In all his career, whether on the popular or reverse side of public issues, Mr. MacLennan has voiced his convictions in no uncertain terms. The world loves a fighter, and if this sketch offers anything like a real portrait of the man as he is it shows him as a representative of that type of American manhood. Strangely enough his independent course has brought him both fame and fortune. He is one of the most noted newspaper men of the West.

In private life Mr. MacLennan is sociable and a most agreeable companion. He is a lover of the open, the flowers, the trees and birds, the rough, freshly turned earth in the furrows, the growing stock, the fresh mown hay. He delights in fishing and the philosophies that go with that sport of which the gentle Isaak Walton wrote. Above all he loves his work as a newspaper man, and it is fitting that the last reference in this sketch should be to his efforts to make a better newspaper and to make Topeka and Kansas better places in which to live.

JOHN S. DEAN, of Topeka, has been a Kansas lawyer for over thirty years, was for five years United States district attorney and by the force of his ability and his acknowledged service in many capacities is undoubtedly one of the foremost living lawyers of the state.

His birth occurred in Seneca County, Ohio, November 11, 1861, and he is a son of William O. and Harriet J. (Curtiss) Dean. Mr. Dean was well educated, having attended college at Oberlin and determined upon the law as a profession when quite young. He became a student in the office of Judge James Pillars at Tiffin, Ohio, and in 1883, at the age of twenty-two, took the examination before the Ohio State Supreme Court. He was admitted to the bar, and in the same year came west to Kansas and established his home and office at Marion. Being well grounded in the principles of law, a hard worker, and possessing natural qualifications to an unusual degree for his chosen profession, success followed almost as a matter of course. It is likely that he would have made a success of medicine, the ministry or in commercial lines, for he is the type of man who would succeed in almost any environment and in any line of endeavor he might select.

In the language of a well known citizen of Kansas Mr. Dean has "by sheer ability and force of character fought his way to an enviable position among the best lawyers and citizens of the state." It was in 1901 that the President appointed him United States district attorney, an office to which he gave the entire store of his ability, experience and energy for five years.

He was serving as district attorney of Kansas when the mutiny broke out in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth resulting in the murder of a guard and the escape of a large number of prisoners. When these prisoners were retaken, Mr. Dean prosecuted them for the murder, and at one trial convicted eight of the convicts for murder in the first degree, each being given a sentence of life imprisonment. So far as known, this case stands unique on the records of the Federal court.

Another important case handled by him and with a bearing on Kansas history was the action brought by Mr. Dean against the railroad company for obstructing the mouth of the Kansas River. In that case he succeeded in establishing the fact that the stream was navigable, and thus compelled the railroad company to raise bridges in order to permit the passage of vessels underneath. The special master who heard the evidence in that case was the present attorney-general of Kansas, S. M. Brewster.

As a lawyer, probably the most important litigation with which Mr. Dean has been connected was a case that attracted especial interest in the State of Kansas, Perkins v. The New York Life Insurance Company, wherein Perkins had secured $650,000 insurance from the company, giving notes for the premium and committing suicide—which fact was proved—immediately prior to the maturity of the first note. The body was exhumed several months after burial and the autopsy disclosed poison. Mr. Dean was attorney for the insurance company in this case. As other cases of a similar nature depended upon the outcome, it was bitterly contested, and while a nominal sum was granted the plaintiff, the result was really a victory for the defense.

Another case that attracted much attention was the contested gubernatorial election case, in which Mr. Dean was attorney for Governor Hodges.

In 1912 Mr. Dean served as chairman of the regular and only recognized republican league of Kansas. In 1896 he was delegate to the Republican National Convention. At various times he has been a delegate to state and other conventions, and has been one of the stalwart leaders in republican circles in Kansas for many years.

He is a member of the Cooperative Club, is vice president of the Topeka Commercial Club, is a director of the Country Club, a member of the Saturday Night Club, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1883, the year he was admitted to the bar, Mr. Dean married Miss Jennie Laird of Tiffin, Ohio. They are the parents of six children: Ethel, wife of Claude Ball and the mother of two children named George and Elizabeth; Imogene, Mrs. Paul Billings; Mary E., William Laird, John and Morris. The family attend the Presbyterian Church.

HON. JOHN SHAW DAWSON. On the roll of men who have been prominently identified with the civic affairs of the State of Kansas during the past two decades, the name of Hon. John Shaw Dawson occu-

pies a leading and conspicuous place. When he came to this state, in 1887, it was as a country school teacher, but he possessed the ambition and ability necessary to carry him to high position, and it was not long ere he became connected with public matters, and, being admitted to the bar in 1898, rose rapidly in his profession and in public confidence. After serving in various positions of trust, in 1914 he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court, where he still remains as an associate justice.

Judge Dawson was born at Grantown-on-Spey, Scotland, June 10, 1869, a son of James J. and Annie (Shaw) Dawson. His father spent the greater part of his life in railroad work in Great Britain, but in his later years followed merchandising in Scotland and held the position of postmaster in the village where he yet resides. John Shaw Dawson was primarily educated in the public schools, later attending the Robert Gorden's College, at Aberdeen, an institution of wide repute as a superior technical school. It was his father's desire that he should enter the ministry for his life work, but, meeting with opposition from the prospective dominie, he was "permitted" to go to the wilds (as the father supposed) of Illinois, in the United States, where he had many relatives residing. Instead of sickening the boy of the hardships of frontier life and probably making him more docile in accepting the ministerial idea, it had the opposite effect. He liked the freedom of the West, the possibilities for a young man, the idea that it was possible to advance in the world to positions of eminence provided ability was not lacking, without caste entering into the question. From 1884 to 1887 he worked at farming in Illinois, principally with relations, and in March of the latter year came to Kansas. He taught country schools in Western Kansas, and during this time also attended the normal school at Salina, and in 1889 came to Topeka to become bond clerk in the office of the state treasurer. While in Western Kansas he became principal of the Hill City schools, where the president of the school board was Henry J. Harwi, one of the most brilliant of the many able lawyers in Kansas at that time. From him Mr. Dawson secured his early legal training, and March 1, 1898, at Wakeeney, was admitted to the bar. He served four years in the office of the state treasurer and during 1903-4 was chief clerk in the office of the attorney general. From 1904 to 1908 he was assistant attorney general and for six months in 1909 was private secretary to Governor W. R. Stubbs. He resigned from this position to become attorney for the State Railroad Commission. In 1910 he was elected attorney general and re-elected in 1912. During his four years of service in that office, he devoted much attention to the enforcement of the prohibitory laws, the anti-trust laws, and to bringing the great public service corporations under the control of the state government. He served as president of the National Association of Attorneys General in 1914. In 1914 he was elevated to the Supreme Bench of the State of Kansas, where he still remains. In all his career of varied activities Judge Dawson has succeeded along the direct line of his purposes. He has been the author of much reform legislation in Kansas,—anti-trust, anti-lobby laws, etc., and his entire career has been marked by courageous handling of whatever matter has come into his hands. Judge Dawson is a Presbyterian, a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Kansas Historical Society.

On January 1, 1896, Judge Dawson was married to Miss Mary E. Kline, of Goshen, Kansas, and they are the parents of two children: Circea Ellen and Hubert Alonzo. In his political belief Judge Dawson is a republican with progressive tendencies, but confines his activities within the ranks of his party.

JOSEPH H. MERCER. If Kansas should be called upon, through some unfortunate circumstance, to lose at this time the services of Hon. Joseph H. Mercer, state live stock commissioner, it would still owe him a debt of gratitude for the great work he has accomplished in the eradication of the evils attending the foot-and-mouth and other diseases injurious to animals in Kansas, in the bringing about of a better understanding between the farmer and the packer, in the arrangement of freight rates, and in the protection of the interests of the farmer, and particularly of the live stock man, in various ways and along numerous lines. Himself a practical farmer and student of live stock conditions, Mr. Mercer thoroughly understands every phase of agricultural work and through this understanding is able to handle the most delicate situations that arise in a position that calls for the utmost finesse, the greatest degree of diplomacy and unceasing application.

Joseph H. Mercer, state live stock commissioner of Kansas, and secretary of the Kansas Live Stock Association, was born on a farm near Williamsburg, Noble County, Ohio, September 7, 1864, and is a son of Newlin Mercer and grandson of Jacob Mercer. For generations the family has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and Newlin Mercer was of the calibre that led to his enlistment in the forces of the North to support the Union during the dark days of the Civil war, in which struggle he served four years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Alma Jones, was of Welsh ancestry, and bore her husband three children. Her death occurred in 1866.

Left motherless when but two years of age, Joseph H. Mercer was reared by his maternal grandmother until thirteen, at which time he went to live with his elder brother, Charles F. Mercer, a farmer of Tyler County, West Virginia. After two years he became a member of the household of William I. Boreman, and to this home he feels himself indebted for as much care and consideration as are usually accorded by parents to the children born to them. He had three years of tuition in the schools of Middlebourne, following which he taught at that place for three years, and then attended the Ohio Wesleyan College, at Delaware, and Frazer's Business College, at Wheeling, West Virginia. In 1887 he came to Kansas, and since that time has had his home in Chase County. For five years he was engaged in merchandising at Cottonwood Falls, but in 1893 engaged in farming and raising stock. In the course of time he became more than locally known because of the active part which he took in public affairs. As a republican, he served in the County Central Committee, and in 1908 was elected to represent his district in the Kansas Legislature. He was twice re-elected to this office and became recognized as one of the hard-working members of that distinguished body. His intelligence as a legislator, particularly in matters pertaining to the betterment of farm conditions, led to his appointment, in 1909, as state live stock commissioner, by Governor Stubbs. This position he retained until a change in the administration occurred owing to the election of Governor Hodges. However, he was reappointed to the office by Governor Capper upon the recommendation of a committee of stockmen, selected by the Kansas Live

Stock Association, having intimate knowledge of the fine work done by Mr. Mercer in previous years. This position he still occupies. In 1909 he was elected secretary of the Kansas Live Stock Association and he has since continued to capably discharge the duties of this office.

Mr. Mercer was married July 31, 1890, to Miss Ula Luma Scribner, who was born at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, in October, 1871. They are the parents of four daughters, namely: Elrene Montez, born May 13, 1892; Josephine Mercedes, born September 6, 1897; Bess, born November 13, 1902; and Cora, born July 2, 1907. Mr. Mercer is a Presbyterian in religion. He is a thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite Mason, and holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHN P. HATTERSCHEIDT, of Leavenworth County, was a German by birth who came from Cincinnati to Kansas in the spring of 1857. He did much work in the territory as an engineer and surveyor. In 1858 he served as a delegate to the Leavenworth constitutional convention. All the Germans were free-soilers and Hatterscheidt was an acknowledged leader among them. In the spring of 1859 he returned to Cincinnati, where he is reported to have died. Another account of his later years is that he made quite an impression on Abraham Lincoln when he visited Kansas; that when elected President he selected Hatterscheidt as a consul at some European point, and that he died abroad.

OWEN A. BASSETT was one of the ablest and most energetic actors in the Border troubles, the Civil war and the civil affairs of the Reconstruction period. A Pennsylvanian by birth, his father moved to Illinois in 1837 and two years later to Iowa. The family home was first in Lee County. The son's original intention was to be a civil engineer, but he finally decided in favor of the law, although the stirring and compelling affairs which entered his life prevented him for many years from utilizing the legal training which he acquired. In 1855 he was employed in the United States land office at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, but in the spring of 1856 resigned to engage in business at Lecompton. Soon afterward he entered heartily into the free-state cause, joined the military company known as the Lawrence Stubbs, and was engaged both in the battle of Franklin and the capture of Fort Saunders. Subsequently he held the positions of engineer and quartermaster with the free-state army of Kansas, and in December, 1856, moved to Leavenworth. There he engaged as engineer for the Quindaro Town Company, and in 1857 and 1858 served in the Territorial Legislature. In the latter year he moved to Franklin County, published the Kansas Freeman a few months, returned to Lawrence and was admitted to the bar. At the outbreak of the Civil war he assisted in the organization of the First Kansas Infantry, but later was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Ninth Kansas, which later became the Second Cavalry, and with which he served until 1865. Colonel Bassett was elected district judge in 1868 and, by re-election, held that office until 1876. He was a prominent Mason and died at Ellsworth, July 19, 1896.

ROBERT G. ELLIOTT was one of the founders of Kansas as a free territory and state. He was born in Union County, Indiana, July 23, 1828, of South Carolina parentage, and was graduated from the University of the Hoosier State in 1850. Among his classmates were the son and three nephews of Henry A. Wise, governor of Virginia. After teaching four years in Indiana and Tennessee, and becoming thoroughly educated and aroused in his absorption of the prevailing issues of the ante-war days, he became associated with Josiah Miller in the establishment of the Kansas Free State newspaper at Lawrence. They were college mates, brave and in perfect accord. The first number of the paper was issued January 5, 1855, but the plant was destroyed at the sacking of Lawrence on May 21st of the succeeding year. Soon afterward Mr. Elliott was appointed one of the delegates to the Philadelphia convention that established the precedent of admitting the territories to equal representation with the states. His trip East to attend the convention was also to buy a new printing press, but the closing of Missouri to northern travel prevented the re-establishment of the paper until the spring of 1857. Only two numbers of the paper were issued thereafter, its place of publication being Delaware, just below Leavenworth, then the county seat. Mr. Elliott took a leading part in the Fremont campaign of 1856, and at his election to the Territorial Legislature of 1857-58 sold his newspaper press to the Delaware Town Company. The succeeding five years were spent as a resident of Lawrence in the discharge of duties connected with the offices of assessor, city and county treasurer and state senator. Then came three years as president of the State Agricultural Society and a like period as regent of the State University. During that period, under the immediate direction of Gen. John Fraser, the chancellor, the university fairly rose to the dignity of its name. His highest position of honor, however, was as commissioner, named by the statute of 1865, with Governor James McGrew and Daniel Howell, of Atchison, to adjust the claim of the contractor of the penitentiary building, who was confronted with ruin and the impossibility of fulfilling his contract by the sudden depreciation of greenbacks. The judgment of the commission was satisfactory to both contractor and state.

GEORGE H. KELLER. The name of George H. Keller, one of the founders of Leavenworth, stands among old-time residents for all that is brave and generous and stable and whole-souled, in the most trying times of the territory and the state. As John Speer once said: "His name was a synonym for honesty, integrity and patriotism; his house in Leavenworth illustrated the proverbial hospitality of the 'Old Kentucky Home.'"

"Uncle" George Keller was born in that state in February, 1801; his wife, a Van Dyke, was also a native of Kentucky, and both were descended from Holland Dutch stock. Soon after his marriage the couple migrated to a timbered farm near Terre Haute, Indiana, where he raised live stock and conducted a large inn on the National Road. In 1835 they moved to Platte County, Missouri, and for fifteen years Mr. Keller engaged in farming and manufacturing, when he disposed of all his interests, equipped a large train with merchandise and started for Sonoma Valley and the gold fields of California. He there founded the Town of Petaluma, now a prosperous city of several thousand people. In 1852 he located at Weston, Kansas, resumed farming, and was thus engaged until the spring of 1854, when, with other citizens of Weston, he founded the Town of Leavenworth. In the fall of that year, after completing

the Leavenworth Hotel, the third building constructed in the new town, he moved his family thither. Selling his property in 1855, he built the famous Mansion House, corner Fifth and Shawnee streets, which he conducted until its sale in 1857. There John Sherman and other members of the Congressional Investigating Committee of 1856 stopped during their sojourn in Leavenworth. Landlord Keller, with all his good nature, was so earnestly outspoken on the issues of that day that he was branded as a rank abolitionist and marked for assassination. He was elected as a member of the House of Representatives of the first free-state Territorial Legislature (1857-8), and used his time, energy and money in pushing the candidacy of James H. Lane and Marcus J. Parrott to the United States Senate. Under Governor Crawford he became the first warden of the Kansas State Penitentiary. In 1866 he retired to his farm at Springdale, Leavenworth County, where his generous, honorable and useful life ended November 13, 1876. His wife followed him five years later.

Luther C. Challis. Perhaps Luther C. Challis, nearly forty years a citizen of Atchison, is best known as a pioneer railroad man. He was born in New Jersey January 26, 1829, and for some years before moving West was engaged in business in Philadelphia and Boonville, Missouri. In 1855 he located in Atchison and joined his brother as one of the first merchants of that town. He afterward became a banker, and maintained a profitable ferry across the Missouri River until the building of the bridge in 1875. Mr. Challis was elected to a seat in the Territorial Council of 1857-58, made vacant by the resignation of Joseph P. Carr in January, 1858. He is generally conceded to be the father of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, having framed the bill to authorize its construction, secured its passage, and negotiated the treaty with the Kickapoo Indians for securing its right-of-way through their territory. Mr. Challis was also one of the incorporators of the Atchison & St. Joseph Railway, the first railroad built in the state, and one of the founders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. He died in Atchison, July 26, 1894.

Col. Thomas W. Scudder. Few of the Kansas territorial pioneers are still living. One of them is Col. Thomas W. Scudder, of Topeka. Colonel Scudder made a splendid record as a soldier with the fighting columns of the First Kansas Cavalry during the Civil war. He also had many interesting experiences in the border warfare in 1857. Much of his Kansas experience was on a pre-emption claim of 103 acres, the place where he now lives, before the war in Shawnee County, and he has long been a resident of Topeka, where he has enjoyed the association and friendship of many prominent men.

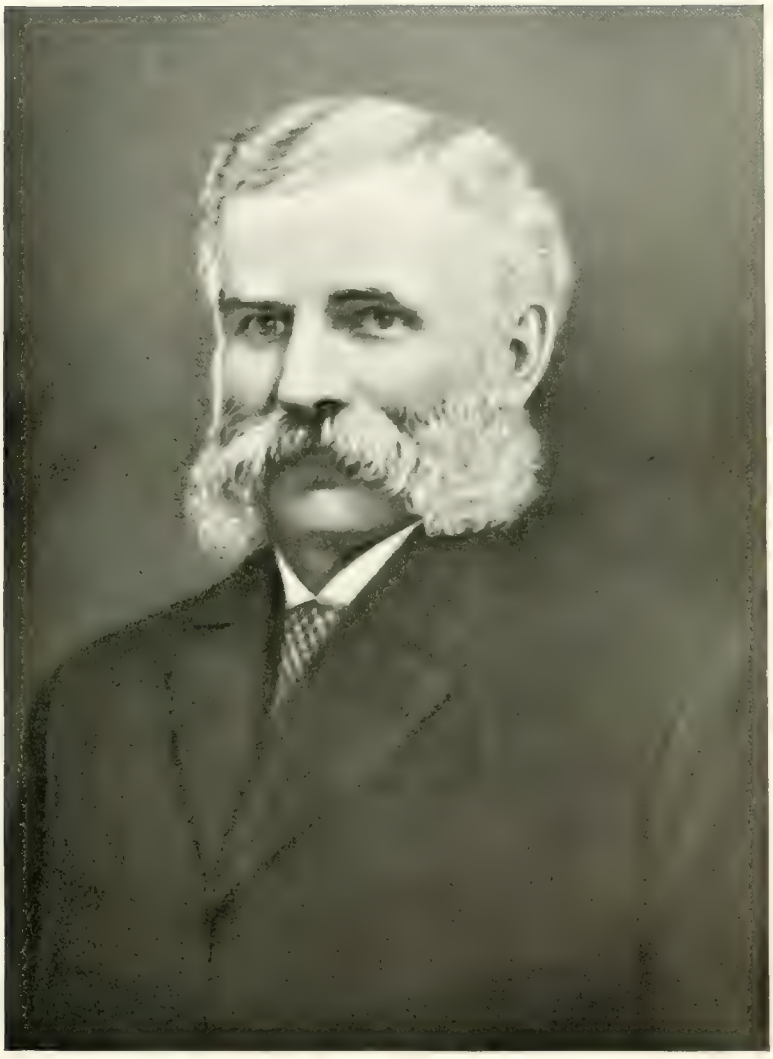
He is of very old and prominent American stock. He was born on Long Island in New York State, September 15, 1834, and is now in his eighty-third year. His father was Thomas Scudder, and the ancestry before him contains four successive Thomas Scudders. The Scudders were of English origin and coming to America in colonial days settled in Boston and afterwards moved to Long Island, New York, where members of the family established the Town of Huntington under charter from King William and Queen Mary. Many of the early Scudders were sailors, but now for many generations have been chiefly land owners and identified with agricultural pursuits. The most numerous branches of the family are still found in the Eastern states.

Thomas W. Scudder grew up on Long Island, received a common school education, and also attended the old Huntington Academy. The experience which more than anything else had bearing upon his future destiny was his early employment in the store of Jacob Willits. When Mr. Willits came out to Kansas in 1855 he was accompanied by young Scudder. Colonel Scudder was in his twenty-first year. He had youth, enthusiasm, courage and all the qualities necessary to cope with the dangerous circumstances found in the Kansas of that time. Mr. Willits, his employer, bought the first store in Topeka, and Colonel Scudder has some interesting things to relate of his employment as a clerk there for several years.

It was from this store that he was called to take part in the border warfare. He accompanied a party of men who went to Holton to clear the way for the escape of John Brown, who had become involved in trouble with the authorities on account of aid given to runaway slaves. For a long time this expedition was known in Kansas annals and referred to in a facetious manner as the "battle of the spurs."

At the outbreak of the Civil war Colonel Scudder assisted in raising a company. That was in April, 1861, and as the real meaning of the tremendous struggle had not yet been realized and as there seemed to be no need for the services of this company, it was not mustered in until July 16, 1861. It then became Company A of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry. From that time until the following March Colonel Scudder was with his company largely engaged in border patrol. He participated in the engagement at Osceola, where his commander, Colonel Johnson, was killed, and in a number of small skirmishes. From Fort Scott the company was ordered to Springfield and then to Rolla, Missouri. By this time Mr. Scudder had been promoted to adjutant of the regiment with the rank of first lieutenant. He and his comrades were then ordered down the White River to the Mississippi to join the rest of his regiment, the junction taking place at Helena, Arkansas. They fought at Helena, and participated in raids too numerous to mention in various points along the Mississippi and in Arkansas. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Scudder was made major of his regiment. In the fall of 1864 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and, as the colonel had been promoted, Colonel Scudder remained in active command of the remnants of Clayton's brigade, consisting of the First Indiana and the Fifth Kansas Cavalry. At first the command was attached to McClernand's Army Corps and later to Hurlbut's Corps. After the fall of Vicksburg it became a part of the Seventh Army Corps commanded by General Steele. This command was sent to Little Rock, where Colonel Scudder and his comrades participated in a fight with the Confederates, and later they fought at Pine Bluff. In the fall of 1864 Colonel Scudder was sent to scout the movements of Kirby Smith. During that expedition he encountered the enemy in what proved to be a very severe skirmish. That practically ended Colonel Scudder's active military career.

In January, 1865, he was mustered out. During his service he had received a severe gunshot wound in the right knee. Following the war he spent two years in Arkansas raising cotton on a plantation he had bought, but from there removed to Chicago and engaged in the brokerage business. Since then Colonel Scudder has made his home chiefly on his farm just on the outskirts of Topeka. He still carries on his



T. W. Dudder

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farm. Soon after he came to Kansas he pre-empted 103 acres in Mission Township adjoining the Topeka Township line and 2½ miles from the capitol building. He conducted active farming operations on that land for many years and he still owns forty acres of it.

Colonel Scudder is a stalwart standpat republican in politics. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. His first wife, Julia Brent, died in 1872. His second wife was Mrs. Helen (Mitchell) Smith, who died in October, 1908.

JERRY HUSSEY. One of the most interesting old timers of Kansas is Jerry Hussey, now living retired at Williamsburg. He served faithfully and loyally as a soldier during the Civil war, and soon after the close of that great struggle identified himself with the State of Kansas, where he helped to reclaim a part of the wilderness and make it a fertile and valuable farm.

Of New England ancestry he was born in the State of Vermont in August, 1845, and when very young was left an orphan, so that he had to fight his own battles at a time when most boys have the care and direction of parents. When he was thirteen years of age in 1858 he came west, and for a time worked as a farm hand near Loveland in Clermont County, Ohio. He was working on a farm when the Civil war was declared, and in 1861, though only sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Company D of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was afterwards merged with the Thirty-sixth Regiment. Most of his service was in the East on the great Virginia battle ground, and in the closing months of the war he was with Sheridan, his regiment having been mounted, in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, participating in the battle of Winchester. At Beverly, West Virginia, he was captured, and spent four months of suffering and hardship entailed by incarceration in Libby Prison. That was an experience which no man would be likely to forget, and in fact he has never fully recovered physically from the effects of the imprisonment.

After the close of hostilities Jerry Hussey returned to Ohio, where he married Belinda S. Stump. In April, 1868, he brought his family to Kansas, first making his home near Baldwin, and subsequently moving to a farm on the Sac and Fox Indian Reservation in what is now Osage County. There he lived for many years, developed his own place, and in the meantime witnessed the miraculous changes that have succeeded one another on the face of Kansas, and have made the great state what it is today. During the last few years Jerry Hussey has had his home at Williamsburg, where he is now able to retire and relieve himself from the more active cares of business.

In 1887 he was elected register of deeds for Osage County, and filled that office until 1892. So popular was he as a citizen that notwithstanding his stalwart uncompromising republicanism, he still commanded popular support during the populistic upheaval that swept the state. Mr. Hussey is a member of the Methodist Church and is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Grand Army of the Republic. Temperamentally he is a positive character, forming his likes and dislikes, loyal in his friendships and a man honored for his unblemished character.

By his marriage to Miss Stump he had two children, Lewis T. and a daughter that died in infancy. The mother of these children died October 6, 1882.

Jerry Hussey married for his second wife Miss Sarah E. Barnes, who was the mother of a daughter named Mary E. After the death of his second wife, Mr. Hussey married Mattie H. Benn and she is still living, but there were no children by the third union.

LEWIS T. HUSSEY. Within the limits of Kansas there is probably no better informed insurance man than Lewis T. Hussey, who is now filling the responsible position of state fire marshal at Topeka. Mr. Hussey is the only son of Jerry Hussey of Williamsburg, reference to whom is made on other pages.

Born in Clermont County, Ohio, November 19, 1866, Lewis T. Hussey came with his parents to Kansas when two years old, and in his early life imbibed the spirit of Kansas prairie. His youth was spent on a farm, where he learned all the duties of a Kansas country place during the '80s, and his education came from the district schools and from the Burlington High School, where he was graduated in 1888.

However, his real life work has been in the field of insurance. While his father was register of deeds of Osage County he served as deputy until 1893, and he then established in Kansas what was known as the Metropolitan Accident Association, which subsequently became the Continental Casualty Company, and Mr. Hussey represented it as state agent. For nearly twenty-five years he has been active in the insurance business, and has also rendered important service as an adjuster of fire losses. In 1908 with others he organized the Osage Fire Insurance Company, of which he was one of the directors, a member of the executive committee and also its general adjuster of fire losses. This company in 1911 was sold to the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut.

Since early youth Mr. Hussey has been one of the most public spirited workers for the general welfare of any community in which he has lived and for the state at large. Mention has already been made of his service as deputy register of deeds in Osage County. He served as city clerk of Lyndon, and afterwards as mayor of that town. As mayor he led the way in installing a system of city waterworks and sewerage. This was an improvement which made Lyndon progressive and was responsible for much of its subsequent prosperity, but Mayor Hussey encountered bitter opposition in effecting the establishment of these public utilities, and succeeded only after overcoming what seemed unsurmountable obstacles. What was then considered by many as an unwise, illogical and premature measure, is now conceded to be the chief asset of Lyndon.

In 1904 Mr. Hussey was elected State Representative from Osage County, and served during the stormy session of 1905, when the Speaker of the House was W. R. Stubbs, later governor of Kansas. In April, 1905, by appointment from Governor Hoch, he was made state oil inspector, an office he filled until 1909. Because of his intimate knowledge of insurance and fire losses, Governor Capper appointed him state fire marshal in April, 1915, and he has since given his entire time to the duties of that office, with headquarters at Topeka. He is an enthusiastic republican.

Mr. Hussey is a member of the National Fire Marshals Association, of which he is secretary and treasurer, and ex-officio a member of the executive committee. He belongs to the Methodist Church, to the Masonic Order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On December 9, 1901, he married

Miss Charlotte E. Darling. Their two sons are Glenn D. and Theodore M.

WILLIAM R. SMITH. One of the fine buildings bordering the State Capitol grounds at Topeka is the Kansas State Printing plant. That is the official headquarters of William R. Smith, state printer, and also secretary of the State Printing Commission and chairman of the School Book Commission of the state. Doubtless any citizen, and particularly a printer, would deem it an honor to be at the head of an establishment which experts pronounce to be the equal in mechanical equipment and operating efficiency of any commercial printing establishment in the country.

When Mr. Smith went into office on July 1, 1915, he brought with him a ripe experience, including an extensive service in all the grades of the printing business, years of editorial and newspaper publishing work, and perhaps best of all an inheritance and training in the progressive Kansas spirit.

When the advancement of the welfare of the state is concerned, W. R. Smith can always be found in the ranks of the workers and usually among the leaders. The influence for good he has exercised as an editor in various sections of the state can hardly be overestimated.

While his life has been distinctive in more than one particular, he is in every sense a typical Kansan. He was born at the old land office and capital, Lecompton, March 21, 1872. His grandparents, William L. and America C. (Barton) Smith were Kentucky people who moved west in 1854, the year the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed through Congress, and they located at Lecompton, the historic capital of Kansas Territory. Both grandparents died in Lecompton. George W. Smith, father of the state printer, was a native of Kentucky and was a lad when he arrived in Kansas Territory in the spring of 1854. He afterwards went to Lawrence and learned the wagonmaker's trade, and while there passed through and was one of the survivors of Quantrell's raid. He never applied himself much to his trade, but for the greater part of his active career was engaged in merchandising. At Lecompton he married Frances Tipton, and there he and his wife spent their lives and died in old age. Their three sons are still living: William R.; Dr. Roy O. Smith of Rifle, Colorado; and Dr. J. C. Smith of Beloit, Wisconsin.

Reared in Lecompton, William R. Smith attended the public schools and Lane University, and as a boy he learned the printer's trade on the old Lecompton Monitor and the Lawrence Daily Democrat.

He had not yet reached his majority when he was first called to public service. Grover Cleveland in 1893 appointed him postmaster at Lecompton, but he held back the commission until he passed his twenty-first birthday and then qualified. He was postmaster at Lecompton more than four years. In the meantime he had founded the Lecompton Sun, and continued its editorial management while postmaster, and altogether conducted it for about nine years. At the spring election immediately following his twenty-first birthday he was also elected mayor of Lecompton, an office he filled with credit for two terms.

After leaving Lecompton Mr. Smith was for two years foreman for the Mail and Breeze of Topeka, was editor and publisher of the Manhattan Republic two years, for another year was editor of the Fraternal Aid at Lawrence, and he then bought the Garnett Plaindealer and the Garnett Eagle, both republican papers, and consolidating them as the Eagle-Plaindealer continued the publication of this republican paper for about five years. His next venture in journalism was at Ottawa, where with others he was associated in the operation of the Ottawa Herald. Later for about five years he was owner and editor of the Fort Scott Republican, and while at Fort Scott was appointed United States census enumerator for the Second Kansas Congressional District. His last newspaper work was as editor and owner of the Columbus Advocate, which he conducted for five years.

Then in 1914 he was elected state printer and took charge of the splendid plant at Topeka in July of the following year. He went into office at a critical time in the history of the state printing plant. Its capacity was taxed to the utmost, and there was a contract to deliver over 140,000 schoolbooks within six weeks. The full force of the plant was put in operation night and day, and in thirty days the book presses turned out over 2,000,000 impressions. Other departments were operated at similar speed, and the textbooks were all delivered on time.

The Kansas State Printing Plant is an institution worthy of some special record. It is the largest printing plant between Chicago and Sacramento, and its equipment and methods of operation have been taken as a model for other states. It has on its payroll 120 employes, and during the ten years of its operation has saved about $75,000 annually on the state's printing. It is now producing schoolbooks at 60 per cent of the prices formerly charged by Eastern book companies. Perhaps the highest praise of the institution has been spoken by Governor Capper, who is himself a printer and publisher of national prominence. He has declared that Kansas has a plant equipped with machinery equal to that of any commercial printing concern in the country and that the standard of efficiency and service is very high. His opinion as a publisher is that the mechanical work on the textbooks issued from the state plant is equal to that of any printing establishment in the United States.

Kansas has been operating its own printing plant since July 1, 1905. The Legislature of 1913 appropriated $150,000 to purchase additional grounds, enlarge the plant, and install equipment necessary for schoolbook making. The wise expenditure of this fund has made the plant second to none in point of efficiency and equipment in the Middle West. While the printing of state documents has thus been done for a number of years, the introduction of a department for the printing and publishing of school textbooks is comparatively recent. It was T. A. McNeal, former state printer, who paved the way for state publication, and his successor, W. C. Austin, installed the bookmaking machinery and produced the first Kansas books.

Mr. Smith is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and some insurance organizations.

In 1904 he married Miss Bertha J. Spohr. They have one daughter, Louise. Before her marriage Mrs. Smith was teacher of domestic science in the Bradley Polytechnic Institute at Peoria, Illinois.

BENJAMIN HARDING. For many years Benjamin Harding was a leading free-soil man and a resident of Doniphan County, Kansas. A native of Otsego County, New York, born in November, 1815, at the age of twenty-five he became a resident of Livingston County, Missouri, and in 1842 entered the Indian trade at the Great Nemaha Agency. He moved to St. Joseph in 1849, but re-entered the Indian trade at Wathena, Kansas, in 1852. In 1854, while serving

there as a judge of election he incurred the enmity of the pro slavery people, and twice reported at Leavenworth to answer charges brought against him, which were finally dismissed. He was a delegate to the Big Springs convention of 1855; served in the Territorial Council in 1857, 1858 and 1859; was a member of the Railroad convention of 1860, and held the office of register of deeds of Doniphan County in 1862-66, after which he passed a somewhat retired life. He died at his home in Wathena, January 15, 1904.

Chalkley M. Beeson. The recent death of Buffalo Bill brings to mind how few of the old western plainsmen are left. One of the best known to Kansans of that picturesque class of Americans is alive and vigorous at Dodge City, and Chalkley M. Beeson, although he has rubbed shoulders with Generals Custer and Sheridan, Buffalo Bill and the Grand Duke Alexis (son of a Russian czar), and was, during the earlier period of his manhood, an active figure in the unrecorded movies of the wild and woolly West, has been settled these many years as a solid, prosperous farmer and state legislator of Ford County. He is a native of Salem, Ohio, born April 24, 1848; went to Denver in April, 1868; came to Kansas from Colorado in 1875, and has made stock raising the serious business of his life ever since. He has represented Ford County in four legislatures—those of 1903, 1905 and 1907, and the special session of 1908.

The following sketch is pertinent: "The life of Mr. Beeson bridges the gap between the old and the new of the great plains. Leaving his home in Ohio as a boy of nineteen years, he has lived to see the Wild West supplanted by the Civilized West; as he says, 'the white-face and short-horn steers replace the buffalo, and wheat, and corn, and alfalfa, supplant the buffalo grass.' For many years he lived an adventurous life, but finally settled down at Dodge City in the cattle business. As the old ranges were broken up, he acquired land of his own, and he is now one of the wealthy men of his community, with a beautiful home just south of Dodge. He was twice sheriff of Ford county in some of its stormy days, and he had the reputation of always getting the man he went after, although he had to bring him back in a coffin. Adapting himself easily to the changing conditions, he has played his part with equal success in the stormy days of the frontier and the settled, prosperous present. Through it all he has kept a great love for music. Always a fine violinist, he was the organizer of the celebrated Cowboy Band of Dodge City that played all over the country, and Beeson's Orchestra, of which his two sons are members, is famous all over the West."

If there is any one event toward which Mr. Beeson turns with especially glowing eyes in his young-old age, it is the Royal Buffalo Hunt of January, 1872, for which he was the guide and in which participated Grand Duke Alexis and his imperial party; Lieut.-Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan, then in command of the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters in Chicago; Gen. George A. Custer, who was about to enter his campaign against the Sioux and two years later be slaughtered in his forlorn fight at Little Big Horn, Montana, and several other less noted officers of the American army, but none more enthusiastic than the two great generals. They were both in the prime of life, Sheridan past forty and Custer several years younger, but no figures could have presented a greater contrast—Sheridan, with his short legs and long, rather massive body, and Custer, with his flowing hair and athletic body so finely clad. The Grand Duke himself was about thirty—tall, well set up, blonde, with a Burnside beard and sparkling, frosty blue eyes; which is how Mr. Beeson recalls him, and his American hosts. Custer was in direct charge of the hunting party, and no more gallant leader could have been found on the western plains.

The Grand Duke's party had already enjoyed a grand hunt in the Platte River country of Nebraska, under the special guidance of Buffalo Bill. When it reached Denver in January, 1872, Mr. Beeson had been engaged to play the violin at the grand ball to be given in the Duke's honor. He was then living at Kit Carson on the Union Pacific, having crossed the plains in 1868, and was chiefly engaged in running a threshing outfit in that part of the county. He had been boasting of the Kit Carson neighborhood as a wonderful place for buffalo, and General Custer came to him while he was playing for the dance and engaged him as a guide for another royal hunt. Seventy-five cavalry horses, four six-mule teams and four ambulances were requisitioned from Fort Wallace, fifty miles from Kit Carson, and the Grand Duke's private train was run to the nearest point where it could connect with the mule-train. Finally he, his small army of followers, some regular soldiers from the fort, and the American officers of various grades, got in motion toward the scene of the hunt southeast of Carson and south of the Union Pacific and Sand Creek. The royal result of the day's succession of chases and charges into the herds of the shaggy monsters was that the Grand Duke shot some thirty buffalo and killed about a dozen.

Before the hunt commenced Mr. Beeson passed over his mount to the agreeable Russian duke, who had been given rather a skittish horse and learned that the Beeson animal was an old buffalo hunter.

"General Custer," says Chalkley Beeson in his account of the hunt, "was one of the most noted horsemen in the army. I have never seen a finer. He rode with the cavalry seat, but as easily and as gracefully as a born cowboy. He immediately demanded my horse, and, mounting him, proceeded to show off his horsemanship before the Grand Duke. Throwing the reins on his neck, he guided the almost unbroken horse in a circle by the pressure of his knees, and drawing both his revolvers fired with either hand at a gallop with as much accuracy as though he were standing on the ground. The Grand Duke, who had seen the Cossacks of the Ukraine, declared it was the finest exhibition of horsemanship he had ever seen, and applauded every shot. Custer was then in the prime of life, a gallant figure with his flowing hair and his almost foppish military dress. Fresh from the great fight on the Washita, with no premonition of the Rosebud darkening his life, he was the ideal cavalryman and the idol of the western army.

"That morning when the Grand Duke's train pulled in, about daylight we had awakened him with a cowboys' salute, and had burned ammunition enough for a small battle. The camp train was well fitted up, and it made us cowpunchers sit up to see the stuff the commissary department carried. There was every kind of liquor, champagne, all sorts of delicacies in the way of eatables—enough, it looked to me, to feed an army, and all for one day's trip.

"The Grand Duke spoke English with a slight accent, and was extremely affable to every one. Affable is the word, for despite his courtesy he never forgot, nor did you, that he was a great noble. It was not exactly condescension, but you knew the

minute you saw him, that he did not belong to the common herd. The habit of command, the universal deference paid him, the easy way that he gave his orders and expected every one to wait on him, was noticeable in that country and time, the most democratic the world ever saw, where a scout was just as good a man as Phil Sheridan, and a cow puncher as good as his millionaire boss. So, easy as Alexis was in his ways, not even a cowpuncher would have thought of taking liberties with him.

"The route lay south from the railroad, and within five miles we struck a herd of thousands of buffalo. The Grand Duke was delighted to see them. He had crossed the continent to get a shot at the great brutes, and here were numbers beyond his dreams. When we discovered them we took advantage of a small hill, a sort of hogback perhaps half a mile long, and skirted that to get near them. Custer, who was in charge of the hunting party, stopped and said: 'Boys, here's a chance for a great victory over that bunch of redskins the other side of the hill. Major B. you take charge of the right flank. I will attend to the left. General Sheridan and the infantry will follow direct over the hill. Ready! Charge!' Away they went, Alexis in the lead. I recollect telling General Sheridan that the two soldiers who were to ride with the Grand Duke, and supply him with fresh loaded guns, would have their hands full when that black horse of mine saw the buffalo. I stayed with the ambulances, having no horse, and when we reached the foot of the hill we left the ambulances and started to the top on foot. We were just reaching the top when we saw two or three wounded buffaloes trying to get away. We started to get a shot at them, and just then the whole crowd of hunters charged the hill from the opposite direction, shooting at the buffaloes. The bullets were dropping all around us and we 'infantry' made tracks down the hill trying to get out of range. Sheridan was too short in the legs to run, and threw himself flat on the ground with his face in the buffalo grass to get out of range. I yelled to them to stop firing but they were so excited that it looked for a little bit as though they would wipe out the entire command of 'infantry.'

"Finally they stopped, and when Sheridan got to his feet I think he was the maddest man I ever saw. On horseback his short legs did not show much, and he was a fine, soldierly figure; but on foot, with his long body, short legs and big waist-measure, he was far from impressive. But when he turned loose on that bunch he was impressive enough. There was only one man in the army who could equal him when it came to a certain kind of expletive, and that was Custer himself. I don't know what kind of language Pa Romanoff used to Alexis when he got mad, but that slip of royalty got a cursing from Phil Sheridan that day that I bet he will never forget. He didn't spare anybody in the bunch, not even Custer and the Grand Duke, and he included all their kinsfolk, direct and collateral. It was a liberal education in profanity to hear him. The Grand Duke didn't seem to care—he was having the time of his life. My old black saddler took him into the thick of the herd every time, and his two soldiers kept handing him cool guns, fresh loaded. He sure had a hunt that day. The hunt never stopped until over two hundred were killed. One calf that had been wounded ran past us foot soldiers and Sheridan shouted to me to grab it. I caught him by the tail and held him, while Sheridan with his revolver put him out of his misery. Years afterward, in Virginia City, Nevada, I met the General again, and recalled myself to him as the boy who held the buffalo calf by the tail while he killed it.

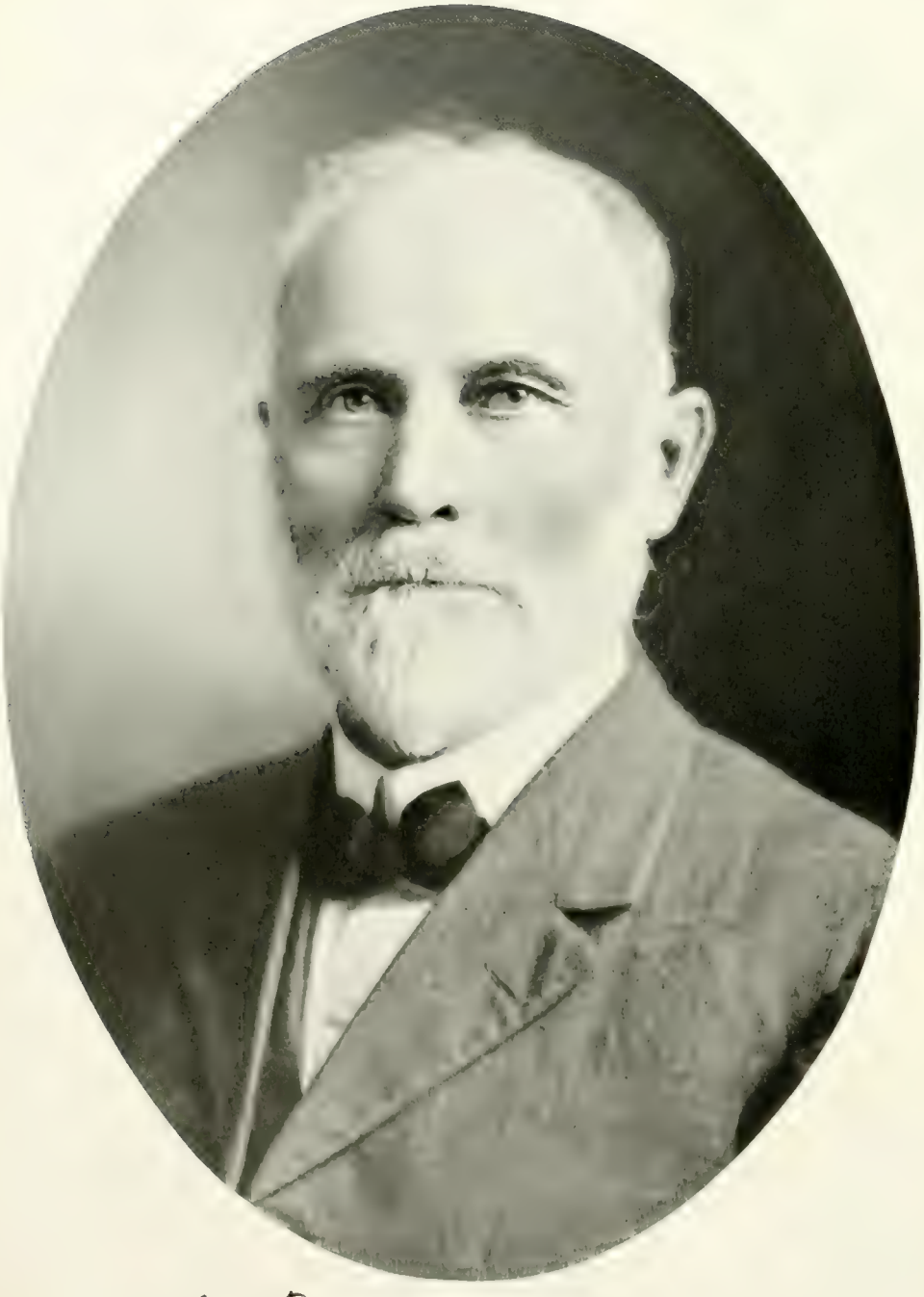
"The six-mule team followed the hunt and the butchers cut off and saved the humps. The buffalo hump is a curious provision of nature. It is mostly fat, very tender and delicious, even when the owner is an old bull. It was thought that it was a reserve supply of nourishment for their long marches, the animal living on this surplus fat in times of scarcity. We loaded the Grand Duke's commissary-car with buffalo humps that night, and for all I know he took some of them back to St. Petersburg with him.

"When we got back to camp we found that the servants and camp followers had started in to see what kind of grub the Russians ate, but more particularly what kind of stuff they drank. Everybody was drunk and happy. Champagne bottles, liquor bottles, and every other kind of bottle littered the ground. That battlefield showed more 'dead ones' than the hunting ground did buffaloes. Then it was Custer's turn. All that Sheridan had done that morning in the way of cussing was equaled and surpassed. I cannot pay his efforts a higher compliment than to say that when Custer got through with that bunch they were pretty near sober, and that is cussing some."

JOHN BAPTIST MIEGE, first Catholic bishop of Kansas, was born in 1815, the youngest son of a wealthy and pious family of the parish of Chevron, Upper Savoy, France. At an early age he was committed to the care of his brother, the director of the episcopal seminary of Montiers, and completed his literary studies at the age of nineteen. After spending two more years at the seminary in the study of philosophy, on October 23, 1836, he was admitted to the Society of Jesus. The following eleven years he spent in further study, a portion of the time at Rome under eminent masters. In 1847 he was ordained priest and completed his theological training in the following year.

In the midsummer of 1849 Father Miege set sail for the Indian mission of North America, and reaching St. Louis in the fall was appointed pastor of the little church at St. Charles, Missouri, which included the mission of the Portage. Later he was removed to the house of probation at Florissant, Missouri, where he taught moral philosophy, and in 1851 was sent to St. Louis University. In the fall of that year he was appointed to the vicariate apostolic of all the territory from the Kansas River at its mouth north to the British possessions, and from the Missouri River west to the Rocky Mountains, being consecrated to that office March 25, 1851, at St. Louis, under the title of Bishop of Messenia. On the 11th of the following May he arrived at St. Mary's, Territory of Kansas, where he built the first Catholic Church in the great stretch of country under his jurisdiction. It was built of hewn logs, 24 by 40 feet in size. On account of the increase of population Bishop Miege built a larger cathedral in 1857 and in 1863 erected a spacious episcopal residence. In 1858 he established a Catholic Church at Omaha, and in the following year crossed the plains to Denver, where he likewise organized a church. Bishop Miege commenced the excavation for the cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at Leavenworth in 1864, and it was completed four years later at a cost of $150,000. But after its dedication the prosperity and importance of Leavenworth declined in favor of Kansas City, and a large indebtedness rested on the

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C. F. Little M. D.

cathedral. He lifted the debt of about $100,000 by taking a hazardous trip to South America, finally raising sufficient funds for his purpose. After thus reducing the debt, in 1874 he laid aside the bishopric and retired successively to St. Louis University and Woodstock College, Maryland. Subsequently he opened a Jesuit college at Detroit, Michigan. In 1883 the great and beloved bishop was stricken with paralysis and died on July 20th of the following year.

CHARLES F. LITTLE, M. D., is one of the oldest living members of the medical profession in Kansas. It was fully half a century ago that he came to Manhattan, and until his recent retirement was almost continuously identified with his professional duties in Riley County. Doctor Little is one of the men who gained their training and attended their first cases prior to the Civil war. In the war he served as an assistant surgeon. A great fund of practical business ability has been a prominent characteristic of Doctor Little and for years he has been one of the influential business men of Manhattan.

His individual record of honorable service adds to the lustre of the family name. His ancestry goes back to New England. He is a descendant of George Little, who came from London, England, to America in 1640 and settled around Massachusetts Bay at Newbury. The line of descent from father to son in subsequent generations is as follows: George Little, the progenitor of the family in America; Moses; Tristam; Henry; Henry II; Abner Bailey; Caleb J. T.; and Dr. Charles F. Little. Doctor Little represents the eighth successive generation of the family in America.

Charles F. Little was born at Milford, New Hampshire, January 27, 1836, a son of Caleb J. T. and Eliza Ann (Brooks) Little. Caleb J. T. Little was born at Gofftown, New Hampshire, July 13, 1811, son of Abner Bailey and Nancy (Tenney) Little. In 1834 Caleb Little married Eliza Ann Brooks, who was born at Groton, Massachusetts, in 1813, daughter of Capt. Leonard and Sarah (Hosely) Brooks, both of whom were descended from early New England settlers. In 1837 Caleb Little and his family moved to Illinois. No railroads were in the West at the time, and they made the journey by way of the Great Lakes to Detroit and thence by prairie schooner to Henry County, Illinois. Their first settlement was at Wethersfield and later at Kewanee. Caleb Little died at Kewanee at the age of eight-six.

Doctor Little grew up and spent his boyhood in the pioneer Illinois of seventy years ago. There were no public schools deserving of the name and he attended a subscription school, and had to exercise great diligence in securing an adequate education. For three years he studied medicine and rode on the rounds with Dr. T. D. Fitch of Kewanee. To travel about the country with a regular practitioner was one of the best means of acquiring medical experience in the early days. In 1860 Doctor Little entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, and took one term of lectures. He then practiced in Tazewell County, Illinois, for a little more than 1½ years. Returning to Rush Medical College, he was given his M. D. degree January 21, 1863. On the following 16th of February he was commissioned an assistant surgeon of the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, and was with his command until the regiment was mustered out in July, 1864.

Doctor Little after leaving the army practiced at Princeton, Illinois, and also married there. From that rich and well settled section of Northern Illinois he came on July 29, 1866, to Manhattan, Kansas. Just half a century has passed since he located in this then new town, and as one of the early doctors he encountered all the hardships and vicissitudes of early practice. He rode great distances over the prairies and through the woods and he continued practice until the era of telephones, good roads, automobiles, and many other facilities supplanted the earlier methods. After several years of active practice Doctor Little moved in 1870 to a farm in Pottawatomie County, and lived on his farm until March, 1875. He then returned to Manhattan, and for many years enjoyed a large practice, which only recently he has given up. He has been a member of the Riley County Medical Society as long as it has existed, and is also a member of the Kansas State Society and a member of the American Medical Association.

In politics he has been a republican almost from the formation of the party. He was elected in 1875 a member of the Kansas Legislature and acquitted himself with credit in the following session. In 1884 he was appointed a member of the Pension Examining Board, and continued in that office, most of the time as secretary, until he resigned about three years ago.

As a business man Doctor Little took a prominent part in the organization of the First National Bank of Manhattan, and for many years has been its vice president. He has also been president of the Manhattan Building, Loan and Savings Association, and since the founding of the Carnegie Library at Manhattan has been president of its board. He is a Master Mason.

In 1866 at Princeton, Illinois, Doctor Little married Charlotte Swift, daughter of Capt. Samuel Swift, of Princeton. Mrs. Little died August 24, 1909, having traveled life's highway with the doctor for forty-three years. To their marriage were born five children. Eliza Ada is the wife of E. J. MacEwan of Kalamazoo, Michigan. Nellie Perkins is the wife of C. J. Dobbs, a lawyer of Seattle, Washington. Blanch Alpine is now deceased. B. Belle is a physician and surgeon at Manhattan. Frederick Swift is deceased.

The long and honorable service of Doctor Little in the medical profession is continued through his talented daughter, Dr. B. Belle Little. She was born in Manhattan and after finishing the public school course at Manhattan entered the Kansas State Agricultural College, where she was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1891. In 1906 she obtained her M. D. degree from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. In September, 1907, after a year spent as interne in the New England Hospital for Women and Children at Boston, she began her active practice at Manhattan associated with her father. She is one of the foremost women physicians of Kansas, and her influence and activities extend beyond the realm of her private practice, large as it is. She has the distinction of founding the Charlotte Swift Memorial Hospital at Manhattan, which was opened March 2, 1915. She is also an active member of the Riley County and the Kansas State Medical societies.

REV. THOMAS JOHNSON, for twenty-six years a missionary among the Shawnee and other Indian tribes of Kansas and one of the prominent characters in American Methodism of his day, was born in Virginia, July 11, 1802. When comparatively young he came to Missouri and in 1826 entered the Methodist ministry. His first charge was at Mount Prairie, Arkansas, and in 1828, having been received into full connection, he was appointed to Fishing River. In

1830 he was appointed to the Shawnee mission, which was in the Missouri district, and served as its superintendent until 1841, when he resigned on account of failing health. Having regained his health by medical treatment and a period of relaxation, in the fall of 1847 he was reappointed to the manual-labor school, serving thus until the establishment was discontinued in 1862. Mr. Johnson had already made quite a name in the politics of the day. As early as 1853 he had been elected, by Indian votes, as a delegate to Congress of the territorial government projected for Kansas and Nebraska, but as it was never organized he was, of course, not received, although he went to Washington for the purpose. In March, 1855, he had been elected to the Kansas Territorial Council on the pro-slavery ticket, and his son, twenty-three years of age, was returned to the lower house as its youngest member. Although a Virginian, and a natural sympathizer with those who supported the institution, he was a stanch Unionist during the Civil war. On the night of January 2, 1865, he was assassinated by guerillas at his home near Westport, now within the corporate limits of Kansas City, Missouri, not because of his political views, but for $1,000 which he was supposed to have in his possession, but which he had really loaned to a friend.

Foster Dwight Coburn. It is no disparagement of the rank and file of that host of Kansas militant farmers who bore the heat and burden of the day and by their aggregate efforts raised Kansas to front rank among American agricultural states, to say that Foster Dwight Coburn is the distinguished leader of them all. He has long held secure a place as "one of the really great men of Kansas." And like other Kansas great men, his achievements and influence have translated him to a place among the nation's great men. His position in life is the more interesting because it is due not to political prominence, not to the accident of birth or fortune, but first and last to the splendid service he has rendered his state and the cause of agriculture. Undoubtedly he is and has been for years one of America's foremost authorities and experts on this subject.

His great work, and that in which he has most pride, was rendered during his more than twenty consecutive years as secretary of the agricultural department of Kansas. Yet, again and again Mr. Coburn has spoken with enthusiasm and praise of the men who shared before him the responsibilities and honors of that office. He often says that Alfred Gray, who organized the State Board of Agriculture in 1872, was the most useful man Kansas ever produced. It was the successor of Alfred Gray, Major J. K. Hudson, who became secretary in 1880, who first brought Coburn into the work of the board as office assistant. In the forty-four years since the Board of Agriculture was established, and among its seven different secretaries, F. D. Coburn filled the office for nearly twenty-one years, almost half the entire time of its existence.

To describe the work of Mr. Coburn, even while secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, would require a volume. So far as the present generation is concerned, everyone in Kansas and many thousands outside the state know who he is. The purpose of this sketch is to give a running outline of his career, the positions he has held, suggestive only of his real work and influence—a record that may properly be included in the Standard History of Kansas.

Mr. Coburn was born in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, May 7, 1846, a son of Ephraim W. and Mary Jane (Mulks) Coburn. Spending the first thirteen years of his life on a farm, and gaining a primary education in the district schools, he was still a boy when the Civil war broke out, but he served in the Union army, first as corporal of Company F of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and later as private and sergeant-major of the Sixty-second Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, being mustered out of the service in March, 1866.

It was in the war time that Mr. Coburn acquired his desire to be identified with Kansas. In Franklin County, where he located in 1867 and afterwards married his wife, he worked as a farm laborer, taught school, and was a successful farmer and breeder of improved live stock on his own account. He was not by any means exclusively a book farmer, and it is said that when he first became connected with the agricultural department of the state in 1880 he had little of the book or laboratory knowledge of agriculture now taught in colleges. From the first he had, however, been breeding stock of a superior grade, and he thus early showed the intelligence and qualities which marked him for preferment.

On July 1, 1880, he became connected with the office of the State Board of Agriculture, and soon afterwards, following the resignation of Secretary K. Hudson, he was unanimously elected secretary and held that office until January 11, 1882. During the next five and a half years, while still maintaining his Kansas residence, he was president of the Indicator Publishing Company at Kansas City, Missouri, and editor of the Live-Stock Indicator.

In January, 1894, although not seeking the position, he was again elected secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and filled that office continuously for twenty years until January, 1914, having been re-elected by acclamation of ten successive biennial elections, resigning to take effect July 1, 1914.

Mr. Coburn not only made his office a direct adjunct to the Kansas farmer, but he also reached a constantly enlarging circle of readers through the many official reports and volumes of which he successively became author. Although he is author of about thirty volumes on agriculture published by the State of Kansas. His private works on "Swine Husbandry," "Alfalfa," "Swine in America," and "The Book of Alfalfa" are considered standard not only by farmers and colleges of America, but in other countries. His reports entitled "The Helpful Hen," "Cow Culture," "Corn and the Sorghums," "Railroads and Agriculture," "Short-Horn Cattle," "Hereford Cattle," "Polled Cattle," "Pork Production," "Wheat-Growing," "Forage and Fodders," "The Beef Steer," "The Horse Useful," "Modern Dairying," "Silos and Silage," "Profitable Poultry," "The Modern Sheep," and others are considered as unexcelled on these topics.

At the New Orleans Exposition in 1884 he was sole judge of swine, and was one of the judges of live stock at the Columbian World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. For many years he has been called to serve as judge of live stock and agricultural products at the principal fairs and expositions in the United States. He served as president and vice president of the Board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College, having had four different appointments as a regent. He was chief of the department of live-stock at the Louisiana Purchase

Exposition at St. Louis in 1904. Mr. Coburn was strongly recommended to President McKinley for the office of secretary of agriculture in his cabinet, and tentatively invited to the same position in the cabinet of President Taft but would not consider it.

A great many people will recall the fact, which was the subject of much comment throughout the United States at the time, that Mr. Coburn refused to give up his pleasant and agreeable task as secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture to accept the appointment tendered him June 4, 1906, by Governor E. W. Hoch, as United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph R. Burton. Mr. Coburn served as treasurer of the fund raised by Kansas people for the India famine sufferers. He was elected but declined to serve as president of the Kansas Semi-Centennial Exposition Association. For four years he was president of the State Temperance Union and treasurer of that organization for four years, and for ten years chairman of its executive committee. He was chairman-exofficio of the Kansas State Dairy Commission during the entire period of its existence, 1907-08. He twice served as chairman of committees, appointed by Governors Hoch and Stubbs to investigate the Kansas penitentiary system, and has been chairman exofficio of the Kansas State Entomological Commission, and in numerous other ways has been honored by his state, nation and fellow men.

In politics he has been a republican and progressive. In 1898 he was strongly pushed as a candidate for governor and likewise in 1906 and 1914, but declined to enter a political campaign. He is an honorary life member of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, an honorary member of the State Editorial Association, and for many years has served as a director of the State Historical Society, of which he is a life member. Baker University in June, 1909, gave him the honorary degree Master of Arts, and in the following November he received the degree LL. D. from the Kansas State Agricultural College. At the present time Mr. Coburn is a director and is vice president of the Prudential Trust Company, a director in the Bank of Topeka, and vice president and director of the Capitol Building & Loan Association, all Topeka institutions.

On September 8, 1869, in Franklin County, Kansas, Mr. Coburn married Miss Lou Jenkins. They have two daughters and a son: Mrs. Frank Davis Tomson and Mrs. Theodore Jessup and Dr. Clay E. Coburn. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Coburn is in Topeka.

A. P. Tone Wilson, Jr., has for a number of years been one of Topeka's successful lawyers and is also proprietor of the X-Rays Printing Company, publishers of the X-Rays Democrat, of which he is editor. The printing company of which he is the head does a large business in commercial printing, catalogue work and the printing of legal blanks.

No doubt he gets his profession from his father, Anthony P. Wilson, who for many years was a successful attorney, but is now retired.

Mr. Wilson, Jr., is a native of the State of Nebraska, where he was born June 26, 1875, a son and one of a family of seven children whose parents were Anthony P. and Margaret E. (Boldon) Wilson. His father was born at Kenosha, Wisconsin, in 1846, and studied law in Milwaukee. Though only a boy at the time he served in the Civil war and made a gallant record in Company I of the Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He is now living in Topeka.

A. P. Tone Wilson, Jr., attended the public schools of Nebraska, graduated from the Western Business College of Lincoln, and in 1898 finished his course in the Kansas City Law School, being admitted to the bar in the same year. He did his first practice in Colby, Kansas, but soon afterwards came to Topeka. On October 19, 1914, he was appointed register of the United States Land Office.

Mr. Wilson married Miss Carletta E. Parker, daughter of Hon. Fred Parker of Johnson, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson reside at 217 West Fifth Street. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wilson is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and politically is a stanch democrat.

Rev. Father Paul M. Ponziglione, one of the most famous Catholic missionaries of Southern Kansas and what was, in his time, Indian Territory —particularly among the Osage Indians of the Southwest—was born in Piedmont, Italy, February 11, 1818. He was of noble descent on both sides of the house, but, as he was wont to express it, his greatest pride was that he belonged to "the noble family of Adam." His education was obtained in several Jesuit institutions of Italy, the College of Nobles at Turin conferring upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. But the pomp of the Italian court had no fascinations for young Paul, and in 1839 he entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus at Chieri, near Turin. The year 1848 found him connected with the Jesuit College in Genoa and during the revolution of that year, with other priests, he was transported to Sardinia and seriously wounded by a mob. He finally escaped to Modena, and soon after, under holy orders, embarked from Havre for New York. The general of the Jesuit Society had already assigned him to missionary work in Missouri.

Father Ponziglione spent two years in Missouri and Kentucky, engaged in missionary work, and in March, 1851, accompanied by Bishop Miege, left St. Louis for his far western mission. While his home was to be at Osage Mission, and his particular charge, the Osages, his labors extended from Fremont Peak, Wyoming, to Fort Sill, Indian Territory. During the first twenty years of Father Paul's life among the Osages they remained in Southeastern Kansas. The particular scope of his work extended from Cherokee County north to Miami County, thence to Fort Larned, Pawnee County, and on through the counties along the southern state line back to the home mission. He was the first to spread the gospel in thirty of the present counties of the state included in the circuit mentioned. He also penetrated the wild regions of the Indian Territory, establishing missionary stations at the Indian agencies and military posts as far south as Fort Sill, near the Texas line. Thus the self-sacrificing father, starting from the mother church at Osage Mission, within forty years established 180 Catholic missions, eighty-seven of which were in Southern Kansas and twenty-one in the Indian Territory. In 1870 the Osages withdrew forever from Kansas into the Indian Territory, but Father Paul never relaxed his watchfulness over his red children. That beautiful edifice in Osage Mission, known as St. Francis Church, and the most imposing edifice of its kind in the state with the exception of the Leavenworth cathedral, is one of the most imposing memorials in stone which stand as evidences of his energy and devotion poured out with unstinted measure to the missionary cause of the Catholic Church. It was dedicated in 1884.

On February 27, 1889, Father Ponziglione celebrated his golden jubilee at Osage Mission, the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of his admission into the Jesuit Society. Numerous notables of the church and many thousands of people were present. In the spring of that year he was called to the Crow Reservation in Montana, and in 1891 became historian of St. Ignatius' College, Chicago. While identified with that institution he passed away March 28, 1900, in his eighty-third year.

Fred Schuyler Jackson, of Topeka, prominent lawyer, former congressman, ex-attorney-general of Kansas, is one of the many able men who have made Kansas notable as a commonwealth.

His father was Martin Van Buren Jackson, who bore a conspicuous part in the border warfare of Kansas. Fred S. Jackson was born April 19, 1868, and his birth occurred in the block house at Stanton near Osawatomie. His early education came chiefly from the public schools of Miami and Greenwood counties, and of earlier experiences and service rendered should be mentioned five years spent in the schoolroom as a teacher. In the meantime he read law, and in 1891 was admitted to the bar. In order to equip himself the better for his chosen profession he then became a student in the law department of the University of Kansas, where he was graduated with high credit.

In the meantime he had begun practice at Eureka, and it required only a few years for a man of his excellent ability, his knowledge of men, and his high ambition to serve, to build up a large clientage and extend his reputation as a lawyer to many remote quarters of the state.

After concluding his service in the office of county attorney, his abilities attracted the attention of C. C. Coleman, then attorney-general of Kansas, who induced Mr. Jackson to become first assistant in the attorney-general's office. He was assistant attorney-general of Kansas until January, 1907, when as a result of the election in the preceding fall he became chief in the same office. Mr. Jackson made a splendid administration during his two terms as attorney-general. At the beginning of his second term there occurred an impressive and significant demonstration during the inaugural ceremonies. Reference to this was made by the Topeka Capital in the following language: "The demonstration toward Attorney General Jackson was as spontaneous and unexpected as it was general. It was the tribute to the faithful official. That was its significance. What the big audience at the Auditorium meant was to testify their hearty approval of a man who without making much noise about it, in the regular and orderly course of his duty, had made the laws of the state respected by enforcing them. It testified to the fact that the man who is efficient and applies himself to the full performance of his duties will always reach the finest of all rewards, what Governor Hughes in his inaugural the other day called 'the appropriate tribute of a grateful people.' The 'appropriate tribute' to Attorney General Jackson yesterday was an object lesson to every public official."

An unusual amount of important litigation fell within his term of office as attorney-general. It was Fred Jackson who successfully prosecuted the brewery interests for evasion of the state laws, and in this one instance, after a bitter fight, he was able to clear the state of dramshops and illegal liquor selling. No less important were his suits to enforce anti-trust laws, and the ability with which he conducted those against the Harvester and the Standard Oil trusts. The unique forms of the suits and tactics adopted in these cases attracted favorable comments from some of the greatest lawyers of the nation.

His service as attorney-general would have been sufficient to give him a high place in Kansas history, but that was only a part of his varied activities. It is very likely that Fred S. Jackson has done more to remodel defective court procedure and has drafted and secured the enactment of more practical and essential laws than any other one man in Kansas.

In 1910, while still holding the office of attorney-general Mr. Jackson permitted the use of his name as the progressive republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth Congressional District. He was elected in the fall of that year and served a full term, expiring in March, 1913. As a progressive republican, though on the minority side of the House, Congressman Jackson again and again made his work such as to attract national attention. For one thing, he took a sturdy stand in the House in favor of complete publicity of campaign expenses. There was such a tremendous public opinion behind such a bill that neither party could well have escaped the responsibility of proposing such a measure, but Congressman Jackson exposed the meretricious quality of the support which was given the proposal when he introduced a bill providing that not only should candidates for Congress publish their regular campaign expenses, but all outlays of money made both before and subsequent to election, including primary expenses. This bill passed the House, but subsequently by parliamentary tactics a substitute measure was enacted in its stead. He was also author of an anti-trust bill which was in harmony with the more advanced thought of the time, and showed more discrimination than some similar measures that had been proposed both before and since. As a member of a committee of ten congressmen and senators selected by the Anti-Saloon League of America, he helped frame and enact the Webb-Kenyon Liquor Bill and was active in securing the first parcels post law.

On October 30, 1895, Mr. Jackson married Miss Inez Sarah Wood. Their one son, Schuyler Wood Jackson was born November 24, 1904. Mrs. Jackson was born in Pawnee County, Nebraska, April 19, 1873, but in early childhood was brought to Brown County, Kansas, by her parents. Mrs. Jackson is a graduate from the State Normal School at Emporia and was a successful teacher until her marriage with Mr. Jackson.

William D. Street, a pioneer of Northwestern Kansas and long a leader in state affairs, was born near Zanesville, Ohio, in 1851. He moved from Ohio to Kansas in 1861, and eight years later became identified with Northwestern Kansas. Mr. Street first became known to the people in that part of the state as a soldier in a campaign against the Indians, conducted in 1869, by Company I, Nineteenth Kansas Volunteers, and Company D, Second Battalion, Kansas State Militia, of which he was a member. In 1883, 1889, 1895 and 1897 he served in the State Legislature, during the last session named being elected speaker of the House. From 1893 to 1896 he was regent of the State Agricultural College, his experience as a successful farmer of Decatur County peculiarly fitting him for that office. He has also been experimenting with irrigation since 1889, and has accomplished much in that line which has been of especial benefit to Western Kansas. Until 1890 Mr. Street was a republican, but joined the people's

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Rev Wm Knipe

party in that year and in 1896 came within four votes of receiving the congressional nomination.

PERCIVAL G. LOWE, for many years prominent in the public affairs of the city and county of Leavenworth, was, in his young manhood, a typical plainsman and Kansas dragoon. He was essentially a man of action, and his only literary production in book form, "Five Years a Dragoon," presents many clear-cut pictures of those early times. As a life-member and president (1893) of the State Historical Society he has also placed on record many valuable papers dealing with those subjects with which he was so practically identified. Mr. Lowe was born at Randolph, Coos County, New York, September 29, 1828, spent much of his boyhood and youth in Lowell, Massachusetts, and before he was twenty-one had spent three years upon the seas, engaged mainly in voyages to the West Indies and South America. In 1849 he joined the regular army and was stationed at Fort Leavenworth.

In 1854, at the conclusion of his five-years' service in the United States army, Mr. Lowe was appointed superintendent of transportation for Maj. E. A. Ogden, and was engaged in the construction of Fort Riley. He served as master of transportation both in General Sumner's expedition against the Cheyennes, in 1857, and for General Johnson's army sent against the Mormons in 1858. In the following year he severed his connection with the army and engaged in business in Denver and Leavenworth, finally making the latter city his home. He married Margaret E. Gartin, in June, 1861, and, in the course of his business ventures, the couple journeyed twice across the plains. Mr. Lowe served in the Leavenworth City Council in 1868, 1869 and 1875; as sheriff of the county from 1876 to 1881, and as a member of the State Senate in 1885-89. His death occurred at San Antonio, Texas, March 5, 1908, and he was buried beside his wife, who had died three years before, in the military cemetery at Leavenworth.

SAMUEL C. POMEROY, one of the leaders of Kansas in the times of her free-state travail whose political ambition overleaped his sense of honor, was born in Southampton, Massachusetts, January 3, 1816. When a young man he became strongly imbued with anti-slavery sentiments. He happened to be present when President Pierce signed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and is said to have remarked to the nation's chief executive: "Your victory is but an adjournment of the question from the halls of legislation at Washington to the open prairies of the Freedom-loving West, and there, sir, we shall beat you." So earnest was Mr. Pomeroy in the matter that in August, 1854, he started for Kansas with a colony of 200 emigrants pledged to the free-state cause. On September 6th they crossed the line at Kansas City, bound for Lawrence, but Pomeroy settled at Atchison. He spent much of his time canvassing the eastern states for the free-state cause in Kansas, and in 1861 was intrusted with a large fund raised for the sufferers by drought. Upon the admission of the state into the Union, in that year, he was elected to the United State Senate and re-elected in 1867. At the republican nominating convention for a third term, before which he was a candidate, Senator A. M. York of Montgomery County denounced Mr. Pomeroy for bribery, and turned over the $7,000 paid by the latter for his support, to the presiding officer. The result was that John J. Ingalls received the almost unanimous vote of the convention, and Mr. Pomeroy's political aspirations were killed. He died at Whitinsville, Massachusetts, August 27, 1891.

ALEXANDER P. RIDDLE, a widely known newspaper man and public character of Ottawa County, was born at Harlansburg, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1846. He learned his trade as a printer in the office of the Franklin (Pennsylvania) Spectator, and in 1869 came to Kansas as a "jour." He first located at Olathe; then moved to Girard, where he set type and became half owner of the Press. In 1885 he sold his interest and settled at Minneapolis, which has since been his home. There he purchased the Minneapolis Messenger, which he still publishes and edits, as well as the Kansas Workman and Sprig of Myrtle. Mr. Riddle has been prominent in state matters, his public services commencing in 1877, when he was chosen journal clerk of the State Senate and served thus for two years. In 1881-3 he represented Bourbon and Crawford counties in the upper house of the Legislature, and in 1884 was elected lieutenant governor on the ticket headed by John A. Martin. He was re-elected in 1886 and in 1896 was appointed superintendent of insurance. Mr. Riddle has also been prominent in the affairs of the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows, having served as grand master of the latter.

ROBERT M. WRIGHT, a prominent resident of Dodge City, has prospered as a farmer, stockman, merchant and public servant. He is a native of the South, born in Bladensburg, Prince George County, Maryland, September 2, 1840. His father, who was born at Alexandria, Virginia, in 1800, often recounted his experience as a boy on the battlefield of Bladensburg administering to wounded American soldiers. Mr. Wright's great-grandfather was a Presbyterian minister in Revolutionary times and raised a regiment of plowboys at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, of which he had command at the battle of the Meadows. The British had a price on his head and destroyed his property and the Tories finally killed him. His wife was shot by Hessian soldiers as she sat at a window with her babe. Elias B. Caldwell, the maternal grandfather, was clerk of the United States Supreme Court at Washington for many years, and when the capitol was destroyed by the British in the War of 1812 his library, which he had loaned to Congress, was also burned.

Mr. Wright came West when sixteen years of age, and until 1859 lived on a farm near St. Louis. In 1859 he took an overland trip to Denver, and during the following eight years, as a trader and a contractor for hauling grain and cutting hay and wood, he crossed the plains four times by wagon and twice by coach. In 1867 he became a post trader at Fort Dodge, and has since resided at that locality. During that period he has served as postmaster, has represented Dodge County in the Legislature for four terms, and has been commissioner of forestry twice, in 1899-1903.

REV. WILLIAM KNIPE is one of the few surviving participants in the war with Mexico, which was fought nearly seventy years ago. Many other interesting distinctions attach to this venerable and useful resident of Kansas. He was one of the pioneer Methodist missionaries in Jackson County, Kansas, and is one of the very oldest members of the Methodist Conference. He was also a soldier of the Civil war and few men who live so long succeed in compressing so much useful service to humanity within a lifetime.

His birth occurred in a log house in Wayne County,

Indiana, September 28, 1827. He is now nearing the eighty-ninth milestone on the journey of a well spent career, and enjoys the comfort of a good home in Manhattan. His parents were John and Jemima (Jackson) Knipe. His father, though born in England, was of German lineage. He came to the United States in early manhood in company with his brother Thomas Knipe. Settling on a farm in Wayne County, Indiana, he was a pioneer there and spent his days usefully and honorably. Reverend Mr. Knipe's mother was a native of North Carolina. She died when he was six years old and ten years later he was deprived of the guidance and care of a father.

From that early age he has been dependent upon his own resources. A limited education was all that the schools of that time could afford and the circumstances of his early life were such that he could hardly attend such schools as did exist. There were no public schools in Indiana anywhere when he was a boy. School was conducted on the subscription plan. Reverend Mr. Knipe is a man of culture and intellectual attainments, but has gained this training largely as a result of private study and of long and constant association with men and affairs. The reading of many books constituted a part of his education, and to his reading he has brought a judgment and discrimination in selecting the facts best presented. After the death of his father he worked for neighboring farmers at wages. While working for a farmer in Putnam County, Indiana, the Mexican war broke out. He enlisted for service, and was mustered in at New Albany, Indiana, as a private in Company A of the First Indiana Regiment. The First Indiana Regiment saw active service on the battlefield of Monterey and in much other campaigning in Northern Mexico. Mr. Knipe was with his command through all its service.

After his honorable discharge he returned to Putnam County, Indiana, and was engaged in farming until his thirtieth year. In 1857 he came to Kansas. Kansas was still a territory, and the scene of constant feuds between the free state men and the pro-slavery advocates. Mr. Knipe pre-empted 160 acres of land in Jackson County. This land was located eleven miles due west of Holton. He proved successful as a farmer, acquired other lands, and is still interested in a large amount of Kansas real estate. He achieved a gratifying success as a farmer and stock raiser.

However, his chief services have been in other fields. While living in Indiana he began preaching the Gospel as an exhorter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In March, 1858, after coming to Kansas, he was licensed as a minister of the church by Dr. A. Still. For two years he supplied the Holton Circuit. Rev. Mr. Knipe has the distinction of having conducted the first religious meeting in Jackson County, and he also preached the first funeral there. Many years were spent in spreading the Gospel truths and in upbuilding the Methodist Church at Holton and elsewhere. In 1860 he was made a member of the Kansas Conference, and only one other man still living has been a member longer than Rev. Mr. Knipe. At Wyandotte, now a part of Kansas City, Kansas, he was ordained a deacon by Bishop Simpson in March, 1862, and two years later, having completed a required four years' course in theology, was ordained an elder by Bishop Baker. Though Rev. Mr. Knipe has been on the superannuated list for a number of years, he still continues his ministerial duties. As an active preacher he gave his services to a wide region in Northern Kansas, and was at different times located as pastor at Holton, Fort Riley, Circleville, Frankfort, Blue Valley, Rock Creek, Wamega and elsewhere. Able as a preacher, a kind-hearted and true man, his career has been one of great usefulness and wherever known he is held in the highest esteem and tender personal regard. He has been called upon to officiate at more weddings and funerals perhaps than any other living minister in Kansas.

So far nothing has been said concerning his record as a soldier in the Civil war. He was a strong Union man, and from the beginning of his residence in Kansas had used his influence wherever possible to strengthen the cause of the free state. When the war came on he was commissioned a major in the Twentieth Kansas State Militia. When General Price was leading his Confederate army for the second invasion of Missouri, he took part with his regiment in defeating the Price raid at Westport. Politically Rev. Mr. Knipe began voting as a whig. His first presidential ballot was cast for General Taylor, under whom he had fought as a soldier in the war with Mexico. He is now one of the few men who were voters in the first republican campaign of 1856, and has never lost an opportunity to cast his ballot for the republican candidate. In 1892 he was candidate on that ticket for representative from Riley County, was elected in the face of the combined opposition from the populists and democrats, and served with ability and distinction in the Legislature of 1893. Again in 1894 he was elected to the same office, and was one of the few republicans in the Legislature of the next term. Rev. Mr. Knipe is a Master Mason and has been affiliated with that organization since 1852. He became a Master Mason in Indiana and at the present time is one of the oldest Masons in the country. He is a member of La Fayette Lodge No. 16, of Manhattan.

On December 26, 1847, he married Lucy A. Branham. Mrs. Knipe was a woman of many excellent qualities of heart and mind and was his companion and helpmate for nearly sixty years. The summons of death came to her in 1907. The children of their marriage were: Susanna Jane, deceased; Mary Elizabeth, deceased; Laura Belle; William A.; Lucy Ann; George D.; Charles A.; Alphonso B., deceased; Emma Maude, deceased; and Harriet Eusebia. On August 21, 1909, Rev. Mr. Knipe married for his present wife Mrs. Evelyn (Rutherford) Bradford. Mrs. Knipe has long been prominent in social circles and is well known in the order of the Rebekahs. She has been state secretary of the Rebekahs for five years and is past department president of the Women's Relief Corps of Kansas. She was the first superintendent of the Odd Fellows' Home at Eureka Lake, Kansas.

EDWARD SHELLENBAUM is co-editor and owner with D. E. Deputy of the Manhattan Nationalist. He entered the newspaper field a few years ago after long and competent service as postmaster at Randolph in Riley County.

A native Kansan, he was born in Riley County on his father's farm near Randolph, November 25, 1875, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Siebecker) Shellenbaum.

Mention of the name of the late Henry Shellenbaum serves to recall not only one of the most prominent pioneers of Riley County, but also some incidents of pioneer life that fittingly find a place in the history of Kansas. The Shellenbaums and their connections were among the first to occupy and develop that beautiful tract of Kansas landscape known as the Fancy Creek Valley.

The Shellenbaums are of Swiss stock. Henry was born at Zurich, Canton Winterthur, Switzerland, Octo-

ber 1, 1833. At the age of twenty-one he came to the United States with his parents and brothers and sisters. His father died on the voyage and was buried at sea. The widowed mother and her children located at Seymour, Indiana. About two years later, in 1856, Henry Shellenbaum, with two other natives of Switzerland, Edward and Solomon Secrest, journeyed from Jackson County, Indiana, to Kansas. Kansas was still a territory and a hot bed of the critical troubles growing out of the free-state movement. In November of that year the trio in quest of land joined a band of Indians on a hunting expedition through East and Central Kansas. Their purpose in joining the Indians was the better to explore and discover a suitable and favorable location. In their wanderings they passed up the Blue River to the beautiful and fertile valley of Fancy Creek. That valley more than any other country over which they ranged impressed them and it did not take them long to determine to make it their future home.

It was in this valley that Henry Shellenbaum took up his homestead, and there he lived out his long and useful life which came to a close September 24, 1914, when he had almost reached the eighty-first milestone of his mortal journey.

In securing his homestead Henry Shellenbaum exemplified the old fable of the hare and tortoise. The first white settlement had been made in Riley County in 1853. Arriving about three years later Henry Shellenbaum and his companions were thus among the very early pioneers. In the preceding year Gardiner Randolph and his grown up family of sons, daughters and sons-in-law, had located near the mouth of Fancy Creek, and had preempted and claimed much and nearly all of the fertile valley. Henry Shellenbaum sought as his claim a homestead that had been entered in the name of a minor son of Randolph. Then arose one of those familiar land disputes of the early days. The contention was carried before the land agent at Junction City. That official proposed to settle the matter in favor of the claimant who first succeeded in laying upon the disputed tract a foundation for a residence. Young Randolph had a horse, but Shellenbaum had to depend only upon his sturdy legs. Randolph was therefore the hare of the fable and Shellenbaum the tortoise. With a fleet steed at his command Randolph decided that he would await until the next morning. Shellenbaum, taking time by the forelock, set out from Junction City immediately after the decision had been rendered by the agent, and under the cover of night walked across hills and valleys, encountering numberless obstacles, but proceeding directly and indefatigably to his destination. At daybreak he was on the scene, and without pausing began the work of laying the foundation of a log cabin. Early the next day young Randolph arrived on the scene. With much chagrin he had to witness the excavation and foundation laid by his rival, and he withdrew, leaving Henry Shellenbaum in possession of his original homestead in Riley County.

On April 24, 1861, Henry Shellenbaum married Elizabeth Siebecker. Their home was not far from the Shellenbaum place. Wedding journeys in that early day of Kansas were always more or less primitive affairs. This one was probably distinctive in the form of vehicle if in nothing else. The carriage which the young couple used consisted of the trunk and crotch of a fallen tree. Some boards were nailed on the timbers forming the crotch, while the trunk of the tree served as the tongue, on each side of which was a vigorous young ox. Seated on this rude seat the young bride rode rejoicing to her future home, while her young husband walked alongside and drove the oxen. Their wedding supper was also a meal which their descendants may well remember. It consisted of "specht," a German word then current in that section of Kansas and meaning side-meat bacon. With this meat was corn bread and coffee made of parched corn.

Henry Shellenbaum and wife lived exemplary lives. They became the parents of seven children, and the five now living are: Anna M., Frank H. and Ida, all of whom live at Randolph in Riley County; Edward; and Mrs. Sophia E. Vawter of Blue Rapids, Kansas. The two deceased children were John J., who died in 1885, and Mrs. Louisa C. Vawter, who died in 1908. The mother of these children was called to her reward in 1906. The first home of the family was a rude hut of unhewn logs. This primitive cabin later gave way to a more substantial one. Henry Shellenbaum combined a great deal of intelligence and thrift with the faculty of hard labor, and it is not strange therefore that he prospered. In time the family home was built of the stone which entered into the fabric of so many early dwellings in the Fancy Creek Valley. There, through years of hard work, in sunshine and storm, drought and plenty, Henry Shellenbaum continued his peaceful progress through the years, and was long accounted one of the most substantial citizens in the northern part of Riley County. He was equally a factor for good citizenship and for those things that count in the welfare and progress of a community.

The children of these noble pioneers were more greatly blessed with the inheritance of the qualities of their father and mother than with the material estate, large though it was, which descended to them. Edward Shellenbaum grew up on the old home in the Fancy Creek Valley, and was taught many invaluable lessons of industry and perseverance. After graduating from the Randolph High School he spent one year in the State Normal School at Emporia, and in 1897 completed the four years' course in the Kansas State Agricultural College, graduating with the degree Bachelor of Science. Soon after leaving college he was appointed assistant postmaster of Randolph. After holding that place for nine years he was made postmaster on January 1, 1906, and faithfully and regularly kept the office there until April 22, 1914. On retiring he left behind a record without a flaw, and his seventeen years in the postoffice constituted one of the longest consecutive periods of service in such a federal position in Kansas.

On June 1, 1914, Mr. Shellenbaum and D. E. Deputy bought the Manhattan Nationalist. They have since done much to increase the influence and standing of this splendid journal, and since then Mr. Shellenbaum has had his home in Manhattan. While in college he took an active interest in military affairs, and rose from the ranks to a captaincy of a company of cadets, and also acted as battalion adjutant. He is a republican, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1901 Mr. Shellenbaum married Anna Heller. Mrs. Shellenbaum was born in Riley County, and likewise represents a pioneer family in this section of Kansas. Her father, the late John Peter Philip Heller, was born October 7, 1819, at Wiesbaden, in the Duchy of Nassau, Germany. Coming to America in 1837 he settled in Jackson County, Indiana, and there on October 5, 1858, married Esther Caroline Secrest. In 1863 they arrived in Kansas, settling in Jackson township of Riley County, and were also among those who early established homes in the Fancy Creek

Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Heller had ten children. John P. P. Heller died March 30, 1912, aged ninety-two years five months and twenty-three days. He had lived his years honorably and successfully, endured the toil and privations of the early days of Kansas, and his declining years were spent in plenty and comfort. He was a consistent Christian, a devoted and loving husband, father and grandfather. His special delight was in music and children, and he was beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. A noted event in the Heller family history occurred October 5, 1908, when Mr. and Mrs. Heller celebrated their fiftieth anniversary at their home in Fancy Creek Valley. Mrs. Heller is still living.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shellenbaum have three children: Laurin Edward, Alverta Mae and Anna Louise. The family are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Melville Kimball. Kansas has many octogenarians. The soil and climate and other conditions are conducive to bringing men and women to a happy and contented old age, but few of them have lived so long in the Sunflower State as John Melville Kimball, who at the age of four score is still young in spirit and can enjoy the wonderful retrospect of years which goes back to the very establishment of the institutions of the state. He is a pioneer settler of Riley County, and for half a century was successfully identified with farming in Manhattan Township until he retired to his city home in Manhattan.

It was in the spring of 1856 that Mr. Kimball, together with his brother J. Augustus Kimball, came out to Kansas Territory, partly for the purpose of founding a home and also to lend their aid in making the territory a free state. They had come from the East by railroad as far as St. Louis, and from that city a steamboat carried them up the Missouri to what is now Kansas City. With a wagon and an ox team they came overland to their destination, keeping close to the banks of the Kansas River until they arrived in what is now Riley County.

Thus it was that sixty years ago Mr. Kimball helped drive an ox team over the rude trails which passed as the best of Kansas highways in that time. An interesting contrast is the fact that he has many times driven an automobile over the first class roads where many years before the sturdy tramp of oxen raised the dust.

It was in April when the brothers arrived in what is now Riley County. They secured by land warrants 160 acres each in what is now Manhattan Township, just west of the city of that name. Their first task was to build cabins on their respective land. While John Melville busied himself with the work of the claim, his brother Augustus hauled lumber with the oxen and wagon. On one of these trips Augustus accidentally fell under his team, and the wagon was drawn over him, resulting in his death. This pioneer tragedy occurred in June, 1856. It was a tremendous bereavement to the younger brother, who was then a young man of twenty years and who was suddenly deprived of the companionship and counsel in carrying out their ambitious plans for establishing neighboring homes.

Some reference now should be made to the ancestry and early life of John Melville Kimball. His Kimball ancestors make a long line back to the establishment of the Massachusetts Bay colony, and Richard Kimball was one of those who came from England and settled along Massachusetts Bay in the early part of the seventeenth century. John Melville Kimball himself was born at Goffstown, New Hampshire, May 11, 1836, a son of John and Sarah Collins (Putnam) Kimball, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Danvers, Massachusetts. She was a lineal descendant of General Israel Putnam of the Revolution, and her mother was a daughter of General Collins, also of Revolutionary fame. John and Sarah Kimball had nine children: Cordelia, Joseph Augustus, John Melville, Richard Henry, Sarah Putnam, Charles Wesley, Edward Willis, Ella Maria, and Carrie May Belle.

In spite of the grievious disappointment due to the death of his brother, John M. Kimball did not give up his undertaking and his plans of making a home in Kansas. With undaunted courage he proceeded with the task which he had undertaken in the wilds of Riley County. He soon wrote home to his people in the Granite State and induced his brother Richard H. also to come west. This brother joined him early in January, 1857. In the same spring the parents and the other children came out to Kansas. John Kimball, Sr., settled in Manhattan Township, and lived there to the advanced age of eighty-six, while his wife passed away at sixty-eight. Three of their sons, John Melville, Richard Henry and Charles Wesley, became Union soldiers, all of them serving in Company G of the Eleventh Kansas, which was first an infantry and afterward a cavalry organization.

John M. Kimball served two years and nine months with the Eleventh Kansas. He was discharged with the rank of commissary sergeant of the regiment at the close of the war. He was in the hard fighting of the campaign through Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas, and among other battles participated at Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, and also was in the pursuit of the troops under "Pap Price." Though enduring the usual hardships of army life, he was never wounded or captured.

After the war Mr. Kimball resumed his uninterrupted work as a Riley County farmer. In that location he achieved success. For half a century his home was on the tract of land which he chose on coming to Riley County, and from that he developed a splendid farm and though in early years he experienced the hardships of dry years, grasshoppers and other plagues, he lived to realize the fruits of all his trials and hardships. In 1897, when he had reached the age of seventy-one, he gave up active farming and has since lived in the City of Manhattan. Not long after the war Mr. Kimball completed a beautiful stone residence on his farm, and that is still standing and serves its purpose admirably at the present day. Along the lane between the highway and the house he set out walnut and other trees, and these now rear their trunks aloft and excite gratitude in the minds of all beholders.

Mr. Kimball has long been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a charter member of his post. Politically his alignment has been staunchly with the republican ranks, and he served one term as treasurer of Riley County. About the close of his term there occurred the great populistic upheaval in Kansas, and he was defeated for re-election. Among minor offices in which he has served were township trustee and membership on the school board. He is now the oldest living member in point of years of membership but not the oldest man of Lafayette Lodge, No. 16, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Kimball is a member of the Riley County Historical Society, and in former years was identified with the Grange.

In April, 1870, he married Miss Mary Ellen Barney. Miss Barney, who was born at Battle Creek, Michigan, the daughter of Milton Barney, had come out to Riley County to visit her uncle, the late A. J. Whitford, and while in this state met Mr. Kimball and their acquaintance rapidly ripened into the affection which has made them lifelong companions. To their marriage were born six children: Albert Barney, who married Myrtle Whaley, is a rancher in New Mexico. Charles Augustus, who married Maty Toothacker, is now editor and publisher of the Manhattan Tribune. John Milton, who married Annie Day, is a farmer on his father's place in Manhattan Township. He bought the farm when his father moved to Manhattan. Pearle Putnam, who married Mildred Fultz, is a farmer in Ashland Township of Riley County. Ned W., who married Marjorie Russell, was for a number of years well known as the editor and publisher of the Manhattan Mercury, and is now deceased. Mary is unmarried and living with her parents in Manhattan.

William Patrick Hackney was born in Iowa, in 1842; migrated with his father to Illinois in 1850. Entered the United States Army in 1861 as a private and mustered out as captain of his company four years after. Was in many battles; and wounded twice.

Came to Kansas in 1870; was a member of the lower house of Legislature in 1872 and 1874, from Sumner County; and from Cowley County in 1876 and 1905; was in the upper house from 1881 to 1885.

Owes no man a cent, nor a grudge. Wishes all men well, and enjoys every one of his waking hours.

The foregoing is all that Mr. Hackney desired in this work. His position in Kansas, however, has been one of prominence, and it is believed that there should be some additional material concerning Mr. Hackney's life in Kansas. He has taken a large part in public affairs and in favor of the best interests of the state. He was the first man to publicly announce himself in favor of the election of Preston B. Plumb as United States senator. He was frequently a member and sometimes chairman of the state conventions of the republican party, and his services were in demand in the party councils and the campaigns. As a lawyer Mr. Hackney has always occupied a prominent place in the Kansas bar.

Mr. Hackney wrote a scholarly pamphlet entitled "The American Merchant Marine." It was written in reply to an editorial in the Saturday Evening Post. When it was completed it was too long for a newspaper article, and he feared that in the quotations they might make from it the true intent of the pamphlet would not be made clear. He then addressed it to Congress and had it printed, sending copies to the President and all heads of departments, and also sending a copy to each senator and congressman. He supplied civic bodies of the coast cities from Portland, Maine, to Seattle, Washington, with copies of this treatise. He sent copies to the leading newspapers of the country.

As a result of his efforts, a wide discussion of the matters treated was had throughout the country. The sentiment created by the pamphlet and these discussions, no doubt caused the present Congress to pass a law for the upbuilding of our American merchant marine, and the appropriation of $50,000,000 to aid in that important matter. In the future history of ship building in America, the work of Mr. Hackney will be considered as a beginning of the agitation for the rehabilitation of the shipping industry. It is a complete review of the whole question. The book was timely and important to a people with a coast line of 25,000 miles, and the largest overseas freightage in the history of the world.

Mr. Hackney tells of the day when we had statesmen instead of politicians, and how these statesmen legislated for us and gave us the greatest marine tonnage per capita in the history of the world. He also makes plain how their successors permitted England to influence our Legislation on marine subjects until we had been deprived of our shipping facilities and privileges.

It is the opinion of his friends that something more ought to be said of his army record. No better soldier ever lived in Kansas than W. P. Hackney. He was in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Nashville, Altoona Pass, Wise's Forks and in many other battles. He was wounded at Altoona Pass on the 5th of October, 1864, one ball passing through his right cheek and one through his body. He was not mustered out of the service until July, 1865. He is an influential member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is one of those who fashioned the State of Kansas—one whose memory the people will ever cherish.—Editor.

Samuel Walker, for nearly forty years one of the most stirring figures in the military and civil commotions which centered in the Lawrence region, was a Pennsylvanian, born in Franklin County, October 19, 1822. In 1848 he moved to Ohio and followed his trade as a cabinet maker, and in April, 1855, settled permanently in Kansas. He came with a large party of emigrants and located near Lawrence, with other pronounced free-soil settlers. About six weeks later he was urged by the sheriff of Douglas County to leave the country, but his answer was made the next day, in the organization of a company of eighty-six free-soilers under the name of the Bloomington Guards. Mr. Walker was first sergeant of the body. In the following year he was elected colonel of the Fourth Kansas Cavalry, which participated in all the campaigns of the free-state men. In that capacity he was at the sieges of Lawrence and Fort Saunders and in command at the capture of Fort Titus.

In 1856 Mr. Walker served as a member of the Territorial House of Representatives under the Topeka constitution, and it was he who, in February, 1858, found the returns of the election under the Lecompton constitution hidden in a candle box near the office of Surveyor General Calhoun at Lecompton. From June, 1861, until May, 1862, he served in the Civil war as captain of Company F, First Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was afterward promoted to major of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, serving in the latter post until the regiment was mustered out. In October, 1864, he became colonel of the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, and in 1866 was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers in the campaign against the Sioux.

Colonel Walker served as sheriff of Douglas County for four successive terms, commencing with October, 1857. His last office, to which he was elected in 1872, was to membership in the State Senate. His death occurred at Lawrence, February 6, 1893.

Marshall M. Murdock, a pioneer journalist of Kansas, the founder of the Wichita Eagle and one of the marked men of the commonwealth, was born in the Pierpont settlement of what is now West Virginia, in 1837. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his father married into the Governor Pierpont

family. Soon after his marriage the family moved to Ironton, Southern Ohio, and there Marshall Murdock attended the public schools and commenced to learn the printer's trade. Thomas Murdock, the father, was unsuccessful in his business venture, and, as he had an abhorrence of slavery and Kansas was then the most pronounced champion of abolitionism in the West, he decided to try his fortune in that part of the country. The family and the household goods were therefore loaded into two covered wagons and a start was made for Topeka; the father drove one team and Marshall, the son, the other. After an overland journey of several weeks they reached their destination and Thomas Murdock settled on a farm near Topeka.

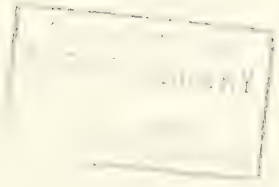
When gold was discovered in the Pike's Peak region, Marshall Murdock started for the excitement, and is said to have been the first to discover silver on the site of Leadville. While he was in the gold fields, the Civil war broke out, his father and two of his brothers enlisted, and he returned to Kansas to care for the younger members of the famliy. He found employment in the printing office at Lawrence, narrowly escaped the Quantrill raiders and at the threatened invasion of Kansas by Price entered the Union service as lieutenant-colonel of the Osage and Lyon county militia. In 1863 Colonel Murdock located at Burlingame, where he established the Chronicle and served as state senator. With the projection of the Santa Fe line toward Wichita, in 1872, he moved his printing office to that point, and founded the Eagle. Soon afterward he was elected state senator and served as postmaster of Wichita for many years, holding that position, under appointment of President McKinley, at the time of his death January 2, 1908. A recent writer says of him: "As he was by far a bigger man than the offices he held, his place in the world must be measured in other ways. He reached his highest stature in his profession. He was, by all odds, the best all-around editor in the State. In brilliancy he had no superior, and in public usefulness it is doubtful if he ever had an equal. He was the greatest town boomer and town builder the Middle West has ever known. And he was honest in both. He saw, as through a vision, the future glory of the hamlet with which he had cast his fortune. He believed sincerely that it was destined to become the commercial center of the plains, and advocated every public enterprise that could contribute in any way to make it such. He made the Eagle the oracle of the people, and to those inquiring for the land of promise it was never dumb."

The two sons of the deceased, Victor and Marcellus, have been a credit to their father's ability—the former as a radical member of Congress and the latter as editor and proprietor of the Eagle.

James Humphrey, as lawyer, editor, judge and state official, firmly established his position throughout a period of half a century as one of the ablest and most popular citizens of Central Kansas. He was born in Nottinghamshire, England, March 8, 1833; came to New England in 1854, and during the succeeding three years was a resident of Fall River, Massachusetts. There he became interested in the Kansas agitation for free statehood and in April, 1857, reached Manhattan. His first employment in connection with the shrievalty was a good test of his pluck, and he so arose to the occasion that he was afterward elected mayor. In 1859 and 1860 he served as assistant county treasurer and in 1861 was head of the office. He also served as justice of the peace, and his trial of the cases brought before him brought so much commendations from the lawyers of both sides that he decided to study law. He was admitted to the bar in 1863. He has previously broken into journalism by editing the Manhattan Express in the absence of C. F. DeVivaldi, who was serving abroad as consul to Brazil. After the Civil war Mr. Humphrey established a large practice, and handled it with such ability that in the spring of 1867 he was appointed judge of the Eighth Judicial District. In the fall of that year he was elected to that bench by a large majority. He continued his residence in Manhattan until 1870, when he resigned from the bench to enter the practice at Junction City. He continued to be associated with Capt. James R. McClure for thirteen years, and the firm became widely known. In 1883 Judge Humphrey was elected a member of the first State Board of Railroad Commissioners, and thus served by repeated elections for eight years, retiring in 1891 to resume his law practice. In that year he was re-elected judge of the Eighth District, declining a second term. During that period and afterward he was a lecturer before the law department of the State University, of which he had served as a regent and with which he was always closely identified. Four of his five children have graduated from that institution, so that he ever evinced a special affection for it. Judge Humphrey's last public service was rendered in 1907, as chairman of the newly created State Tax Commission; but it was only of two months' duration, as death claimed him on September 18th of that year.

John H. Rice had the distinction of having made his mark in two states of the Union of widely different tendencies—Georgia and Kansas. He was born in Greene County, Tennessee, November 14, 1825, and his father, a native of Virginia, was surveyor of the county, named for twenty-six consecutive terms. Mr. Rice commenced his higher education at Tusculum College, in his native county, of which his maternal uncle, Dr. Samuel W. Doak, was president. He was admitted to the bar in 1845 and, a few months afterward, opened an office at Cassville, Georgia. In 1855, in addition to conducting a fair legal business, he became editor of the Cassville Standard. In the following year he was elected major general of the Twelfth Division of the Georgia State Militia, as the Union candidate, and in 1857 located at Atlanta. There he founded the Franklin Printing Company, which, under his management, had become a large book publishing concern at the time of its destruction in the Civil war. Always a consistent opponent of secession, General Rice was prevented from taking part in the War of the Rebellion on account of a stroke of paralysis which he suffered in 1861. In May, 1865, he was appointed purchasing agent for the Federal cavalry forces then operating in Georgia, and served in that capacity until the forces were mustered out of the service in August of that year. In the fall of 1865 he moved to Westport, Missouri, soon afterward to Cass County, that state, and in 1867 to a farm on Pony Creek, Miami County, Kansas.

On June 22, 1872, General Rice suffered another stroke of paralysis, which prostrated him for two years, and in the fall of 1874, believing himself permanently disabled, he went to live at Paola. But his health improving, in March, 1875, he purchased a half interest in the Miami Republican, and two years later became its sole proprietor. With the





John Warner

assistance of his son, he built up a substantial newspaper, but in 1880 purchased the Fort Scott Monitor and soon sold the Republican. Moving to Fort Scott, he continued to conduct the Monitor and was drawn into momentous matters outside the newspaper field. In 1884 he was chosen as an elector on the Blaine republican ticket; five years later became one of the promoters of a railroad from Natchez, Mississippi, to Bastrop, Arkansas; served as a delegate to the Interstate Mississippi River Improvement and Levee Association, and eventually secured from Congress an increased appropriation for levees along the Mississippi River. In 1893 Mr. Rice established the La Porte Chronicle, in Texas, and went to live in that town, but sold the paper in 1896 and returned to Fort Scott. Soon afterward he went to Sedalia, Missouri, and founded the Capital, but in 1898 disposed of his interest to his son and returned to Fort Scott, where he died October 5, 1904.

Hiero T. Wilson, one of the first white settlers in Southern Kansas, was born at Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky, September 2, 1806, of Virginian ancestry. His father was a native of the Old Dominion, a Kentucky farmer and for many years surveyor of Logan County. Hiero Wilson was reared on his father's farm and had some schooling and considerable training in mercantile pursuits before he joined his brother in Indian Territory during the year 1834. The latter was then post sutler and trader at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation. In 1843, when Fort Scott was established as a military post, Hiero T. Wilson was appointed its sutler, holding the position for ten years. When the post was abandoned in 1855, Mr. Wilson continued in business and a year later, when the Government buildings were sold, bought a home on the Plaza. This he transformed into a beautiful residence and there died August 6, 1892; but not before the post had become a prosperous city. As secretary and treasurer of the Town Company, of which George A. Crawford was president, he was a large contributor to its development. He purchased much real estate and platted an addition to Fort Scott; was director of the First National Bank and of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, and a leader in all the progress of the city and section. One of the streets in Fort Scott and Wilson County are also named in his honor.

John Warner. Nearly sixty years have passed since John Warner, then a young man in the full prime of enthusiasm and ambition, came to Kansas to seek his fortune in the young state. At that time his available cash assets consisted of $13, not a great sum with which to start in an unknown country. This was sufficient, however, and not many years had passed before he was on the high road to success. Now, in his eighty-fourth year, this Kansas pioneer and Civil war veteran is living in retirement at Manhattan, at which city he took his residence in 1908, after an eminently successful career as farmer and honorable, public-spirited citizen.

John Warner was born in Baden, Germany, October 16, 1833, and was but five years old when, in 1838, his parents, John and Elizabeth (Pfiester) Warner, brought their family to the United States and settled on a farm in Clark County, Indiana. In 1847 Mr. Warner's father gave up agricultural work to engage in railroad construction in Indiana and Kentucky, and was the builder of the first railroad in the latter state, from Louisville to Frankfort, a work in which his son, John, took a part. In 1852 the family removed to Tama County, Iowa, the father again resuming agricultural activities. John Warner had received a public school education, and by the year 1853 was ready to enter upon an independent career. Accordingly he returned to Indiana, where he was married, in the same year, to Ellen White. He farmed in Indiana until 1857, when he came to Kansas for the dual purpose of establishing a home and making Kansas a free state. In July, 1857, he landed in Riley County, where he has since resided. He first located on a farm near Stockdale, but in 1869, sold his farm there and purchased another in Ogden Township, and developed one of the finest country estates in Riley County, which he increased by adding to its acreage and improved with buildings second to none in the county. For many years he was engaged, in connection with general farming, in the live stock business, and well-bred cattle and horses made his stock farm widely and favorably known throughout the state. As has been stated, he began his career with very limited means, but set himself to the task of building him a home and of becoming a successful farmer, and as may be inferred from his present status he succeeded well in his endeavors. With the strictest regard for honesty and probity of character, he has won an enviable reputation for straightforward business transactions and has also been representative of a high type of citizenship. Having succeeded in a gratifying measure, at the age of three score and fifteen years, Mr. Warner concluded that he had earned a rest from his active business cares, and in 1908 sold his farm and moved to the City of Manhattan, where he has since lived in retirement.

Although Mr. Warner did not answer the first call of President Lincoln for troops, he later served the cause of the Union. When the war first came on his wife was in rapidly failing health, and he decided it was his duty to remain at her side. She died in 1862, and in August of that same year he tendered his services to the Federal Government and was accepted as a private in Company G, Eleventh Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, which later became cavalry. He gallantly served with his command on the border and in Missouri and Arkansas, until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge June 13, 1865. He is a charter member of Lew Grove Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Manhattan.

In 1863, while home on a furlough, Mr. Warner was married a second time, being united with Miss Lizzie Odler, who died in 1872, leaving three daughters, the only living children of Mr. Warner. In 1874 he married his present wife, who was, before her marriage, Lucy A. Lee.

In politics, Mr. Warner has always supported the men and measures of the republican party, and while he has never sought political honors at various times has been urged by his friends to become a candidate for a county office. Save minor positions in his township, he has never availed himself of his opportunities to hold public office. For more than forty years he has been a member of the Grange, and bore an active part in its organization. He has always taken an active interest not only in the welfare of the farmers, but in civic movements promoted for the public weal. He is a member of the Riley County Historical Society, has been a friend of the cause of education and has lived a consistent Christian life. For many years he has been a prominent member and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His life has been an active one, attended

by success in business relations, and he has proved an exemplary husband, father, neighbor and citizen. Now in his eighty fourth year, he is in the enjoyment of good health and possessed of an active mind, and still takes a commendable interest in matters pertaining to his community.

Robert Bruce Spilman. The name Spilman has for half a century been one of prominence in Riley County. The people of that county, including both the bar and the general public, will always recall with special marks of affection and esteem the life and services of the late Judge Robert Bruce Spilman, who was one of the pioneer lawyers of Manhattan and for ten years occupied a seat on the district bench.

A son of William and Dorcas Jane (Garrison) Spilman, who were natives of Kentucky, and early settlers in Indiana, Judge Spilman was born at their home at Rockville, Indiana, August 7, 1840. He was just in the prime of his years and usefulness when his death occurred at Manhattan, October 19, 1898. His parents in order to provide better opportunities for their children moved from Rockville to Crawfordsville, Indiana. Crawfordsville is the seat of one of Indiana's most noted educational institutions, Wabash College, distinguished for the many eminent men who have gone from its halls. Judge Spilman was one of the graduates with the class of 1861. On leaving college he accepted the place of teacher in a school, but soon left the schoolroom to enlist in defense of the Union. Crawfordsville was a hotbed of patriotism during the war, and was the home of General Lew Wallace, the soldier author. Judge Spilman became a private in Company K of the Eighty-Sixth Indiana Regiment, and was in active service for three years.. On the basis of merit he was promoted to captain of his company and was a faithful and efficient soldier in every capacity.

With the close of the war he returned to the home of his parents at Crawfordsville, and soon began the study of law in the office of a local lawyer. In 1866 he was admitted to the Indiana bar and in the same year removed to Kansas and began practice at Manhattan. His ability, industry, integrity, soon brought him a place of prominence in his profession, and he was the recipient of many honors from the people. In 1868 he was elected county attorney for Riley County, holding that office three years, and after an interval was again elected to the same office. In 1870 he was elected mayor of Manhattan. In 1872 he was made county superintendent of schools. He was representative from Riley County in the Legislature in 1879-80. His private practice was also punctuated at intervals by service as city attorney of Manhattan.

When the Twenty-first Judicial District was organized in 1888, Governor Martin made a splendid appointment in choosing Mr. Spilman as the first judge of the district. Thereafter by regular election his services were retained on the district bench until the time of his death. The lawyers who recall his service as a judge commend strongly his impartiality, his judicial temperament and the dignity and resourcefulness which characterize all his work. By virtue of all this service he was easily one of Riley County's foremost men during the last century. Judge Spilman was an active republican, and as a Presbyterian became a charter member of the First Presbyterian Church of Manhattan and was a ruling elder from its organization until his death. He was affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1868 Judge Spilman was married at Des Moines, Iowa, to Miss Hannah Russell. Mrs. Spilman was born in Lagro, Indiana, February 6, 1844, and is still living at Manhattan in her seventy-third year. Since her marriage she has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church. She was reared at Danville, Indiana, and from there her parents moved to Des Moines, Iowa, where she married.

The virtues and abilities of Judge and Mrs. Spilman were transmitted to their children. Six were born into their home. Their son Elbert died in infancy and Catherine passed away at the age of seventeen. The four living children are William R., Robert Bruce, Clara and Harold A. The daughter Clara, who resides with her mother in Manhattan, is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College and is now secretary to the superintendent of the public schools of Manhattan. The youngest son, Harold, born at Manhattan December 27, 1883, is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College and after passing a civil service examination spent four years as superintendent of schools in the Philippine Islands. He returned to the United States broken in health and after recuperating requested a transfer to the postoffice department at Washington, D. C. His request was granted in the fall of 1912 and since then he has lived at Washington. He married May McCarty of Washington.

William R. Spilman, the oldest son of Judge Spilman, was born at Manhattan December 6, 1870, and received his education in the city schools and the State Agricultural College. In 1890 he became court reporter under his father of the Twenty-first Judicial District, and that position he held for seventeen years. He resigned to become a stenographer in the navy department at Washington, but later at the request of Assistant Postmaster General Bristow was transferred to the postoffice department. In that department he has filled a number of important positions. He has been superintendent of rural delivery, superintendent of city delivery, and is now connected with the inspection work of the department. He married Bertha Winchip, a Manhattan girl.

Robert Bruce Spilman. The only son of the late Judge R. B. Spilman still living in Manhattan is Robert Bruce Spilman, Jr. He was born in Manhattan September 7, 1875, and that city has always been his home. He attended the public schools, and in 1894 entered the halls of his father's Alma Mater, old Wabash College in Crawfordsville, Indiana. He continued his studies at Wabash until 1896. Returning home he occupied himself with various lines of employment until 1900, and in that year was elected clerk of the District Court for Riley County. Since beginning his duties as clerk of the District Court in January, 1901, Mr. Spilman has been continued in that office by repeated elections and now has given the office the benefit of his efficient service for fifteen years. For seven years he was also a partner in a hardware firm in Manhattan, and since selling that interest he has acquired an abstract business and still operates that.

He is a republican in politics and has long been a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church and is superintendent of its Sunday school. In 1903 he married Willa Wood of Angola, Indiana. They have one son, Raymond Spilman.

Hon. Charles P. Hangen, who has recently finished his second term as member of the State Legislature, is one of the prominent bankers of Sumner County, being cashier of the National Bank of Commerce at Wellington.

He was born in Darke County, Ohio, November 9, 1877, but has lived in Kansas since 1882. In that year his parents, Christian and Sarah Hangen, came to Kansas and located six miles southwest of Wellington on the farm still owned by Mrs. Hangen. Christian Hangen was a native of Germany and his wife of Ohio. He was successfully identified with general farming and stock raising in Sumner County until his death in 1903 at the age of fifty-five. In the meantime he had acquired a fine place of three quarter sections of land. His widow now resides in Wellington.

Charles P. Hangen in addition to the local schools attended the business college at Fort Scott, and has lived in Wellington since he was twenty-one years of age. In 1906 upon the organization of the National Bank of Commerce he was elected cashier, and his financial ability and his personal popularity have been important factors in the success and growth of that institution to one of the strongest banks in that part of Kansas.

Mr. Hangen is an active democrat. He was first elected a member of the House of Representatives from the Sixty-ninth District, including the northern part of Sumner County, in 1912, and was re-elected in 1914. He has served on the committees of banking, education and public health, and was especially active in shaping the health conservation law and also the proposed bill for a eugenics law, which however did not become a law.

On June 5, 1906, Mr. Hangen married Miss Edna Pratt.

James R. Mead, one of the founders of Wichita and one of the noted pioneers of Kansas, was a Vermonter, born May 3, 1836, and at an early age showed his love for out-of-doors life. During his school days he read and dreamed of the Great American Desert, and in the fall of 1859 started for the plains. For four years he traded with the various Indian tribes in the present State of Kansas, hunted buffaloes and finally established a post on the Salina River, about twenty miles from its mouth. In 1861 he contracted his first marriage, and two years afterward the couple moved from the trading post to the settlement at Salina, then growing into a village. Later, he established a trading post at Towanda, farther west on the Whitewater River, and while residing there organized a great buffalo hunt which first made him acquainted with the charming country at the mouth of the Little Arkansas. There he established a branch trading post. During the Civil war the Confederates drove away the Wichita Indians who had occupied that locality, but Mr. Mead, as a Union agent, kept them in hand and loyal to the Federal cause. In 1864 he was elected to represent Butler County and the lower house, and in 1868 was sent to the State Senate by the district comprising the four counties of Morris, Chase, Marion and Butler, together with all the territory west of the state line which has since been organized into thirty-five counties.

After the death of his wife in 1869 Mr. Mead sold his trading post at Towanda and moved to a claim he had previously taken adjoining Wichita, which is now a valuable part of the city. In 1871 he organized a company to construct the Wichita & Southwestern Railroad, the first line to give Wichita railway connections, and, within six months had it in operation. For several years after locating in Wichita, Mr. Mead conducted an extensive trade with the Indians through his trading post, located near the mouth of the Little Arkansas. The panic of 1873 found his business unduly expanded and, through the failure of the First National Bank which had extended him a large credit, he was much embarrassed, but to secure the depositors of that institution turned over to them substantially all his property. During the later years of his life he was virtually retired from business, although at the time of his death, March 31, 1910, he was vice president of the Mead Cycle Company of Chicago, which he and his son, James L. Mead, had organized in 1895. The deceased was not only a president and leading member of the State Historical Society, contributing many articles to its archives, but was an ardent student of biology and ethnology, and for thirty years prior to his death an active member of the Kansas Academy of Science.

Charles W. Goodlander was an able and large hearted business man, and among other tributes to his benevolence is the Home for Children which he founded at Fort Scott. He was a Pennsylvanian of English-Quaker ancestry, born at Milton, April 25, 1834. He obtained a partial high school education and mastered and followed the carpenter's trade in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, before deciding to venture west of the Mississippi in his search for a location. Finally, in April, 1857, he arrived at Fort Scott, the first passenger to come from Kansas City by stage coach. Mr. Goodlander at once established himself at that point as a contractor and builder, in which line he continued with success for twelve years. Subsequently he became interested in the lumber trade, a large brick yard and other enterprises. The panic of 1873 much reduced the value of his properties, and in 1876 his mill and elevator were almost destroyed by a boiler explosion. He then retrieved his fortune by returning to his old business of building and contracting, bought back his mill property and suffered a heavy loss by fire in 1887. The mill was rebuilt. For some time he was also president of the Citizens' National Bank, and operated the Goodlander Hotel. He invested in grain elevators, the manufacture of yellow pine and a variety of other enterprises. In 1901 he purchased the old home of his father-in-law, Col. H. T. Wilson, and converted it into the Goodlander Home for Children. This useful institution is open to dependent children of Fort Scott and vicinity, and, in exceptional cases, to older persons. Its founding was the crowning act of Mr. Goodlander's life, which was concluded May 22, 1902.

Rev. Cyrus R. Rice, of Hartford, is one of the revered fathers of the Methodist Church in Kansas. He comes of a Tennessee family, and was himself born near Lebanon, that state, August 27, 1833. His father was a physician of many years' practice in Tennessee and Missouri. The son also studied medicine, but his decided inclinations were toward the ministry, and in 1853 he united with the St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The next year he was licensed to preach and appointed to the Thomasville Circuit, and in 1855 was sent as a missionary to Osawatomie, Kansas. In March, 1856, he returned to Patterson, Missouri, married Lucy A. McCormick, and spent most of his bridal trip on horseback with his wife, returning to Kansas. During the succeeding three years he organized various societies along the Neosho River, at Fort Scott and Tecumseh, and in 1859 was assigned to the Shawneetown charge, where he ministered for

two years. During the Civil war the Methodist Church, South, withdrew from Kansas and Mr. Rice was without regular appointment until March, 1865, when he united with the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was assigned to the congregations at Centropolis and Prairie City. In 1867 he moved to Lyon County, and was the first presiding elder of the district. After four years of service in that capacity he became pastor of Sixth Street Methodist Church of Leavenworth, and, after having other charges, was, for a time, associate editor of the Emporia News. In 1880 he was again appointed presiding elder of the Emporia District, serving thus four years. For another twenty years he faithfully preached and labored wherever he was called by the conference, and in 1904 preached his semi-annual sermon before the annual conference and retired from active work. In 1906 he celebrated his golden wedding anniversary with the partner of his Christian activities at their home in Hartford, and each is still spared to the other.

Peter P. Elder, deceased, ex-lieutenant governor of Kansas, and for many years a resident of Ottawa, was one of the most notable characters of Kansas and one of the select few who gave it a unique and substantial standing among the western states of the Union. He was a native of Maine, born in Somerset County, September 30, 1823; was of North-of-Ireland ancestry and Revolutionary stock. Mr. Elder spent the first thirty-four years of his life in his native county, getting an education and teaching school. He became an ardent abolitionist early in life, and in 1857 located in Franklin County, Kansas, prepared to do his part in defending his principles and possessions. First taking up a claim near Ohio City he commenced farming, immediately joined the Kansas militia, and in 1861 President Lincoln appointed him agent for the Osage and Seneca Indians at Fort Scott. In that position he rendered valuable service to the Union by keeping the Indians to its support, and when he resigned the agency he returned to Franklin County and located at Ottawa, which had been recently platted.

In the late '60s Mr. Elder erected the first substantial residence at Ottawa, and also established the banking firm of P. P. Elder & Company. It continued a successful business until the organization of its successor, in 1871—the First National Bank of Ottawa, of which Mr. Elder was also the first president. For the succeeding thirty years he developed into one of the largest and most successful farmers and stock raisers of the county. During all that period he had also been very active and prominent as a republican. His career as a public man commenced in 1859, when he was elected clerk of the Territorial House of Representatives. He was elected to the Territorial Council, and after serving in the first session was appointed Indian agent, as noted. In 1868 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the State Senate; in 1870 was chosen chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and in the fall of the same year was elected lieutenant governor. In that capacity he presided ably over the Senate. He served in the State House of Representatives in 1875, 1876 and 1877, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and (1877) as speaker of that body. In 1883, while he was also a member of the House, the first railroad law was passed. In 1890 he was again speaker of the House, being unanimously chosen for that honor. Locally, Mr. Elder was one of Ottawa's prominent promoters; was a mayor of the city; organized and was president of the company which built the railroad from Ottawa to Olathe, which is now a part of the Santa Fe System; was mainly instrumental in locating the machine shops of the railroad at Ottawa, and in 1896 founded the Ottawa Times, which he edited and published for a number of years. At his death in 1914 he was acknowledged as one of the most prominent men in Kansas.

William A. Phillips was one of the pioneers of Kansas who made it free from the dominion of slavery, kept it in the Union during the Civil war, protected the interests of the loyal Indians and afterward did fine service as a congressman. He was born in Scotland January 14, 1824, and had laid the basis of a good education before he was fifteen years of age, when he came with his parents to a farm in Randolph County, Illinois. About the time he reached his majority he became associated with B. J. F. Hannah as editor of the Chester Herald. From 1852 to 1855 he was engaged in newspaper work, at the same time studying law, and was admitted to the bar. In the latter year he came to Kansas and was officially appointed by Horace Greeley a member of the editorial staff of the New York Tribune. In that capacity he traveled over much of the territory, and the results of his investigations published in 1856 as the "Conquest of Kansas," made him a marked man. When Congress sent its investigating committee into the territory he rendered it much practical assistance. Naturally, he became very unpopular with the pro-slavery people.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Civil war General Phillips was commissioned major of the First Indian Regiment. Within a short time he was promoted to the colonelcy of the famous Cherokee regiment and for a time commanded the Indian brigade. Under General Schofield he commanded a division in the field, including Indians, cavalry, a battery and regiments from different states, and for nearly three years he may be said to have had command of a separate army, varying from 3,500 to 8,000 men. He took part in most of the battles of the Southwest; was wounded three times and had four horses killed under him in battle. When the war closed he returned to Kansas and for years acted as attorney of the Cherokee Indians, ably assisting to conserve their interests before the Interior Department at Washington. In 1872 he was elected to Congress as a private in the Third Kansas Regiment, subseceeding terms. While in Congress he was a prominent member of the committee on public lands. This led him to a deep study of land systems and land tenure in all ages. As a result of this study he published a book, "Labor, Land and Law," which is regarded as an authority upon the subject. He died on Thanksgiving day, November 30, 1893, at the home of W. P. Ross at Fort Gibson.

James Franklin O'Daniel. The reader of modern Kansas history learns of the wonderful development of the state, of its wealth and resources, of its great educational institutions and its culture, and of its enterprise and reform legislation. Back, however, of all these truthful and encouraging records exists a vital and more interesting page of history, and only by linking the past with the present, may justice be done to all. A half century in the great cycle of Time means little, but it sometimes covers an entire individual life. There are men in different sections of this great state to whose labor, courage and resolution through the last half century, Kansas owes a



J. L. O. Daniel

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great debt, for they were the pioneers along every line in which she now stands pre-eminent among the states.

James Franklin O'Daniel, one of Riley County's representative men, came to Kansas with the pioneers of 1859, at that time being a sturdy and ambitious youth of eighteen years. He was born in Larue County, Kentucky, October 22, 1840, and his parents were James and Margaret (Howell) O'Daniel. By birth they were Kentuckians but they were of Irish and German ancestry. Of their twelve children, James Franklin was fifth in order of birth. In 1852 they removed with their children to Platte County, Missouri, and resided at Parkville until 1859, in which year they became settlers in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, settling on Rock Creek, near Westmoreland. At that time James O'Daniel was a poor man but he was industrious and with the help of his sons prospered as a farmer and stockraiser in the Sunflower state and in the course of time acquired a half section of land in the county in which he had located. Here his death occurred at the age of sixty-six years, having survived his wife, who was a woman of many virtues and noble qualities which her children see reflected in each other.

At the age of eighteen years many youths have completed their period of school attendance but circumstances had been such, in his parents' pioneering life, that James Franklin had been unable to secure even usual school advantages. A believer in education, Mr. O'Daniel felt this somewhat of a handicap but it is doubtful if any one other than himself ever discovered it, for in his many years of active business life, he capably filled every position, including that of bank president and director, and on many subjects of public importance his judgment is sought and his advice followed.

On October 3, 1867, Mr. O'Daniel was united in marriage with Miss Julia Ann Spalding, who was born in Knox County, Illinois, December 19, 1848. Her parents were Elisha L. and Lucinda (Brown) Spalding. Her father was born in South Carolina, coming of an old American family, and her mother was born in Illinois and was of English lineage. They were married in Illinois and in that state Mrs. Spalding died, leaving three children. Some years later Mr. Spalding married again, his choice being Margaret Young, who died after the birth of two children. Subsequently Mr. Spalding married Margaret Wilson for his third wife and they had three children. During the Civil war he was a soldier in the Union army, serving in Company K, Eleventh Kansas infantry. Farming was his occupation and he carried it on for some years in Pottawatamie County and then removed to Russell County, Kansas, where he lived until his death, when aged seventy-two years.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. J. F. O'Daniel settled on a farm in Pottawatomie County. They were poor in worldly goods but rich in hope and resourcefulness and they set about with commendable determination to secure a permanent home. In this they were finally eminently successful, although many were their trials and arduous their early years. Many seasons of drought brought discouragement, the grasshoppers came and in leaving left little vegetation behind them, money was scarce, transportation poor and social life negligible. They never gave up, however, and one by one these hardships and visitations passed and through men like Mr. O'Daniel, law and order prevailed, conditions improved, more settlers came, land values increased, capital became plentiful, and through his industry and good business management Mr. O'Daniel gradually advanced from a small to an extensive farmer and stockraiser and now pays taxes on 5,000 acres of land in Pottawatomie County.

It was in 1868 that Mr. O'Daniel located on a part of this land and lived there for thirty years, at first in a humble dwelling but later their home was the finest country residence in Pottawatomie County. This was built a number of years ago, with modern comforts and equipments, even luxuries, and it was so fitted with the expectation of being the permanent family home. However, when the children advanced from childhood into ambitious and intelligent youth, Mr. and Mrs. O'Daniel determined to afford them every possible educational advantage and that meant leaving the beautiful home in Pottawatomie County and removing to Manhattan. This was accomplished in 1898 and they now reside at No. 1000 Leavenworth Street, but still retain the old home in the country to which they are bound by many tender ties.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Daniel have reared seven children: Emogene, who is the wife of C. C. Jackson, a farmer of Pottawatomie County; John Willis (Willie), who died at the age of twenty-four years, married Nannie Cave; Mary Lorena, who is the wife of John Scott, assistant director of the Government experiment station at Gainesville, Florida; Elizabeth, who is the wife of William Scott, a farmer in Pottawatomie County; Anna Luella, who is the wife of E. M. Amos, a printer at Manhattan; James Frederick, who married Evelyn McLaughlin, is residing on and managing the O'Daniel homestead in Pottawatomie County; and Lucinda, who is the wife of Alvin R. Springer, a prominent lawyer of Manhattan.

For several years Mr. O'Daniel was president of a bank of Westmoreland, Kansas, and is now a director of the First National Bank of Manhattan. He has never sought political honors and has never allowed politics to absorb either his time or attention to any extent. Mrs. O'Daniel is a member of the Baptist Church but Mr. O'Daniel has never formally united with any religious body although he has given generously in support of religion as well as education. His life has been exemplary as a business man, honesty, fairness and justice prevailing in all his associations with his fellow men, and he has always manifested a spirit of public enterprise ever being willing to co-operate in promoting movements for the general welfare. He is a valued member of the Riley County Old Settlers (Historical) Society.

William Henry Redenbeaugh. Now conducting one of the best equipped and most orderly dairy farms in Shawnee County, W. H. Redenbeaugh was for many years an active railroad man, chiefly with the Santa Fe Company, and deserves mention as one of the early settlers of Shawnee County, where he has resided for forty-five years.

His birth occurred in Boone County, Indiana, March 2, 1865. His father, James F. Redenbaugh, was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, in 1847. The grandfather, Fred Redenbeaugh, was also a native of Indiana, where the family settled when Indiana was a territory. George Redenbeaugh served as a soldier in the War of 1812.

James F. Redenbeaugh was reared in Boone County, Indiana, followed his trade as carpenter there, but in 1871 set out for Kansas, bringing his family to Topeka and entering the service of the Santa Fe Railway Company as a carpenter. He continued as a railroad carpenter for twenty years, and on leaving the Santa Fe took up stone contracting, which he

followed until his death. While not a church man, James F. Redenbeaugh had excellent moral character, was respected by all who knew him, and was a man of very tender heart and most gentle in the government of his family, for whom he provided well. He and his wife Rebecca Ann had seven children. Their names were Minerva; Catherine; William Henry; Amanda; David, deceased; Ida M.; Arthur; Everett, deceased.

When the Redenbeaugh family came to Kansas in 1871 they were members of an emigrant train that started from Indiana in covered wagons and crossed all the intervening country until they arrived at Topeka. Many interesting incidents occurred. While passing through parts of Illinois and Missouri the wagons at the night camp were usually placed in a circle, with the horses and cattle inside, in order to prevent raids from horse thieves who were then very active and notorious. The trip was not made without tragedy, since five or six of the party died and were laid to rest at the wayside.

William Henry Redenbeaugh recalls some incidents of that journey, since he was then six years of age. As soon as the family arrived in Topeka he was started in school at the old Quincy schoolhouse of North Topeka. With the rudiments of an education he became an apprentice at the trade of boilermaker in the Santa Fe shops. Later he took a position in the regular train service, being for thirteen years with the Santa Fe and four years with the Rock Island Railway. When he resigned he was a trained conductor, and in all the seventeen years there was never a demerit mark against him. This was truly a creditable record.

When he left railroading Mr. Redenbeaugh bought a farm two miles east of Topeka on the Sixth Street Road. There he has seventy-one acres, and has equipped it as a dairy farm. For that business he has every modern convenience and is handling the proposition very successfully. Both for business and recreation he and his family enjoy the conveniences of an automobile. While a very modest, unassuming man, Mr. Redenbeaugh always sets a good example, and his life illustrates what sobriety and industry can accomplish when sufficient purpose and determination are behind them.

George Octavius Boone has been a resident of Kansas since 1881. In that year he embarked on a career as a commercial traveler, and has been a traveling man now for more than thirty-five years. For several years he represented a Boston shoe firm with headquarters in St. Louis, Baxter Springs, Arkansas City and Longmont, Colorado. Since 1897 his home has been in Topeka, and with the exception of three years he has been connected with the Topeka Daily Capital.

The Boone family from whom he is descended has an authentic record of ancestors as far back as 1516. Originally they were of French extraction, the original name being DeBun. Count DeBun in 1516 was exiled from France and settled on the coast of Wales, and his descendants of later generations came to America. Soon after his exile the name came to be spelled Boone, and the distinguished soldier and explorer Daniel Boone was of the same family as my great-grandfather, his ancestors having been born in Southern England.

George Octavius Boone was born at Louisville, Kentucky, December 25, Christmas Day, 1861. His grandfather John William Boone was born in 1768, and died in 1867 at the remarkably advanced age of ninety-nine years. He was a veteran of the War of 1812, and the old flintlock musket that he carried in that war was used by his grandson George O. Boone to shoot squirrels during the latter's boyhood near his home in Louisville, Kentucky. The first squirrel he ever shot was killed with that old musket.

Octavius Cunningham Boone, father of George O., was born in Kentucky in 1822 and died in 1888 at the age of sixty-six. His father located near Watertown, New York, where he reared a family of three sons, giving them a fine business education at Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie and furnished each of them a large amount of capital to begin business life. Octavius C. Boone married Nancy Wright, daughter of John W. and Mary Elizabeth Wright. The Wrights were also old and distinguished people of Kentucky. Mary Wright was granddaughter of President Zachary Taylor. A number of ancestors of the Wrights took part in the American Revolution, including James Taylor the third, who was at the surrender of Cornwallis' army at Yorktown, Virginia, and was author of the "Non-Importation Act" passed by the Continental Congress. Octavius Cunningham Boone built at Louisville, Kentucky, the noted Boone Tobacco Warehouse, the largest in the United States. He was a well known merchant there for many years. By his first wife he had four children: William J., Mary Elizabeth, Alice and George O. In 1862 he married for his second wife Josie Robinson of Huntsville, Alabama. The oldest son, William J. Boone, is superintendent of the Paige Home for Orphans at Sand Springs, Oklahoma. Mr. Paige is a millionaire and adopts every orphan that finds a place in the Paige Home. The daughter Mary Elizabeth died in 1878. Alice is the wife of Thompson Jones, one of the most wealthy retired business men of Memphis, Tennessee.

George Octavius Boone gained his early education in the private schools of Louisville, and at the age of twenty was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, having pursued the civil engineering course. His first practical experience in that profession was assistant locating engineer on the Arkansas Central Railroad, a line which subsequently became a part of the Iron Mountain system. He soon gave up engineering, and as already stated came to Kansas in 1881.

On November 17, 1887, he married Miss Myrtle Hughes, daughter of James and Maggie Hughes. Her father lived to the advanced age of seventy-five years. Her people were Pennsylvanians and early settlers in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Boone have had five children: Emmet G., who was born August 3, 1896, died at the age of 6½ years; Claire T., born October 8, 1889, is manager of a hardware and lumber business at Safford, Kansas. Forest Lee, born August 26, 1894, has attained almost national prominence as a mushroom grower, and his name has been mentioned in scores of magazines and newspapers in the United States for his success with that crop. Byron G., born November 26, 1898, is a student in the Topeka High School. Nancy M., born April 23, 1900, is also attending the Topeka High School.

Capt. William E. Payton, editor and owner of the Colony Free Press, has been a live factor in Kansas journalism for a number of years. He is also prominent in Kansas military circles, having seen service in actual warfare during the Philippine in-

surrection, and is now captain of Machine Gun Company of the Third Kansas Infantry.

Captain Payton is a native of Kansas, having been born on a farm in Butler County December 15, 1879. His parents were Benjamin F. and Sarah C. Payton, both natives of Indiana. His father served as a soldier in the Civil war. The family came to Kansas in the early '70s and his father died in 1915. They were the parents of nine children, eight sons and one daughter, William E. being the seventh in age.

Captain Payton was educated in the public schools of Butler County and grew up on his father's farm. Before he attained his majority he enlisted in Company A of the Thirty-second Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, and spent two years as a soldier in the Philippines. He made a good record in the army and his interest in military affairs has been unabated to the present time.

In 1905 Mr. Payton bought the Burns Citizen at Burns in Marion County, edited and published it three years, and selling out acquired the Bulletin at Florence, Kansas, having charge of that paper also three years. Mr. Payton bought the Free Press at Colony in 1912. This is a republican paper, the only one published at Colony, and was established in 1882 by C. T. Richardson and J. J. Burke.

Captain Payton while living at Burns was largely instrumental as an individual citizen and through his newspaper in giving that town its splendid consolidated high school. His interest in higher education has made him a factor in the different communities where he has lived. Captain Payton is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. In 1917, when America began its active preparations for war, Captain Payton organized the Machine Gun Company of the Third Kansas Infantry at Iola, Kansas, and was commissioned captain June 7, 1917. In addition to his newspaper at Colony Captain Payton for two years has been city editor of the Iola Daily Register. His wife is a talented woman and in his absence has taken his place as editor of the Colony Free Press. Captain Payton is an active republican.

May 23, 1907, at Burns, Kansas, he married Miss Clara Godding. She was born on a farm in Butler County, Kansas, June 1, 1878, daughter of C. W. and Rebecca L. Godding, both of whom were natives of Maine. Her parents came to Kansas in 1872 and Mrs. Payton was one of six children, four sons and two daughters. She was educated in the Kansas State Normal at Emporia and before her marriage taught school in Butler County seven years. She is also active in club circles and was one of the founders of the Colony Federation of Clubs, which established the public library at that town. Captain and Mrs. Payton have three sons: William Antone, born October 21, 1909; Paul Winston, born November 1, 1911; and Frederick Dwight, born December 5, 1912.

Gen. James G. Blunt was a brave and able soldier, albeit never recognized as a brilliant man of civil affairs. He was born in Hancock County, Maine, in 1826, and until his fourteenth year lived on his father's farm. Running away from home, he was a sailor for four years and then studied medicine. In February, 1849, he graduated from the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and in the following January located at New Madison, Ohio, where he practiced his profession until late in 1856, when he removed to Kansas and settled in Anderson County. He quickly became an ardent free-state man and when the Civil war broke out in 1861 enlisted as a private in the Third Kansas Regiment, subsequently being promoted to lieutenant colonel. He served under General Lane at the Battle of Dry Wood and then commanded a force that penetrated far into the Indian country and broke up the band of the notorious Mathews, killing the leader. In April, 1862, he was commissioned a brigadier general and placed in command of the Department of Kansas. At once he began active operations in Missouri and Arkansas, distinguishing himself for bravery and military skill in the battles of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Boston Mountains, Fort Van Buren, Honey Springs and Newtonia. After the war he settled in Leavenworth and engaged in business, spending a large part of his time in Washington, D. C. About 1878 symptoms of softening of the brain appeared and he was taken to an insane asylum in Washington, where he died on August 3, 1881.

Col. John Fraser, second chancellor of the University of Kansas and state superintendent of public instruction, earned his military title and became widely known as an educator, while a citizen of Pennsylvania. He was born in Cromarty, Scotland, about 1823, graduated with high mathematical honors from the University of Aberdeen and thereafter spent several years in the Bermudas as a teacher. Coming to the States he conducted several private schools in New York and Pennsylvania, and then held the chair of mathematics at Jefferson College for seven years from 1855, during which period he raised money for the first telescope used in a Western Pennsylvania institution and superintended the erection of an observatory. In 1862 he enlisted as a private at Canonsburg and fought for the North throughout the Civil war. He won the rank of captain of the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania volunteers in August, 1862; became lieutenant colonel in September, and in July of the next year was made colonel. "During the charge of Hancock at Spottsylvania he was wounded by a shell, and in September, 1864, he was captured and held at Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., Roper's Hospital, Charlestown, S. C., and finally at Camp Sorghum, Columbia, S. C." He was finally exchanged, and returning to his regiment was made brevet brigadier general and was mustered out in May, 1865. He then became president of the State College at Bellefontaine, Pennsylvania.

On June 17, 1868, Professor Fraser became the second chancellor of the University of Kansas, succeeding Robert W. Oliver. The university building which bears his name was erected during his term of service, which ended in 1874. During his connection with the university he served as state superintendent of public instruction. His last position was in the Western University of Pennsylvania and he died at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, of smallpox, in June, 1878.

Col. Horace L. Moore, of Lawrence, has seen valiant service as a soldier of the Civil war and in after campaigns against the hostile Indians of the West. He has also been a successful business man and banker, has served a term in Congress and is still a local leader in substantial and beneficial enterprises. He is a native of Ohio, born at Mantua, February 25, 1837, and received his higher education

at the Western Reserve Electric Institute, at Hiram, Ohio. In 1858 he moved to Kansas with his brother Francis, who died a mouth after their arrival in Atchison County, and was studying law when the Civil war broke out. He enlisted on May 14, 1861, as a private in Company D, Second Kansas Infantry, a three months' regiment. In the organization of his company he was made a corporal and served until October 31st, participating in all the actions of the regiment. The day he was mustered out he re-enlisted and on December 11, 1861, was made second lieutenant on the reorganization of Company D. On May 1, 1862, he received his commission as first lieutenant and was promoted to the captaincy of his company in 1863, but never mustered, as he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry by the secretary of war and mustered into that regiment on February 18, 1864. He held this command until mustered out of the service on June 30, 1865. In 1867, with the rank of major, he commanded a battalion of cavalry, called the Eighteenth Kansas, during its service on the plains against hostile Indians. On October 30, 1868, he was mustered in as lieutenant colonel of the Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry and on March 23, 1869, was promoted to the colonelcy. With this regiment he took part in the campaign conducted by Gen. P. H. Sheridan, which resulted in forcing the hostile Indians back upon their reservations.

At the close of the war Mr. Moore engaged in the grocery business at Lawrence, in Trinidad, Colorado, Las Vegas and Albuquerque, New Mexico, under the firm name of Moore, Bennett & Co., but in 1882 he sold his interest in the business and returned to Lawrence. Subsequently he was treasurer of Douglas County for two years. In 1892 he was nominated and elected to Congress by the democrats and populists, but was not seated until August 2, 1894, as Edward H. Funston had been given the certificate of election and was not unseated until that time. Since retiring from Congress Mr. Moore has resided in Lawrence. He is president of the Lawrence National Bank; takes a deep interest in all historical matters; has long been a member of the Kansas State Historical Society; was its president in 1906; and is a member of the board of directors of the society for the term ending in December, 1912.

Col. James Montgomery, one of the free-state leaders in Kansas and an officer in the Civil war, was a native of Ashtabula County, where he was born in 1814, and was a cousin of the hero of Quebec. In 1837 he went to Kentucky, where he taught school. He moved to Pike County, Missouri, with his family, in 1852, and a year later located in Jackson County in order to be ready to enter Kansas as soon as the territory was organized and the lands opened to settlement. Some of his friends, among whom was Doctor Thornton, knowing him to be opposed to slavery, persuaded him to go to Bates County, Mo., by telling him that he could obtain as good land there as he could in Kansas. He accepted their advice, but quickly became dissatisfied and, returning to Kansas in 1854, purchased a claim from a pro-slavery settler about five miles from the present town of Mound City. It was not long until he was recognized as a leader by the free-state men of that locality. In 1857 he organized and commanded the "Self-Protective Company," which had been formed to defend the rights of the anti-slavery settlers, and backed by this company Montgomery ordered some of the most rabid pro-slavery citizens to leave the territory. After their departure, he settled down to improve his claim, but later in the year some of the free-state men of Bourbon County, who had been expelled by George W. Clarke in 1856, returned to take possession of their homes along the Little Osage River. They met with opposition, and called upon Montgomery for assistance. In December he took the field with his company and created so much disturbance that Governor Denver found it necessary to order a detachment of soldiers to that part of the state to preserve order. In 1859 he was a candidate for representative in the territorial legislature, but was defeated by W. R. Wagstaff. On July 24, 1861, he was mustered into the Union army as colonel of the Third Kansas Infantry, but was transferred to the command of the Second South Carolina colored regiment, with which he made a raid into Georgia. This regiment, with Colonel Montgomery in command, distinguished itself at the battle of Olustee, Florida, February 20, 1864. After the war he returned to his home in Linn County, Kansas, where he died on December 6, 1871.

Jacob Branson was one of the early settlers of Douglas County and a leader of the free-soilers. His home was at Hickory Point, about ten miles south of Lawrence on the old Santa Fe road. Many of the early settlers in that region were Hoosiers, some of whom temporarily returned to the East. Their claims were at once jumped by Missourians and other pro-slavery men, and the quarrels over these land contestants were especially fierce. Franklin Coleman, a pro-slavery man, and Charles W. Dow, who lived with Branson and was a free-state man, quarreled over their claims and on November 21, 1855, Coleman shot and murdered Dow on the road. The assassin gave himself up to Samuel J. Jones, the sheriff of Douglas County, and a friend of the pro-slavery party, but after Dow's funeral, the settlers of Hickory Point, under the leadership of Branson, organized a committee to see that justice was done. A warrant for his arrest was sworn out by one of Coleman's friends, and Sheriff Jones, with his posse, attempted to serve it on Branson. But the sheriff and his force withdrew when he found the extent and quality of the opposition. Branson offered to leave Lawrence to prevent the enemy from sacking the town, but that misfortune was not to be until the following year.

Charles Wolff. The careers and activities of many citizens enter into the solid structure of a city like Topeka. But the prosperity which distinguishes this city can be traced to the enterprise of a group of men who chose it as the scene of their business careers and who through their leadership, their executive ability and their splendid capacity for business organization, created and maintained the greater part of what is prominent and flourishing in industry and commerce.

Among this group of business builders, one of the most prominent names is that of the late Charles Henry Wolff, Sr., whose untimely death occurred in Topeka December 31, 1913. Undoubtedly he had an exceptional genius for business. A butcher by trade, he realized the opportunities and advantages that go with the effective organization and co-operation of many people and large resources. He built an industry which stands today as one of the largest of the kind in the state.

He was a foreigner by birth, but intrinsically an American to the heart and core. With only a limited



Charles Wolff.

LIBRARY

education, he came to America a small lad, and in spite of disadvantages and handicaps achieved in this country both wealth and an honored name.

He was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria in 1849, a son of Henry and Elizabeth Wolff. He was thirteen years old when he left the fatherland and crossed the ocean to America. For about three years he found such employment as he could in the Atlantic states. Then in 1867, almost half a century ago, he identified himself with Kansas and learned the butcher's trade at Leavenworth. From Leavenworth in 1876 he moved to Topeka, and opened a meat market at 530 Kansas Avenue. While no one predicted that this market would be the nucleus of a great industry, Mr. Wolff himself in fact had a clearly defined idea how to conduct his establishment, and the seeds of the future were already dormant in this modest enterprise. Cleanliness and honesty were the cardinal principles upon which he went forward toward success. With the passing of time he began butchering for other retail concerns. Gifted with more than the usual degree of business acumen, he perceived the possibilities of butchering on a more extensive scale and possibly of packing. Having conferred with some men of capital who extended him financial aid, in 1886 he organized the Charles Wolff Packing Company, becoming its president and with John A. Lee as secretary. Their first plant was a two-story structure, only partly of brick construction. As soon as the business was established Mr. Wolff's genius for administration and upbuilding had full sway. At first the plant killed from fifty to seventy-five hogs and a few cattle each week. Before his death Mr. Wolff had the satisfaction of knowing that approximately 3,000 hogs and 300 ca .. were slaughtered every week, and more than $2,500,000 were expended through the business every year in the purchase of livestock. In time the original plant gave way to the present eight-story brick and concrete structure, which is a complete packing plant in every mechanical and sanitary detail. The company has a plant for furnishing heat, power, light, ice and refrigeration and while it does not compare in size with the great packing plants of the larger cities, it is a model of its kind in efficiency and adaptation of means to ends. In this plant from 250 to 300 hands find employment, and it is one of the chief industries of the capital city.

It was the sagacity and genius of Mr. Wolff that developed this business. Aside from his natural ability he brought to the business the sturdy honesty and industry inherited from his forebears, and everything he did was on sound principles. In business or in his civic and personal relations, he believed in the universal brotherhood of man, in the wisdom and justice of the Supreme Being, and in the principle of doing right for the sake of right. His friends in Kansas were legion. His home life was ideal, and his hours of greatest happiness were spent there. He was interested and wherever possible took part in public affairs, but his best services to his city and state were rendered through the medium of the business which he built up. He found time to mingle with his neighbors, to join the Masonic order in which he attained the thirty-second degree, and also the Elks Lodge. He exemplified one of the highest types of American citizenship. No purse was opened more widely than his in the support of charitable and worthy causes. No one ever came to him needing sympathy and material assistance and went away disappointed.

He died at the age of sixty-four when his career was at its zenith, and his loss was deeply felt by an entire city.

Mr. Wolff married Amelia Stender, who still survives. They were the parents of six children. Minnie May was born in 1878 and died in 1897. Edith Edna was born in 1876 and died in 1882. Frederick C. was born in 1874 and died in 1878. Charles Wolff, Jr., who was born in 1881 and was married February 3, 1915, to Jessica Isabel Shortt, has suceeded his father as president of the Wolff Packing Company. Hazel is the wife of Frank Andrews of Rossville, Kansas. The youngest son and child is Harry H. Wolff.

LESLIE V. JOHNSON. With all the progressiveness and enterprise of the native Kansan, Leslie V. Johnson has made his years in this state count chiefly as a banker, and for many years has found a large opportunity to serve the public through his post as cashier of the State Bank of Randolph in Riley County.

As in the case with many successful business men and financiers, he had the atmosphere of a farm during his youth. He was born on his father's farm in Pottawatomie County, October 8, 1872, and his earliest recollections are associated with that rural district. As a boy he went from home to the rural schools, and subsequently enjoyed the advantages of higher training, at first in the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia and later in Holton College.

His banking career began in the employ of an institution at Oldsburg, Kansas. In 1898 he transferred his connection to the State Bank of Randolph, and has been closely identified with its management ever since. In 1901 he was elected cashier, and now has the executive management of one of the strongest and best conducted banks in Riley County.

The State Bank of Randolph was organized in 1887, and is now closing its thirtieth year of executive existence. Beginning with a capital of $10,000, that has since been increased to $25,000, and a recent bank statement in 1916 showed a surplus of $17,000. For many years the president of the bank was the late Victor E. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson belongs to a family of Kansas pioneers. His father, Anders V. Johnson, was born and reared in Sweden, and coming to the United States when a young man he located about 1858 in Pottawatomie County, Kansas. Kansas was still a territory, and he was one of the pioneers who first tilled the soil and made crops necessary for the support of civilized man in that section of the state. He took up a homestead near Oldsburg, and in that one community has continued to live now for upwards of sixty years. Starting out as a poor man, without friends, without resources, and with a limited acquaintance with American institutions and customs, he has used diligence to unlock the door of success, and by industry, frugality and good management has prospered and become a prominent farmer and stock raiser. The management of his private affairs brought him also the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, who twice elected him treasurer of Pottawatomie County. He has held other minor offices and politically has always been a republican. He is one of the most widely known and most highly honored men of Pottawatomie County. Soon after coming to Kansas Anders V. Johnson met and married Maria Sinikins, who was a native of Ohio. She was well fitted for companionship with her husband and sharing in the hardships and labors necessary to the establishment of a home in a frontier community. She was a loving and kind mother, and her memory will always be cherished by her descendants. At

her death she was survived by four children. Both she and her husband early in their married life became members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Leslie V. Johnson has devoted himself strictly to one line of business, and has neither time nor inclination for political activities. However, he is a republican voter, and is a member of the Methodist Church. In 1902 he married Miss Nora Ipsen. They have one son, Elston.

David Henry Edelblute. Among the old established families still numerously and worthily represented in Riley County, is that of Edelblute. Almost sixty years have passed since its founder selected a tract of virgin land in the valley of Wild Cat Creek, built his cabin there, reared his family and passed the rest of an industrious and contented life. The owner of the old Edelblute homestead is David Henry Edelblute, a highly respected citizen of this county and at present a resident of the Village of Keats.

David Henry Edelblute was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1843. His parents were David and Lydia (Conrad) Edelblute, both natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in Huntingdon County October 11, 1803, and the mother, born September 10, 1809. Their marriage took place February 3, 1825, and the following children were born to them: William H., Nancy Jane, Eleanora, Nathan G., Samuel R., David Henry, Catherine, Rebecca, Mary Elizabeth and John George. In 1857 the family came to Kansas and located in what is now Wild Cat Township, and here the mother of David Henry died September 19, 1866, and the father, January 19, 1879. In Pennsylvania the father had been a charcoal burner, a factor in a great industry in that state at that time, but it offered no future for providing for a family of nine children, hence he became a pioneer in Kansas where wide prairies offered homes for the industrious. He was a hard-working man and during his twenty-two years of life in this state, he developed a fine agricultural property which further development by its present owner, has made into one of the very valuable farms of Riley County.

David Henry Edelblute was thirteen years old when he accompanied his parents to Kansas and he grew to manhood on his father's farm. He had few of the educational advantages that now belong to children as their just heritage, but long association with others and reading has remedied any lack that he once may have felt and he is considered one of the well informed men of his village. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-six years of age, when he married and then established a home of his own. The death of his mother was the first break in the family and when the father died the children scattered and David Henry alone remained on the homestead which he purchased from the other heirs. Here he has continued general farming and stock-raising and has been successful in his efforts and is numbered with the men of ample fortune in the township.

Mr. Edelblute was married April 18, 1870, to Miss Sarah C. Knapp, who was born in Essex County, New York, June 4, 1851, and died in 1911. She was a daughter of Lemuel Knapp, who came to Riley County in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Edelblute had children as follows: Mary E., who is deceased; Harry C., who lives in Oklahoma; Nathan G., who is engaged in the drug business at Topeka; Jennie, who was graduated in 1900 from the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, is the wife of Harry Smethurst, of that city; Roy, who is a farmer in Riley County; Forrest, who is a resident of Kansas City, Missouri; Florence, who is the wife of I. N. Chapman; and Nona Ruth, who resides with her father.

While Mr. Edelblute always gives his vote to the republican party he is no politician and has never been willing to serve in a political office. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in that body as in other directions he is known as a generous and benevolent man.

William David Ayars. No single township in Riley County, Kansas, is so favored as to have within its bounds all the county's solid, dependable men, but that Wild Cat Township has its full share cannot be questioned. One of these is William David Ayars, a prosperous farmer and stockraiser and a large landowner, and additionally one of the township's most popular citizens.

William David Ayars was born August 17, 1850, in Grant County, Wisconsin, a son of Jeptha and Margaret (Thomas) Ayars. His father was born in New Jersey, perhaps of Holland ancestry, and remained in his native state until he was twenty years of age, when he adventured to Missouri, at that time considered far west. In that state he married and with his wife moved to Wisconsin, settling in Grant County and remaining there until 1866. In that year he came to Kansas and homesteaded in Wild Cat Township, Riley County. He had come into the unknown country to select a home, by himself, but when it was secured he sent for his family and was joined by them in 1867. He developed his land into a valuable property and spent the rest of his life here, his death occurring at the age of seventy-six years. To Jeptha and Margaret (Thomas) Ayars three sons and three daughters were born, William David being the youngest of the sons.

William David Ayars was sixteen years old when he came to Riley County, his schooling having been secured in Wisconsin. With the exception of brief sojourns in Texas and the Black Hills, Mr. Ayars has resided on the place where his parents settled when coming to Riley County. He has devoted himself to farming and stockraising and has prospered greatly through industry and excellent judgment. When he started out for himself it was with limited capital but now he is the owner of 540 acres of land, of which 240 comprise his resident farm and 300 consists of ridge land on which his cattle roam. In all his business undertakings he has shown ability.

Mr. Ayars was married to Miss Maggie Pritner, who is a daughter of Leslie R. Pritner, who came from Pennsylvania to Kansas in 1858 and settled in Wild Cat Township, Riley County. Mr. and Mrs. Ayars are the parents of eight children.

Mr. Ayars in his quiet, unassuming, industrious life has never sought political honors but his fellow citizens have not been unmindful of his excellent qualities and unimpeachable integrity, and they have more than once elected him to townsihp offices, and in the primary elections of 1916 nominated him on the republican ticket for county commissioner, for which office no wiser selection could have been made. Mr. Ayars is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Richard W. Blue, a Union veteran of Virginia and a leading lawyer and judge of Kansas, finally advanced to the halls of Congress as a representative of his adopted state. He was born in Wood County, Virginia, September 8, 1841, and was raised on a mountain farm near the present city of Grafton.

In 1859 he entered Monongalia Academy at Morgantown, Va., and remained at that institution several years, first as pupil and later as teacher. Subsequently he entered Washington College, Pennsylvania, and remained there until he enlisted in the Third West Virginia Infantry, at the opening of the Civil war. Mr. Blue was wounded in the Battle of Rocky Gap, in Southwestern Virginia, promoted to second lieutenant for gallantry in action, and within a short time was commissioned captain. In one of the engagements he was captured and held as a prisoner of war at Libby prison and also at Danville, Va. The regiment was mounted and after the Salem raid was changed, by order of the secretary of war, to the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry. Its final service was in a campaign on the plains against the Indians at the close of the war. The regiment was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, so that Mr. Blue was in Kansas during the early '60s. After his discharge from the army he returned to Virginia, taught school, read law and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1870. In 1871 he settled in Linn County, Kansas, but in 1898 he moved to Labette County, and finally located in Cherokee County. There he became a leading lawyer, serving for two terms as county attorney and twice as probate judge. Mr. Blue also served for two terms in the State Senate prior to 1894, when he was elected congressman-at-large from Kansas. He was renominated by acclamation in 1896, but swept aside by the wave of populism, and was actively engaged in the practice of law until his death at Bartles, Kansas, January 27, 1907.

Ward Burlingame, during the twenty years of his activities in Kansas, a well known journalist of Leavenworth and a confidential secretary to several noted men of the commonwealth, while over a quarter of a century of his life was devoted to the national postal service, ten years as chief clerk of the dead letter division. He was born at Gloversville, New York, February 6, 1836, and received a public school and academic education prior to locating at Leavenworth in 1858. Mr. Burlingame's first newspaper experience was on a daily paper called the Ledger, edited by George W. McLane. Later he assisted in founding the Leavenworth Daily Herald, which was established in connection with the weekly edition, and while on this paper he ran the gauntlet of every position on the staff. Subsequently he worked on the Times and Evening Bulletin. After the election of 1862 Governor Carney invited him to become his private secretary and he went to Topeka. In January, 1866, Mr. Burlingame became a resident of Washington, District of Columbia, as confidential secretary to James H. Lane, then United States senator from Kansas, and remained with him during the spring of that year. On his return to Kansas he was given editorial charge of the Leavenworth Conservative, but during Governor Crawford's second term served as his private secretary, and he continued to hold the same position during the first administration of Governor Harvey and until February of the second term, when he resigned to accept the position of private secretary to Alexander Caldwell, who had been elected United States senator. He was also private secretary to Governor Osborn during his second term, at the expiration of which he became Senator Plumb's private secretary, and also acted as Washington correspondent for the Atchison Champion. Mr. Burlingame's newspaper service in Kansas ended with his editorship of the Topeka Commonwealth, of which he was one of the founders. On February 1, 1880, he was appointed to a clerical position in the dead letter division of the postoffice department, and was promoted to that of chief clerk, which position he held for over ten years. In 1907 he resigned his position because of failing health and returned to Topeka, where he died on December 3, 1908.

Rev. John A. Anderson, so long identified with the work of the Presbyterian Church at Junction City, and, while a resident of that place, with the affairs of Congress, of which he was a member, had a remarkable experience for a clergyman. He graduated from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1853, Benjamin Harrison being his roommate for a time. Mr. Anderson began his ministerial work at Stockton, California, in 1857, and is said to have preached the first union sermon on the Pacific coast. In 1860 the state legislature of California elected him trustee of the state insane asylum. Two years later he was appointed chaplain of the Third California Infantry, and in that capacity he accompanied General Connor's expedition to Salt Lake City. As correspondent and agent of the United States Sanitary Commission for California his first duty was to act as relief agent of the Twelfth army corps. He was next transferred to the central office at New York. In 1864, when General Grant began moving toward Richmond, Mr. Anderson was made superintendent of transportation and had charge of six steamboats. At the close of the campaign he served as assistant superintendent of the canvas and supply department at Philadelphia and edited a paper called the Sanitary Commission Bulletin. When the war closed he was transferred to the history bureau of the commission at Washington, remaining there one year collecting data and writing a portion of the history of the commission, and in 1866 he was appointed statistician of the Citizens' Association of Pennsylvania. In February, 1868, Mr. Anderson accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church at Junction City, Kansas, and during the years spent in town he actively participated in politics. During that period he was usually a member of the school board, established the beautiful Highland Cemetery, and became a factor in the standard gauge railroad. In the fall of 1873 he was elected president of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and did much to develop it along modern lines. He remained at its head until 1878, when he was elected to Congress and served as representative from the First and Second districts until 1891. In March of that year he was appointed consul general to Cairo, Egypt, and sailed for his new post on April 6, but his constitution was already impaired, and he was unable to withstand the change of climate. The following spring he determined to return, but died on his way home at Liverpool, England, May 18, 1892, and was buried at Junction City in the cemetery which he had founded and in which reposed the body of his mother.

Prof. William H. Carruth, one of the leading linguistic scholars and authors of the West, has held the chair of German Language and Literature of the University of Kansas since its creation over thirty years ago. He was born on a farm near Osawatomie, Kansas, April 5, 1859, the son of James H. and Jane (Grant) Carruth. His father, from whom he inherited his love of books, was a home missionary of the Presbyterian Church, and from his mother he inherited courage, energy and an independent disposition. He worked his way through school and

college, graduating at the University of Kansas in 1880. In the fall of that year he began teaching in the university as assistant in modern languages and literature, and in 1882 he was elected professor of modern languages. In 1884 this department was divided, one branch embracing French and the other German, and Professor Carruth remained at the head of the latter. In 1886 he spent a year of study abroad at Berlin and Munich. Three years later he was Morgan fellow at Harvard for a year, receiving the degree of A. M., and in 1893 that of Ph. D. from the same institution. He is an able translator and has edited several volumes of college texts. In 1887, with F. G. Adams, Professor Carruth published an account of municipal suffrage in Kansas. In 1900 he published two volumes entitled "Kansas in Literature," and in 1908 a volume of his poems, "Each in His Own Tongue." He is a member of the honorary fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa and of the Modern Language Association, and is district vice-president of the American Dialect Society. He took an active part in the organization of the Central States Modern Language Conference and was president of it from 1895 to 1897. In 1896 he was president of the Kansas Academy of Language and Literature. Professor Carruth is a director of the Kansas Historical Society; a member of the executive committee of the State Temperance Union; one of the Committee of Twelve of the American Modern Language Association on entrance requirements to college, and for several years was managing editor of the Kansas University Quarterly. He has been active in university extension work; was secretary of the Lawrence Civil Service Reform Club, and served on the common council and board of education of Lawrence.

Prof. Lewis L. Dyche, who held the chair of systematic zoology and taxidermy at the University of Kansas from 1900 until his death January 20, 1915, had a wide reputation in North America in his chosen fields. He was born at Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, March 20, 1857, in early life he came to Kansas, and in 1884 received the degrees of B. S. and B. A. from the University of Kansas. During the years 1885-86 he was assistant professor of zoology, and in 1886 he received the degree of A. M. He was then made professor of comparative anatomy, which position he held until 1890, receiving the degree of M. S. in 1888. From 1890 to 1900 he was professor of zoology and curator of birds and mammals, and then was advanced to the chair of systematic zoology and taxidermy. Professor Dyche made more than a score of scientific expeditions, covering North America from Mexico to Alaska, including Greenland and the Arctic regions, and as a result of his work the University of Kansas possesses one of the largest and finest collections of mammals in the world. A collection of these specimens was exhibited at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 and excited much favorable comment. In 1911 Professor Dyche was appointed state game warden and fish commissioner, the duties of which office he admirably performed in connection with his professorship at the university.

Charles W. Davis. A significantly varied, distinguished and interesting career was that of the late Charles Wood Davis, and fortunate it was for the State of Kansas that he early established his residence within its borders, for his splendid initiative and executive powers came most effectively into play in the furtherance of the civic, industrial and general material development and progress of this commonwealth. He was one of the famous argonauts of the year 1849 in California, was long and prominently identified with railway interests, was a recognized authority in all matters pertaining to the basic industry of agriculture, was a pioneer in the exploiting of the coal-mining industry in Kansas, and there seemed to be no bounds set about his constructive energy and broad-minded public spirit. By very reason of his two personal names he became widely known and highly honored throughout the Middle West by the sobriquet of "Cotton Wood Davis." He was one of the venerable and honored pioneer citizens of Sedgwick County, Kansas, at the time of his death, and it is signally fitting that in this history of the state and its people be entered a tribute to the memory of this strong, resourceful and noble man.

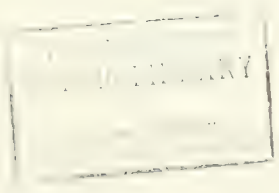
Charles Wood Davis was born at South Dartmouth, Massachusetts, on the 17th of April, 1832, and was a scion of the staunchest of colonial stock in New England, where his ancestors had been prominently concerned with the shipbuilding industry as well as with general seafaring activities, the original American progenitor having landed on the Massachusetts coast in the year 1630. John Davis, a minuteman of the Colonial forces in the War of the Revolution, was a representative of this family and was the first man to sacrifice his life in the first engagement with the British forces at the ever memorable battle of Lexington. The Davis family has been represented in every polemic conflict in which the nation has been involved prior to the Spanish-American war. Lieut. Alexander G. Davis, a brother of the subject of this memoir, was an officer of the Twelfth Michigan Volunteer Infantry in the Civil war and was killed in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April, 1863. The parents of Charles Wood Davis were birthright members of the Society of Friends and at the time when he was born his father was engaged in shipbuilding and seafaring pursuits.

He whose name introduces this review acquired his early education in the common schools of his native state, and through self-discipline and the broad and varied experience of later years he became a man of specially wide mental ken and fine intellectuality. When he was a lad of about sixteen years Mr. Davis sailed from New Bedford, Massachusetts, as cabin boy on a whaling vessel. He was specially alert and vigorous and when the vessel was discovered to be afire, he was the first to put forth efforts to subdue the flames. In the ordeal the captain of the vessel was severely burned, and it became the privilege of Mr. Davis to show his youthful versatility by serving cheerfully and efficiently as nurse to the injured officer. Before the voyage was completed he had won promotion to the position of first mate of the vessel. After two or three subsequent voyages on merchant vessels and after having incidentally circumnavigated the globe, Mr. Davis became one of the adventurous spirits who, at the time of the discovery of gold in California, in 1849, was among the first to make the long and perilous voyage around Cape Horn and thence up the Pacific coast to the New Eldorado. He was successful in his gold-mining operations in California, and finally he became concerned with some of his friends in the erection of a large hotel in San Francisco. About the time of the completion of this building he set forth for the old home in the East, and the hotel building was destroyed by fire shortly after his arrival at New Bedford, Massachusetts.

On the 5th of December, 1851, was solemnized the



C. Hood Davis.



marriage of Mr. Davis to Miss Sarah F. Rowe, and they established their home in the City of Detroit, Michigan, where he assumed the position of check clerk for the Michigan Central Railroad Company. His remarkable genius as an accountant won to him rapid promotion and he finally became auditor of the railroad mentioned. While the incumbent of this important executive position he organized the classified freight system that is now utilized on virtually all railway lines in the United States. Mr. Davis continued in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for a period of fourteen years, and he was then, through the influence of Gen. John C. Fremont, tendered the office of traffic manager of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. He retained this position three years and then resigned, owing to his ill health. It was at this juncture in his career that Mr. Davis settled in Saline County, Kansas, and gave his attention to the drilling of a salt well to a depth of more than 600 feet. From the well was obtained a strong flow of salt water, and this was conveyed to vats, where by process of solar evaporation the salt product was precipitated and preserved, this having been the first commercial enterprise of the kind established in Kansas.

In the spring of 1870 Mr. Davis acquired and made settlement on a tract of land in the Clear Creek Valley, near the present Village of Viola, Sedgwick County, and this place continued to be his home from that time until his death. In 1877 he organized a railroad company for the purpose of constructing a railroad line north and south through the state. Bonds were voted in Sedgwick and Sumner counties but at that time Kansas and its resources were too little known and appreciated to make possible the raising of the required capital. Three years later Mr. Davis was instrumental in securing the construction of the line of the Frisco Railroad from Oswego to Wichita, and later he induced the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company to extend its line into Kansas.

The constructive genius of this honored pioneer found yet other avenues in which to direct its energizing forces. In 1879 Mr. Davis founded the Town of Pittsburgh, in Crawford County, and initiated the development of the coal deposits in that county and in Cherokee County. He was the first president of the Oswego Coal Company, and he continued his active association with the coal mining industry until 1883, when he sold his interests and returned to his home in the Clear Creek Valley, where he died on the 30th of December, 1910, venerable in years and secure in the high regard of all who knew him. He was in the most distinctive sense one of the world's productive workers, and to him Kansas shall ever owe a debt of honor for all that he accomplished in the furtherance of the state's civic and material advancement.

Mr. Davis had the further distinction of being a member of that staunch body of men who assembled "under the oaks" at Jackson, Michigan, and effected the organization of the republican party, which there had its birth. He was a Seward delegate in the national convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and in the climacteric period leading up to the Civil war he was an intense and uncompromising abolitionist. The late Charles A. Dana, while editor of the New York Sun, importuned Mr. Davis to make a journey through Thibet and Siberia for the purpose of investigating conditions and writing a series of articles pertaining to the possibilities offered in those countries for the production of grain.

During the most of the time that Congress was in session from 1890 to 1892 Mr. Davis was in Washington in the interests of the anti-option bill, which failed of enactment. The last fifteen or eighteen years of his life were devoted largely to literary work. He was the authority of many articles on crops and crop conditions and these articles were published in leading periodicals and newspapers both in America and Europe. Sir William Crooks, president of the British Society for the Advancement of Science, designated Mr. Davis as the greatest grain statesman in the world.

Mr. Davis was twice married, his first wife, of whom mention has already been made, having died while they were residing in Saline County, this state. She is survived by two sons, Charles G. and Morton R. The second wife, Mrs. Mary M. Davis, likewise preceded him to eternal rest, her death having occurred in the spring of 1910.

Charles G. Davis, elder of the two sons of the honored subject of this memoir, was born at Detroit, Michigan, on the 23d of November, 1852, and he is now engaged in the bottling and distributing of the pure spring water from the homestead farm at Viola, Sedgwick County. This enterprise is conducted under the title of the Viola Spring Water Company and during about three years of active operations substantial and gratifying success has attended the company. Mr. Davis wedded Miss L. Gertrude Sproat, of Enid, Oklahoma, in the year 1914, and they have one daughter, Gertrude. Mr. Davis has his business headquarters in the City of Wichita, and here he and his family reside a portion of each year, with the remainder of their time passed principally on the fine old homestead near Viola.

GEORGE S. MURPHEY. For over forty years George S. Murphey has been a banker. Nearly thirty of those years have been spent in Kansas, and as president of the First National Bank of Manhattan he is at the head of one of the strong and stable financial institutions of the state.

Most of his life has been spent in the West and he was in the Middle West at a time when it was really the Far West. His birth occurred in Delaware, Ohio, September 24, 1846. His father James Murphey was born in Pennsylvania and his mother Rhoda Carpenter was born in New York, and after their marriage in New York State they moved to Delaware, Ohio. In 1856 the family moved out to Blackhawk County, Iowa, where the parents settled on a farm and there spent the rest of their honored and useful careers. Of their children five sons and one daughter reached maturity.

The State of Iowa sixty years ago was a new and undeveloped portion of American territory. George S. Murphey from the age of ten until he was twenty-five lived on a farm in that state and necessarily his education was confined to such advantages as the common schools of the day afforded. When twenty he assumed the management of his father's farm, and five years of that work and subsequently three years of experience in the agricultural implement business at Elk Point in South Dakota gave him a practical insight into agricultural conditions and an understanding of the life of a farmer which have been valuable assets in his later business career.

When Mr. Murphey entered banking it was at the bottom. In 1874 he was clerking in a bank at Sibley, Iowa. In 1879 he had progressed so far in confidence and experience as to organize the Farmers Bank,

afterwards the First National Bank, of Jesup, Iowa. He remained cashier of that institution until 1887.

Coming to Kansas in the latter year, he took the initiative in organizing the bank of which he is now president. The doors of the First National Bank of Manhattan were opened for business September 12, 1887, with Mr. Murphey as president. When the cashier resigned six months later Mr. Murphey stepped from the office of chief executive into the cashier's cage, and was succeeded by Col. John B. Anderson. At the death of Colonel Anderson Mr. Murphey again became president, and so remains. Without question the splendid growth and the stability of this bank can be properly credited to the financial judgment and management of Mr. Murphey. His name is quite well known in banking and business circles throughout the state. He was one of the organizers of the Bankers Deposit and Surety Company of Topeka, and has been a director and treasurer of the company ever since. He is a member of the Kansas Bankers and the American Bankers Association. Politically his support has always been given to the republican party. In earlier years he took considerable interest in politics but the increasing demands of his business have since caused him to forego that activity. The only position he ever held was that of regent of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

He is an old and prominent Mason, having taken his first degrees at the age of twenty-five. In June, 1886, he was elected grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Masonry in Iowa. At Manhattan he was among those who instituted Oriental Commandery No. 48 of the Knights Templar. He is a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory at Topeka and of the Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Salina. Many of the official honors of these various Masonic bodies have been given him. He became affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1876 and also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1872 Mr. Murphey married Miss Hattie Franklin of Blackhawk County, Iowa. She contributed to his success as well as to his happiness in life until her death more than forty years later on February 8, 1916. Mrs. Murphey at that time was sixty-four years of age. Surviving her is one daughter, May, the wife of Dr. E. J. Moffitt, a successful physician and surgeon at Manhattan.

CHARLES J. BUCKINGHAM. The experiences of Charles J. Buckingham in Kansas cover almost half a century. He came to the state in 1868, was for many years successfully identified with the farming, stockraising and public life of Leavenworth and Wabaunsee County, but in 1912 retired and moved to Topeka, where he enjoys the comforts of a city home at 1029 Lane Street.

He was born in 1837, in Clermont County, near Miamiville, Ohio. His people were among the earliest and most prominent pioneers of this section of Southern Ohio. His gradfather, Enoch, a native of Pennsylvania, was one of the first white men to effect a permanent settlement in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. He was born about 1770, and went to the Ohio valley before the lands had been opened to settlement by treaty with the Indian tribes. To locate on the Little Miami River at that time and under such conditions was a very hazardous undertaking. Most of the early pioneers in that section of Ohio put up log houses, but his first habitation was a hollow sycamore log, of immense size, and served the purpose of a human habitation in some respects even better than the typical log cabins of that day. Enoch Buckingham subsequently located near Milford, where during the Civil war Camp Dennison was established. He and a few other daring spirits were the first settlers of the Little Miami Valley. He died in 1846.

Of his family of seven children one was Horatio Buckingham, who was born in 1806, and, like his father, became a man of considerable importance in the Miami Valley, owned extensive landed properties, was a merchant, and by his character and achievements gained the respect and esteem of a large community. In 1834 Horatio Buckingham married Miss Jane Day. Her father, a native of New Jersey, was also among the early arrivals in Clearmont County, Ohio, and was a substantial farmer there. Horatio Buckingham was born on the western bank of the Miami River in Hamilton County, Ohio. He and his wife Jane had five children. The names of his children were: Agnes Day, Charles J., Albert G., Louisa J., and Oregon. Agnes married J. W. Paxton, of Clearmount County, Ohio, where he was a farmer. She died in 1915, at the age of eighty-one years. Albert, who was a farmer in Hamilton County, Ohio, died in 1912. Louisa, who is still living at an advanced age in Ohio, though an invalid, married Thomas M. Vandervort. Oregon died in infancy. By a second marriage, to Euphema Chamberlin, Horatio Buckingham had three sons: Louis B., Walter C. and Victor, but the last named died when two years old.

Charles Jeffreys Buckingham was reared and educated in the vicinity of his birthplace in Southern Ohio. On coming to Kansas in 1868 he located six miles north of Lawrence in Leavenworth County. There in partnership with his brother he bought a section of land, but somewhat later he acquired his brother's interest, and began extending his holdings until he was the owner of about 1,000 acres. In that locality for about a quarter of a century he was one of the most extensive and also one of the most successful farmers and stockraisers. The success with which he directed his private affairs brought him the confidence of his fellow citizens, and in 1889 he was elected treasurer of Leavenworth County, and by re-election in 1891 filled the office four years. In 1899 he removed to Wabaunsee County, and again acquired a ranch property, on which he raised stock for fifteen years. Before settling in Topeka Mr. Buckingham made some large investments in Western Kansas land, principally in Ford County, and these he still owns.

In 1861 he married Miss Virginia Gatch, of Clearmont County, Ohio. Her father, Rev. George G. Gatch, was a native of Buckingham County, Virginia, and a son of Rev. Philip Gatch, one of the first itinerant Methodist ministers of Southern Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham became the parents of two children. Presocia, who was born in 1862, is the wife of Prof. O. G. Markham, dean and professor of Baker University. Agnes, who was born in 1864, died at the age of fifteen.

Mr. Buckingham married for his second wife Mahala Hughes Gatch. They were married in 1868, and she died in 1880, the mother of two children, Edwin and Sarah. Edwin is a successful real estate man at San Antonio, Texas. Sarah, who was born July 4, 1871, first married Mr. Henry Aller, of Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1894, and her daughter by that marriage is now a student in Washburn College. Mr. Aller died in 1897, and she is now the wife of Mr. Lloyd B. Smith, vice president of the Topeka

Iron & Bridge Company. Mr. Buckingham married for his third wife Mrs. Meleena Odell, of Jefferson County, Kansas. Mrs. Buckingham has a son by her former marriage, Frank Odell, who is in the real estate business at Dodge City, Kansas, and largely interested in the growing of wheat in Western Kansas.

HARRY JIENCKE. For about a quarter of a century Harry Jiencke traveled about over the State of Kansas as a salesman, building up a large acquaintance and business relationship, but for the past twelve years has been prominently identified with the oil and gas and various other industrial affairs of Independence, where he is one of the well known citizens.

Of an old German family of Mecklenburg, he came to America when only a youth. He was born May 27, 1858. His father, Joachim Jiencke, was born in Mecklenburg in 1806 and died there in 1869. He was a man of more than ordinary prominence. He had extensive farming and stock raising interests, was a member of the legal profession and held a judicial office, and during his service in the regular army went through the rebellion of 1848. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. His wife, Henrietta Ahrens, was born in Germany in 1818 and died there in venerable years in 1905. To their marriage were born a large family, fifteen children, and a brief record of them is as follows: William, now deceased; Gustav, a confectioner living in Chicago; Mina, who died in infancy; Louisa, still living in Mecklenburg, Germany, the widow of Henry Demin, who was a miller; Fritz, deceased; Karl, deceased; Marie, living in Mecklenburg, the widow of Otto Beutler, who was a confectioner; Paul, a confectioner in Mecklenburg; Edward, a tobacco manufacturer at Berlin, Germany; Henrietta, wife of Henry Schaffer, a retired farmer now living in Chicago; Emma, wife of Henry Vitense, who holds the office of postmaster in the City of Mecklenburg; Harry, who is the twelfth in order of birth; Francisca, deceased wife of George Glanz, a government forester at Mecklenburg; Mina, the second of the name, also deceased, besides a son who died in childhood.

Harry Jiencke acquired a substantial education in the public schools of Germany. He attended a Real Schule, which would correspond with our manual training high schools in this country. Leaving school at the age of fourteen, he soon afterward took passage on board a ship that landed him in America at Castle Garden in 1876. From New York he went direct to Chicago, where he found employment in a milling office and later took up the candy business. In 1879 Mr. Jiencke located at Kansas City, Missouri, and thereafter for twenty-five years traveled over the state selling candy and other lines of confectionery to the retail trade.

Since 1902 he has been in the brokerage, oil and general promoting business, with home and offices at Independence. Mr. Jiencke is president of the Independence Brick Company; secretary and treasurer of the Independence Manufacturing and Power Company; secretary and treasurer of the Jiencke-Philips-Collender Oil Company; and has financial interests in the Western State Cement plant, Standard Asphalt and Rubber Company and the Petroleum Products Company.

A successful and energetic business man he has acquired a very satisfactory competence. Besides his beautiful residence at 600 North Penn Avenue he owns a business building on the same avenue and other city properties, and 800 acres of oil lands in Chautauqua County.

He is a democrat, and a few years ago was a promising candidate on that ticket for the office of state senator in a republican county, and made a very strong race against Senator Overfield, the present senator. Mr. Jiencke has for the past thirty years taken a very prominent part in the Knights of Pythias organization, is past chancellor commander of Lodge No. 270, Knights of Pythias, at Independence, and is past brigade commander of the militant department of that order. The recent movement for adequate military preparedness in the United States has had no more loyal and energetic advocate than Mr. Jiencke. He has been more or less active in drilling military or quasi-military organizations for the past thirty years. He is active in the Independence Commercial Club, and is affiliated with the Elks Lodge No. 780 at Independence, and the Modern Woodmen of America at Neodesha, Kansas.

In 1886 at Neodesha Mr. Jiencke married Miss Dick Kaschner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Kaschner. Her mother is now deceased, while her father is a retired music teacher living at Neodesha.

SOLON O. THACHER, of Lawrence, able lawyer, judge and public man of Kansas, achieved a wider fame as one of the pioneers in the great work of promoting friendly relations with the republics of South America. He came of a distinguished English and Revolutionary ancestry and was born in Steuben County, New York, August 31, 1830. His father was a county judge. After graduating from Union College of Schenectady, New York, and from the Albany Law School, he married, and in 1858 located at Lawrence, where he became one of the proprietors of the Journal. He was a member of the Wyandotte constitutional convention; was appointed judge of the Fourth Judicial District in 1861; was a candidate for governor in opposition to the Lane faction of the republican party in 1864; and from that time until 1880 was engaged in the practice of law. He amassed a fortune; was several times regent of the State University; held the chair of equity jurisprudence in its law school, and in 1880 was elected to the State Senate. Two years later he was a candidate for governor against John P. St. John. Judge Thacher's international mission in behalf of reciprocity is thus narrated: "At the close of his first term in the Senate he was appointed a member of a commission to visit the South American republics in the interests of reciprocity. He made a perilous voyage of over 34,000 miles, and being shipwrecked off the coast was taken to England, whence he returned to America. He met nearly every ruler in the southern continent, learned a great deal about the conditions existing there, and his report to Congress was so exhaustive that he was called before a special committee to explain his views on reciprocity." On his return to Kansas he was again elected to the State Senate, of which he was a member for the remainder of his life. He was president of the State Historical Society at the time of his death in August, 1895.

GEN. WILLIAM A. HARRIS was a brave officer of the Confederacy, a pioneer railroad engineer, a successful and leading stock raiser of improved breeds and, both in state and national bodies (including the Congress of the United States), an untiring and effective promoter of agricultural interests. Born in Loudoun County, Virginia, October 29, 1841, as a boy he was educated in his native state and at Buenos Aires, Argentina, whither his father had been

sent as United States minister. In June, 1859, he graduated from Columbia College, Washington, District of Columbia. Immediately afterward he went to Central America and spent six months on a ship canal survey, but returned home and entered the Virginia Military Institute in January, 1860. He was in the graduating class of 1861, but in April of that year he and his classmates entered the Confederate service. He served three years as assistant adjutant-general of Wilcox's brigade and as ordnance officer of Gens. D. H. Hill's and Rhodes' divisions of the Army of Northern Virginia. In 1865 he came to Kansas and entered the employ of the Union Pacific railroad as civil engineer. The road was then completed to Lawrence, and his first work was to build the Leavenworth branch, which he completed in 1866.

Mr. Harris was resident engineer of the road until it was completed to Carson in the fall of 1868, when he accepted the agency for the sale of the Delaware reservation and other lands, in connection with farming and stock raising. In 1876 he became interested in short-horn cattle and in a short time his herds were known throughout the country for high quality. When he was nominated for Congressman-at-large by the populists in 1892, he was in Scotland, improving his home stock. His nomination was indorsed by the Farmers' Alliance and the democratic party and he was elected. In 1894 he was defeated for Congress, but in the fall of 1896 was elected to the State Senate from the Third District, and the following January was sent to the United States Senate to succeed William A. Peffer. Mr. Harris took an active part in railroad legislation in his state and in Congress, but was unable to have his ideas carried out. He was deeply interested in the Nicaraguan canal project when it came before the United States Senate, and was a member of the committee having the question of the proposed canal in charge. He saved millions to the government in the Pacific Railroad claims when that question came before Congress for settlement. Although an ex-Confederate he was loyal to his state and country. After retiring from the United States Senate he made one political campaign as the democratic candidate for governor of Kansas. From 1906 he resided in Lawrence, Kansas, although connected with the National Live Stock Association with headquarters in Chicago. He was appointed regent of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan and took an active interest in the development of that institution and the United States experimental stations. He died at the home of his sister in Chicago, Illinois, December 21, 1909.

John J. Ingalls was a genius and one of the most versatile statesmen, scholars and writers which Kansas has produced. He was born at Middletown, Massachusetts, December 29, 1833, a son of Elias T. and Eliza (Chase) Ingalls, and a descendant of Edmond Ingalls, who, with his brother Francis, founded the town of Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1628. Mr. Ingalls graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1855, and two years later was admitted to the bar in his native county of Essex. In 1858 he came to Kansas and served as a member of the Wyandotte constitutional convention in 1859, in the following year being elected secretary of the territorial council. While secretary of the State Senate in 1861, at the first session of the Legislature, he submitted a design for a state seal, and in 1862 was elected to the State Senate. During the Civil war he served as judge advocate on the staff of Gen. George W. Deitzler, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and in 1864 was nominated for lieutenant governor on the "Anti-Lane" ticket. Mr. Ingalls' first election to the United States Senate, in 1873, as the successor of Samuel C. Pomeroy, followed one of the most sensational scenes which ever occurred in a nominating convention, and, as elsewhere narrated, marked Mr. Pomeroy's permanent elimination from politics. He was twice re-elected and served in the Senate for eighteen years, part of that time being the presiding officer. Senator Harris of Tennessee once said of him: "Mr. Ingalls will go down in history as the greatest presiding officer in the history of the Senate." Mr. Ingalls was widely and deeply read and has had few literary equals among public men. Whether judged as a poet or an essayist his work was original, clear-cut and classical, and his death at Las Vegas, New Mexico, August 16, 1900, was as distinct a loss to letters as to republican leadership.

Edmond H. Madison, of Wichita, who died while serving his third term in Congress, was of the younger generation of the energetic and able members of the bench and bar in Kansas. He was born at Plymouth, Hancock County, Illinois, December 18, 1865, educated in the common schools and at the age of eighteen years began teaching. In 1885 he went to Wichita, Kansas, where he studied law in the office of G. W. C. Jones, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar. The same year he was elected county attorney of Ford County, which office he held for two terms. On January 1, 1900, he was appointed judge of the Thirty-first Judicial District and served in that capacity until September 17, 1906, when he resigned to enter the race for Congress. He was elected as the representative of the Seventh Congressional District that year, re-elected in 1908 and again in 1910, but died suddenly from apoplexy while seated at the breakfast table on the morning of September 18, 1911, before completing his third term. While in Congress Mr. Madison was a stanch supporter of President Roosevelt's policies and was a member of the committee to settle the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. He was president of the Kansas League of Republican Clubs in 1896-97, was an active member of the Sons of Veterans; was frequently called upon to serve as delegate to conventions, and his services were in great demand as a campaign orator.

Henry Inman was well known both as an officer in the United States army and an author dealing with subjects of the Western plains. He was born in the City of New York on July 3, 1837, of Dutch and Huguenot ancestry. In 1857 he was commissioned second lieutenant in the United States army and was sent to the Pacific coast. On October 22, 1861, he married Eunice C. Dyer of Portland, Maine, where her father, Joseph W. Dyer, was a well known ship builder. During the Civil war Lieutenant Inman served as an aide on the staff of General George Sykes, and on February 11, 1869, was brevetted lieutenant colonel. After the war he won distinction as a magazine writer, his "Old Santa Fe Trail," "Great Salt Lake Trail," "The Ranch on the Oxhide" and other similar books dealing with the subjects he knew so well having a sure and attractive touch. Colonel Inman left a number of unfinished manuscripts at his death in Topeka, November 13, 1899.

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Patrick H. Loney

PATRICK H. CONEY. In many ways the State of Kansas during the last half century has had no more interesting, patriotic, versatile figure than Patrick H. Coney of Topeka. He came to Kansas after making a brilliant record as a soldier in the Civil war. He has been extremely successful as a business man, and his interests as a business man have extended over a wide and diversified field. No man in the country has exhibited a more intense loyalty and devotion to the welfare of the veterans of the great struggle between the North and the South. Mr. Coney is a lawyer, has practiced in Topeka over thirty years, is also a vigorous writer, has been a publisher in his time, and has always made his private success subsidiary to the public welfare.

He was born in Newbury, Vermont, March 10, 1848, a son of Luke and Honor Berry Coney. The genealogy of this family is traceable back to Laogare, ancestor of the Southern Hy Nials, a son of Nial of the Nine Hostages, Kings of Ireland in A. D. 379.

His father, Luke Coney, was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in 1839. After living a time in Boston he moved to Vermont, where he married, and in 1850 went to Wayne County, New York. His later life was spent in Topeka, where he died December 16, 1905, in his ninety-fifth year.

Patrick H. Coney spent his youth on a farm and his school advantages were seasoned with much hard work. He was patriotic to the core, and after the Civil war broke out his zeal could not long be restrained, and when not quite fifteen he managed to get himself enlisted in Company H of the One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteer Infantry. He was detailed as dispatch bearer on the staff of General McDougall and later was promoted to orderly dispatch bearer on the staff of Gen. Nelson A. Miles. In that capacity he was with the army of the Union until the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. On June 5, 1865, he was transferred to Company H of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, and received his honorable discharge at Hart's Island, New York, October 5, 1865. At the Peach Orchard in front of Petersburg, Virginia, June 16, 1864, he was wounded, and was confined in the hospital sixty days. Altogether he was a participant in more than thirty engagements. With all this record he was less than eighteen when he left the army.

Returning to Wayne County, New York, he took up his interrupted studies and in 1867 was graduated from an academy. In the same year he came to Kansas, and for the next fifteen years he lived at Leavenworth, where he attracted attention as a student, business man, writer and publicist. Coming to Topeka in 1881, he founded and published the first exclusively soldier and sailor paper in the West—the National Banner, which subsequently was merged into the Knight and Soldier, and afterwards the Western Veteran. All these papers exerted a tremendous influence during their existence.

In the meantime his work had brought him a generous fund of knowledge in the law, and by taking up his studies syystematically he was admitted to the bar in 1885, and subsequently was licensed to practice in the United States District and Supreme courts. Since then for thirty years he has found a large and congenial field of work in the practice of law. While Mr. Coney has earned many large fees from wealthy clients, it is said that more than half his professional service has been rendered gratuitously to the old soldiers and the soldiers' widows in securing pensions for them and in other ways easing the burdens of existence. His heart has been keenly attuned to the distress of the soldiers of the Civil war, and probably no man in Kansas has done more for their interests.

For years he has been an influential figure in the councils of the Grand Army of the Republic, local, state and national. Besides being a member of Topeka Post, No. 71, Grand Army of the Republic, which was formerly known as Rice Post when he organized it, and its former commander, he was elected department commander of the Kansas Grand Army of the Republic in 1905 and reelected in 1907. He was transferred from the Topeka Post to the Lincoln Post in 1897.

Mr. Coney has traveled and read extensively, and has a well selected library of his favorite authors, is a collector of historical relics, and is a writer who lends perfect diction to an orderly train of thought and imagination. No one has ever questioned his loyalty to the republican party, but his time has been too much bestowed in other directions to seek political preferment. However, his talent as a campaign orator has been widely sought, and he has an acquaintance among a host of men of state and national prominence. A man of wealth, many public and private benefactions have received his aid. Among other properties he owns 16,000 acres of the best land in Benton County, Missouri.

He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Anti-Horse Thief Association, the Irish National Alliance, the Irish-American Historical Society, and the Kansas State Historical Society. He has without a doubt the finest collection of scrap-books in the state, all indexed. At the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 Mr. Coney successfully promoted and conducted the Lapland Exhibit, which was one of the most interesting features of that great fair. On July 29, 1886, at Topeka, Kansas, he was married to Emma G. Hitchcock, who was born in Cortland County, New York.

CHARLES R. LEWIS. In his native county it has been given Charles Royal Lewis to achieve a position of prominence and influence as a representative of a line of business enterprise that has most important bearing upon both civic and material progress. At Independence, the judicial center of Montgomery County, he is actively and successfully engaged in the real estate business, and his operations include the handling of both city and farm property and the effecting of real-estate exchanges, besides which he has developed a substantial realty insurance business and is serving as notary public, his offices being at 108½ East Main Street, and his residence at 739 West Sycamore Street.

One of the pioneer farms of Montgomery County, Kansas, figures as the place of nativity of Mr. Lewis, who was here born on the 26th of June, 1876, a son of David W. and Esther (Lampman) Lewis, his parents being now residents of Cedar County, Missouri, where they make their home on their fine farm near Eldorado Springs.

David W. Lewis was born in the State of Illinois, on the 12th of June, 1852, his parents having been pioneers of that state, where his father was a prosperous farmer, as gauged by the standards of the locality and period, and where he continued to reside until his death. He was a scion of a sterling Scotch family that found its first American representatives in Massachusetts, in the early colonial period of our national history. David W. Lewis was a lad of twelve years when he accompanied his widowed mother to Kansas, in 1864, and they became pioneer settlers in

Montgomery County, where he was reared to maturity and where he experienced his full share of the hardships and vicissitudes that fell to the lot of the pioneers. With the passing years definite success attended his efforts as an agriculturist, and he became one of the representative farmers and influential citizens of the county, his mother having here remained until her death, at a venerable age. Mr. Lewis continued his active association with agricultural industry in Montgomery County until 1904, when he removed to his present well improved farm near Eldorado Springs, Missouri. He assisted in the breaking of many acres of the virgin prairie soil in Montgomery County, and in this work became an adept in the management of four and six yokes of oxen in a team. He is a stalwart in the camp of the republican party, served in various township offices in Montgomery County, and he and his wife are active and zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Lewis, whose maiden name was Esther Lampman, was born in Indiana in 1856, and of the children the subject of this review is the eldest; William died at the age of fourteen years; Anna May is the wife of Roy Wint, city street commissioner of Independence, Kansas; Ernest, who was graduated in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan and thereafter was for four years an efficient and popular teacher in that institution, but he now gives virtually his entire time and attention to the management of fine orchards owned by him in Missouri and Montana; Frederick, the youngest of the children, is a member of the class of 1918 in the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Charles R. Lewis gained his first practical experience in connection with the work of the home farm, and in the meanwhile he attended the district schools of Montgomery County until he had attained to the age of fourteen years, when he entered the high school at Baldwin, Douglas County, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897. As the sequel of an attack of measles he suffered so severe an affliction of his eyes that he was unable to pursue a higher academic course, and under these conditions he turned his attention to learning the trade of candy manufacturing at Baldwin. He became an expert in the making of fine hand-made confectionery and continued his association with this line of enterprise at Baldwin for three years and three months. He then returned to his native county and resumed his active alliance with the basic industry of agriculture, with which he here continued his identification until 1909. In that year he removed to Independence, the county seat, where he has since been engaged in the real estate business as one of the leading exponents of this line of enterprise in his native county. In addition to handling city and farm properties owned by others he personally holds equity in several residential properties in Independence and also in a small farm in Montgomery County.

Though he has manifested no aspiration for public office of any kind, Mr. Lewis is found aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the republican party and is emphatically liberal and progressive as a citizen and business man. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in their home city and he is affiliated with the local organizations of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

At the home of the bride's parents, four miles west of Independence, was solemnized, on the 6th of April, 1904, the marriage of Mr. Lewis to Miss Edna Van Ausdal, daughter of J. T. and Ella Van Ausdal, her father still remaining on this homestead farm and the mother being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have two children: Thelma Pauline was born May 1, 1905, and Alice May, August 3, 1910.

Roderick Morrison, a well known oil producer and manufacturer at Independence, became identified with the oil industry in the eastern states when a young man, and while other enterprises have engaged him his interests have been continuously identified with some phase of the petroleum industry through all his active years. Out of his experience he has elaborated one of the important devices used in oil and gas fields, and is now manufacturing it at Independence under the name of the Eclipse Pulling Machine.

Mr. Morrison is a Canadian by birth and of Scotch ancestry. His grandfather was Angus Morrison, who spent his life on a farm in Scotland. His father was George Morrison, who was born in Southerlandshire, Scotland, in 1809, and emigrated to Canada in 1841, settling on a farm in Oxford County, Ontario. He gave the best years of his life to agriculture, but was a man of considerable prominence in local affairs, serving on the school board and in other occupations. He was a conservative in politics, and an active member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he held the position of elder. George Morrison married Henrietta McIntosh, who was born in Southerland, Scotland, in 1821, and died in Oxford County, Ontario, in 1885. George Morrison died on the old farm in Ontario in 1893. Their children were: Elizabeth, deceased wife of John McCall, who is a farmer in Oxford County, Ontario; Catherine, who still resides in Oxford County, the widow of John McKay, who was a farmer; Hector, an oil producer who died at Bradford, Pennsylvania; Donald, a Presbyterian minister now living in Holmes County, Ohio; Roderick; Hugh, an attorney practicing law at Toronto; and Mary, wife of Charles Stewart, a merchant tailor at Toronto.

Roderick Morrison was born in Oxford County, Ontario, June 22, 1855. His early experiences were those of a Canadian farmer boy, and he gained his education in the schools of Oxford County. At the age of twenty-six he left his father's farm and went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, spending a short time in Butler County and about six years in the oil fields of McLean County. From Pennsylvania he went west to Hancock County, Iowa, and then for thirteen years was a resident of Gibsonburg, Sandusky County, Ohio. In the meantime he had retained some interests in the oil fields and while in Ohio was also in the lumber business.

In the spring of 1906 Mr. Morrison moved to Independence, Kansas, and from this city as his headquarters has acquired interests in productive oil fields in Kansas, Oklahoma and Ohio. He is a director in the Independence State Bank and stockholder in the Commercial National Bank of Independence. Some years ago he invented the Eclipse pulling machine, designed for the pulling of casings and tubings from oil wells. He now manufactures this in a plant at Independence located on Railroad Street near the Santa Fe tracks. The output of this factory enjoys a large sale in the oil districts of the country. Mr. Morrison is also interested in irrigated farming in Colorado, owning a place of 240 acres in that state. His home is at 209 South Fourth Street.

During his residence at Gibsonburg, Ohio, Mr. Morrison was very active in local affairs, holding some office or other throughout his stay there. He was on the council, a member of the water board, and also the school board. Politically he is independent. He

still has his membership in Gibsonburg Lodge of the Masonic Order and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1882, at Bradford, Pennsylvania, Mr. Morrison married Miss Catherine Carey. Her parents were Joseph and Hannah Carey, farming people of Pennsylvania, and both now deceased.

CAREY J. WILSON is superintendent of insurance for the State of Kansas. His is one of the busiest offices at the State Capitol and practically every minute of his official time is taken up either with the broader policies of the state insurance department or with the immense amount of details pertaining to the ability of companies to meet solvency requirements, as well as the general conduct of business within the state.

To this office Mr. Wilson brought years of practical experience in the insurance field. He has been solely identified with insurance since he left college.

Though a native of North Carolina, Carey Josephus Wilson has lived in Kansas since early infancy. He was born at Burnsville in the Old North State February 21, 1868. In 1870 his parents, George Washington and Elizabeth (Erwin) Wilson came to Kansas, settling in Brown County. They now reside at Ottawa, Kansas. His father is a Baptist minister and during the Civil war served as chaplain in the Confederate army.

Carey J. Wilson grew up in the country around Powhattan, attended country schools, the academic department of Ottawa University and the Liberal Arts Course of the University of Kansas, graduating from the State University with the degree Bachelor of Arts in 1899. His early experiences were those of a Kansas farm boy, and in the intervals of acquiring a liberal education he taught for three years. Since leaving the university he has been entirely engaged in the insurance business. Mr. Wilson was in the life insurance field from 1899 to 1911. In January, 1911, he was appointed assistant state superintendent of insurance, an office he filled four years. Thus it was not only with the broad general knowledge of the insurance field but with special experience in this particular office that he entered upon his duties as state superintendent of insurance, after his election in November, 1914. His first term began January 11, 1915, and on November 7, 1916, he was re-elected, his second term commencing January 8, 1917.

Mr. Wilson has been a lifelong republican. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Knights and Ladies of Security, Fraternal Aid Union, the Improved Order of Red Men, and Topeka Lodge No. 204, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church associations are with the Church of Christ Scientist.

On November 27, 1907, at Topeka, Mr. Wilson married Miss Gertrude Tracy, daughter of Samuel and Sarah A. Tracy. Mrs. Wilson, particularly in social circles at Topeka, has long been known for her exceptional musical ability and at the time of her marriage she was teacher of piano at Washburn College.

CHARLES H. CHANDLER. As state architect Mr. Chandler has charge of some of the most important administrative and executive functions exercised by the state government. For many years before his appointment to the present office Mr. Chandler was recognized as one of the most competent and successful contractors and architects, and he has rendered valuable service since he became state architect in May, 1909, by appointment from Governor Stubbs.

In 1911 he was reappointed by Governor Stubbs and has continued in the position under subsequent administrations. It will serve to indicate the importance of his office to mention some of the larger buildings in the construction or remodeling of which he has served as architect. Chief among these should be mentioned the splendid Memorial Building at Topeka, illustrated and described on other pages of this publication. He was also architect for the Gymnasium and Armory at Manhattan; the new Agricultural Building at Manhattan; the Manual Arts Building and the reconstruction of the main building at the State Manual Training Normal School at Pittsburg; the Preston B. Plumb Building at the State Normal School at Emporia; the Sheridan Hall at the State Normal School at Hays; and many others.

Charles H. Chandler came to Kansas in April, 1879. He continued his literary education in the country schools of Southern Kansas in Chase County. He was singularly fortunate in having for a teacher Mrs. C. S. Evans, who was a product of the culture of Boston, Massachusetts, and whose name is spoken with reverence by all who came under her instruction. It was Mrs. Evans who brought the school attended by Mr. Chandler in Chase County to a high state of perfection, so that it was recognized as second to none in the entire state. At the age of seventeen Mr. Chandler apprenticed himself to learn the carpenter's trade, and while thus employed, under the advice and direction of his old teacher, he pursued technical studies such as were not deemed essential to the trade at that time, but which are now a usual part of trade instruction. It was largely due to this early influence that Mr. Chandler developed his trade as a carpenter into the profession of architect. He has always been a student and keenly acquisitive of all technical knowledge which would benefit him. It is not out of place to mention the fact that in his fortieth year he devoted some time to increasing his technical knowledge by pursuing a course of instruction through a correspondence school. In the meantime he had served his time as a journeyman carpenter and for a number of years had been in the general contracting business.

Of New England birth and ancestry, Charles H. Chandler was born in the Town of Chester, Windsor County, Vermont, November 11, 1864. His ancestors came to America in Colonial times and by grant of King George III. the Town or Township of Chester, in Windsor County, Vermont, was given to the Chandlers, and while various parcels of the land were sold at different times, the original homestead remained in the Chandler name until 1876. Up to that time there was a small entailment, known as a crown tax, regularly paid by the family.

Mr. Chandler's parents were Roswell H. and Mary E. (Leland) Chandler, his father having been a Vermont farmer and from that state he moved his family to the Town of Lancaster, New Hampshire, in 1876, and then in the spring of 1879 they all came out to Chase County, Kansas, locating on a farm seven miles south of Cottonwood Falls at the trading point known as Bazaar, a station on the old Santa Fe Trail. There Roswell Chandler and wife spent the rest of their days. In 1893 and again in 1895 Roswell H. Chandler was a representative in the State Legislature and for many years held the office of justice of the peace.

It was his success as a building contractor and architect that brought Charles H. Chandler into the public service. In 1900 he came to Topeka as superintendent of construction under the State Board of Charities during the erection of the Administration Building for the Topeka State Hospital. When this work was finished in November, 1903, Mr. Chandler opened an office

in Topeka and continued in private practice as an architect until he became state architect in 1909. He has been prominent in the Masonic Order, and in 1914 was grand master of the grand lodge of the state and is now Grand Royal Arch Captain of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

In 1886 Mr. Chandler married Mary F. Leonard. Their two children are Birdine Leonard and George Lleland. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler are members of the Christian Science Church.

Edmund G. Ross, one of the leaders in favor of a free Kansas, a pioneer editor of Topeka, afterward United States senator to succeed Gen. James H. Lane. He was born at Ashland, Ohio, December 7, 1826; mastered the printer's trade, spent several years as a journeyman, and was engaged in newspaper work at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, when Lawrence was sacked in 1856. He started overland in charge of a party of free-state men, who upon their arrival at Topeka, took the field with the anti-slavery forces. After the invaders had been driven out, Mr. Ross entered into partnership with his brother in the publication of the Kansas Tribune. He took an active interest in politics, was a member of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention in 1859, and at its close began the publication of the Kansas State Record at Topeka, which became a very influential republican organ. In 1860 his paper aided in calling a territorial convention to plan a scheme for securing a practical railroad system for the anticipated State of Kansas. He assisted in raising the Eleventh Kansas Infantry in 1862, and at the organization of the regiment was elected captain of a company. Subsequently Governor Carney appointed him major of the regiment, when it was changed from infantry to cavalry, and he was present with his command in all the battles in which it was engaged. In 1865 Governor Crawford appointed him aide-de-camp with the rank of lieutenant colonel. At the close of the war he became editor of the Kansas Tribune at Lawrence, and on July 25, 1866, Governor Crawford appointed him United States senator to succeed James H. Lane, deceased. During the session he incurred widespread enmity by casting the deciding vote against the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. In 1872 he was one of the liberal republican leaders of Kansas who supported Horace Greeley as against Grant. On his retirement from the United States Senate, he began to publish a paper at Coffeyville, but a cyclone destroyed his office and he became associated with the Spirit of Kansas and the Standard of Lawrence. In 1882 he went to New Mexico and for a time edited a paper at Albuquerque. He was appointed governor of the territory by President Cleveland in 1885, which position he held for four years. Mr. Ross continued to live in Albuquerque until his death on May 9, 1907.

Gen. George W. Deitzler, one of the famous "treason prisoners" to be taken from Lawrence to Lecompton, afterward prominent in the public affairs of the Territory and State of Kansas and prominent in the Civil war, was born at Pine Grove, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1826. He received a common school education and removed to Kansas, where he became one of the prominent figures of the free-state party. He was a delegate to the Topeka convention, and in May, 1856, was one of the seven men who were arrested at Lawrence and taken to Lecompton under guard of Federal troops. They were known as the "treason prisoners" and were kept in a prison camp for several months. During the winter of 1857-58 he was a member and speaker of the Kansas House of Representatives and was re-elected. Subsequently he was elected mayor of Lawrence, and also served as treasurer of the State University. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was made colonel of the First Kansas; was seriously wounded at the battle of Wilson's Creek, in August, 1861, and never entirely recovered. He remained in the service, however, was promoted to brigadier general, but resigned in 1863. During Price's raid he rendered great service in protecting the border. In 1864 he was commissioned major general of Kansas militia. General Deitzler was killed by being thrown from a carriage at Tucson, Arizona, April 11, 1884.

Gen. Robert B. Mitchell was a soldier of the Mexican war from Ohio, a leading figure of Kansas territorial days, one of the ablest officers of the Civil war representing the Union army of the state, and finally governor of the Territory of New Mexico. He was born in Richland County, Ohio, April 4, 1823; educated at Washington College in Pennsylvania, after which he studied law; was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Mansfield, Ohio, from 1844 to 1846. He then entered the army as a first lieutenant in an Ohio regiment and served through the Mexican war, resuming his law practice in 1847. In 1856 he moved to Kansas, where he became an active participant in political affairs as a free-state advocate, and in 1857 was elected to the legislature. From 1858 to 1861 he held the office of territorial treasurer. At the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the army as colonel of the Second Kansas, and was severely wounded at the battle of Wilson's Creek. Subsequently he raised a regiment of cavalry and was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers. At the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862, he commanded a division of the Third Army Corps, and at Chickamauga was in command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Cumberland. At the close of the war he was appointed governor of New Mexico and held that office until 1867, when he moved to Washington, District of Columbia, where his death occurred on January 26, 1882.

Josiah Miller, a pioneer newspaper man of Lawrence and Kansas, an ardent free-soiler and public official in the formative periods of the territory and the state, was born in Chester District, South Carolina, November 12, 1828. He graduated from the Indiana University in 1851, and from the law school at Poughkeepsie, New York, and in August, 1854, came to Kansas. As his father had been waylaid and mobbed because of his anti-slavery views, it was but natural that Josiah should be an ardent opponent of slavery, and on January 5, 1855, he began the publication of the Kansas Free State at Lawrence. A pro-slavery jury found an indictment against him for maintaining a nuisance in its publication, and on May 21, 1856, his printing office was destroyed by the territorial authorities. In that year he made speeches in several states for John C. Fremont, the republican candidate for president, and in 1857 was elected probate judge of Douglas County. In 1861 he was a member of the first State Senate, but resigned his seat in that body to become postmaster at Lawrence. In 1863 he was appointed a paymaster in the army, with the rank of major, and in 1866 was elected a member of the Legislature. His death occurred at Lawrence on July 7, 1870,

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P. J. McBride

after having a leg amputated. The inscription on the monument erected to his memory in Oak Hill Cemetery credits him with being the author of the motto, "Ad astra per aspera," on the Kansas seal of state.

Rev. John Dunbar was a missionary to the Pawnee Indians of the West for a period of more than twenty years before he became a resident of Kansas. He spent a little over a year in the territory and, as its first treasurer, assisted in the organization of Brown County. Mr. Dunbar was a native of Palmer, Massachusetts, born March 3, 1804. In 1832 he was graduated at Williams College, and later at the Auburn Theological Seminary. While a student at the latter institution he received an appointment as missionary to the western Indians; was ordained at Ithaca, New York, May 1, 1834, and on the 5th left there, with instructions to cross the Rocky Mountains to the Nez Perces. Upon arriving at St. Louis on the 23d, he learned that the party of traders with whom he was to travel had already left for the West, but was informed at the same time that the Pawnee tribe needed missionaries, and he decided to go there. As soon as possible he reported at the agency at Bellevue, nine miles above the mouth of the Platte River, on the west bank of the Missouri, and began his work as missionary. In September, 1836, he returned to Massachusetts, and while there superintended the printing of a book of seventy-four pages in the Pawnee language. On January 12, 1837, he married Miss Esther Smith, and the following spring returned to Bellevue, where he and his wife began housekeeping in an old trading house. Later he went to Holt County, Missouri, but preferring a residence in a free state, and confident that Kansas was to be admitted as such, he moved to Brown County, Kansas, in 1856, and located on the Wolf River, about two miles west of the Town of Robinson. On March 16, 1857, he was appointed the first treasurer to the Board of County Commissioners. But neither Mr. Dunbar nor his wife lived long after their removal to Kansas. She died on November 4, 1856, and his death occurred on November 3d of the following year.

Paul J. McBride. Every one who has had any relations with the Department of Labor in the state government during the last year realizes that Governor Capper could not have made a better choice for the office of State Labor Commission than when he selected Paul J. McBride for those important responsibilities.

To his official duties Mr. McBride brought a long and varied experience, most of it obtained in the ranks of organized labor. He is in close touch with the men who toil and he also has that breadth of mind and sympathies which are the fruit of association with people and affairs in more than one field of work and in more than one locality. He has been a farmer, a machinist, both a worker and an employer, and for many years was active in railroad service.

He was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1860, one of four children, all of whom are still living, and whose parents were David N. and Jane (Clarke) McBride. His father was born in Lawrence County and his mother in Washington County, Pennsylvania. When a young man David N. McBride learned the tailor's trade, but most of his career was spent as a farmer. When the news of the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast reached his part of the county, he was one of those who eagerly accepted the opportunity to become an argonaut, and joined a company of men at Pittsburg in 1849. They proceeded by boat as far as St. Joseph, Missouri, where they outfitted, and their party combined with others to the number of about 250. This small army then crossed the plains, going through the Salt Lake Valley by way of the northern route and finally landing on the Yuba River in Northern California. He spent about three years in the gold fields of California, and then returned to his old home by way of San Francisco, the Isthmus of Panama and New York City. From Pennsylvania he moved just across the state line into Mahoning County, Ohio, and his remaining years were passed as a substantial farmer near Youngstown. He died in 1906.

Most of the youth of Paul J. McBride was spent in Ohio about a mile from his Pennsylvania birthplace. With a common school education, he has made the best of his opportunities and by observation and hard work has mastered no small share of the world's knowledge. He learned the machinist's trade at Warren, Pennsylvania, completing his apprenticeship in 1879. Thereafter for three years he was foreman for the Youngstown Hot Polish Shafting Company. After that came a period in his career when he was a farmer and he engaged in other occupations. In 1885 in company with a brother-in-law, John F. Van Auker, he came to Kansas. After a short time spent in Lane County he removed to Wichita County and there pre-empted a quarter section of land. That was in the early days of Western Kansas, and he has a keen knowledge of what the old time farmers experienced in the way of hardships and difficulties. In the fall of 1887 he removed to Colorado and for a season operated a sawmill in Eleven Mile Canyon in El Paso County.

On returning to Kansas Mr. McBride joined the operating service of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway at Norton in the capacity of locomotive fireman. In 1892 he was promoted to locomotive engineer and for many years handled the throttle on several different runs on the Rock Island lines in this state.

In the fall of 1914 Sherman County sent Mr. McBride as its representative to the State Legislature. He made a capable record in the Legislature, and his service there and his well known qualifications on other grounds brought him in 1915 the appointment as state labor commissioner. Since April of that year he has filled that office and now spends most of his time in Topeka.

Politically he is a republican. He still has his card of membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is a Knight Templar member of the Masonic fraternity and also affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1892 Mr. McBride married Miss Frances Marshall, daughter of Thomas Marshall of Leicestershire, England. Mrs. McBride died May 27, 1914. The only son, Paul Francis, is a graduate in the electrical engineering course at the University of Boulder, Colorado.

Jesse White. A widely known and universally esteemed citizen of Riley County, a retired farmer living in great comfort in the pleasant Town of Riley, is Jesse White, an honored veteran of the Civil war. For almost sixty years his home has been in the Sunflower State and he has done his part in aiding in its agricultural, religious and educational progress. He was born July 10, 1844, in Jackson County, Indiana. His parents were Jesse and Nancy (Kinion) White.

From their native state, North Carolina, the parents of Jesse White removed to Indiana in 1842, and thence to Kansas, arriving at Manhattan, May 14, 1857. They settled on Mill Creek, fifteen miles northwest of Manhattan, and on the farm then chosen spent the remainder of their days, the father dying in 1861, when aged sixty years, and the mother passing away in 1864, at the age of fifty-three years. Farming was the father's occupation. He was an anti-slavery man but was a Jacksonian democrat. Both he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were good, virtuous, worthy people; none better ever came to Riley County. To them were born children as follows: David R., who is deceased; Richard F., who died in Indiana; Ellen E. and Sarah A. are both deceased; Nehemiah, who died while a soldier in the Union army, a member of Company G, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry; Martha Jane, who died in childhood; Jesse; John C. and Martha Ann, both deceased; and Thomas, who is a farmer in Riley County.

Jesse White was thirteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Kansas, and with them and afterward went through pioneer trials and privations. Back in Indiana he had secured a few months of schooling, but after coming to Kansas he had no educational opportunities of any kind. He was well trained, however, to meet emergencies on the farm and in the cultivation of land and handling of stock, and despite its discouragements for a long time in Riley County, he preferred farm life to every other and kept active as a farmer and stock raiser until he was nearly sixty years old. For a few years, however, while but a youth, after coming to Kansas, Mr. White followed freighting between Leavenworth and Manhattan, and between the latter city and Atchison transported goods by ox-team.

When the Civil war came on he soon began preparations for a military life, his patriotism being shown in deeds rather than words when, in August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Eleventh Kansas Infantry. One year later this regiment was mounted, becoming the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry. He shared the fortunes of this regiment until the close of the war, participating in battles and enduring exposure, receiving his honorable discharge on May 23, 1865, at Camp Babcock. Mr. White has an original and unique drawing of his own drafting, showing Camp Babcock in detail, a very interesting memento.

When the war closed Mr. White returned to Riley County and entered upon an agricultural life, beginning on rented land. One year later he bought a tract of eighty acres, situated on Mill Creek, in Grant Township, Riley County, and there established his home. With characteristic industry and energy he applied himself to the developing of his farm. During his travels he had observed the methods used in many sections of the country by different farmers and could see, in numerous cases, why they had but indifferent success. On his own land he was thorough and practical, and through his care and good judgment prospered exceedingly. Purchasing other tracts as suited his convenience, Mr. White acquired 417 acres in his home farm and resided on it until 1901, when he retired and purchased his present residence in the Town of Riley. In 1913 he sold the home farm but still owns two quarter sections in Wild Cat Township. Mr. White has always believed in improving property and on his own he erected fine buildings and in every way made it one of the best, as it was one of the largest stock farms in Riley County. He gave much attention to raising cattle, but all kinds of stock were bred.

Mr. White was married August 17, 1863, to Miss Emma Jane Blodgett, who has been a devoted wife and invaluable helpmate to him. Mrs. White was born in Wisconsin, November 1, 1845, and is a daughter of William and Hannah (Sebring) Blodgett. Her father was a native of Vermont, her mother of Pennsylvania, and they were married in Ohio. They moved to Wisconsin at an early day, and in the fall of 1857 they came to Kansas and located in Wild Cat Township, Riley County, where they subsequently lived and there died. They had five children, namely: William Walter, who died while serving in the Civil war as a member of Company G, Eleventh Kansas Infantry; John Alpheus, who resides on the old Blodgett homestead; Collister, who is deceased; Emma Jane (Mrs. White); and Hannah Ellen. The father of Mrs. White lived to be eighty-eight years of age and the mother was aged eighty-four years at time of death.

Mr. and Mrs. White became the parents of the following children: Oscar A., William E., Charles U., George W., Hettie L., Ida B. John W., Minnie A., Carrie E., deceased, and Jesse Bert, who lives 2½ miles east of Riley.

It is quite usual to find that sons follow their father's opinion in political matters, but when Jesse White came to identifying himself with one of the great parties he found times had changed from the old days and that his own principles were fully in accord with the republican party and he has been firm in his adherence to it. He has never sought political office, but has served his township trustworthily on several occasions. Both he and wife have long been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For twenty-five years he has belonged to the Odd Fellows, and both he and wife are members of the auxiliary order of Rebekah, and Mr. White belongs also to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Lauren Newell. For more than thirty years Zeandale Township, Riley County, has been the chosen home of Lauren Newell, an old pioneer of this section and an honored veteran of the Civil war. Mr. Newell came to Kansas a youth of nineteen years, in search of material independence, and has done much in the way of making easier the paths of those who came later. After the close of the Civil war settlement in Kansas was rapid, but few found so much hardship as had faced young and old when they reached here in 1858. In his New England home Mr. Newell, with practical forethought, had learned a trade and hence was much better prepared to face the future than were hundreds of others who had turned to the West as a field of opportunity, with no tools to grasp the opportunities when they found them.

Lauren Newell was born August 4, 1838, at Southington, Connecticut. His parents were Cromwell and Lavina (Moore) Newell. In his native place the youth had school advantages and there learned the carpenter's trade, at the age of nineteen years completing his apprenticeship and turning then to the West to make practical use of his knowledge. He found work at Topeka, Kansas, and was in that city when the Civil war was precipitated. In May, 1861, an echo, perhaps, from the old patriotic spirit that had inspired his New England ancestors to deeds of valor in the Revolutionary war, led him to enter military service in defense of the Union. He enlisted as a private in Company A, Second Kansas Infantry, which company was reorganized in the following December, and thereafter Mr. Newell served as a member of Company F, Second Kansas Cavalry, participating in many of the great

battles of the war and being noted for his gallantry on many occasions. He was honorably discharged May 8, 1865. He is a valued member of the Grand Army post at Topeka.

Since coming to the great West, Mr. Newell has been mainly a resident of Kansas, although some years were spent in Colorado. He now lives in comfortable retirement on his Zeandale Township farm of eighty acres, not far distant from Manhattan, and is well known all through this county. He has been influential in many ways, as are solid and dependable men in a community, but has never been willing to accept political office.

In 1871 Mr. Newell was united in marriage with Miss Laura E. Mabie, and six children were born to them, namely: Laura May, Sherman B., Harriet N., Frank J., Ernest B. and Raymond E., Frank J. being deceased.

Mrs. Laura E. Newell. The gift of poesy, that beautiful art which is the product of the imaginative powers and fancy and bears an appeal to these powers, perhaps dumb, in others, sets a little apart its possessor from the everyday experiences of the majority. That its highest development, however, by no means interferes with life's duties and responsibilities, finds proof in the career of Mrs. Laura E. Newell, a sweet singer of Kansas, who has written some of the most touching and the most inspiring poems of her day and generation.

Mrs. Newell was born at New Marlborough, Connecticut, February 5, 1854. In infancy she was left an orphan and after the death of her mother, her aunt, Mrs. Hiram Mabie, adopted and reared her, Mr. and Mrs. Mabie residing then in the State of New York. They came to Kansas in 1858, Mrs. Newell then being but four years old. Mr. Mabie settled at Wamega, in Waubansie County and died there in 1860. Mrs. Mabie was a highly educated lady, holding a life teacher's certificate granted her by New York, and after Mr. Mabie's death she resumed school teaching in Kansas, in 1860 becoming an instructor in the Village of Topeka, teaching the second school organized, and taught at Topeka for many succeeding years. Subsequently she was married to J. W. Emerson, a native of Massachusetts and a veteran of the Civil war.

Under the tutoring of her accomplished aunt, Mrs. Newell made rapid progress in her studies, but her poetical gift did not need arousing, only loving and appreciative directing. She was but twelve years old when she wrote acceptable rhymes and as her knowledge of life deepened her talent developed. She has been a prolific writer of verse, having produced as many as 800 poems in a single year, covering all fields, and it is estimated that her poems and songs number into the thousands. Many of her writings, characterized by tender emotion, delicate imagination and religious fervor, lend themselves easily to song and a great number of them have been set to music. Her "What Will Your Record Be?" was set to music by C. E. Leslie more than a quarter of a century ago and has been extensively published and distributed in this country and also in other lands. No less popular has her "Beyond the Mystic Sea" been in many countries, and they have been incorporated in choice books of selections of verse. She writes with ease and grace and many of her tender lines find an echo in the hearts of others.

In 1871 Miss Mabie was married to Lauren Newell and she has become the mother of six children. In her home life she has manifested the sweet spirit that permeates so much of her verse and she is dearly beloved by all who come within her influence. She is a member of the Congregational Church. Her life has always been a busy one, care and bereavement come to every one, but her gift has helped to lighten her own burdens as they have those of so many others.

George A. Crawford, the founder of Fort Scott, a well known editor and public man and several times a gubernatorial candidate, was born in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1827, of Scotch-Irish-German stock. After receiving an academic education and graduating from Jefferson College, he taught school in Kentucky and Mississippi, when he returned to Pennsylvania to study law. While still reading for the bar, he became editor and proprietor of the Clinton Democrat. During the early '50s he took an active part in politics against the Know-Nothings and in 1855 was a delegate to the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention. In the spring of 1857 he came to Kansas; landed at Leavenworth and accompanied Dr. Norman Eddy, United States commissioner for the sale of Indian lands, to Lawrence. Crawford, Eddy and other associates purchased 520 acres of land and organized the Fort Scott Town Company, of which Mr. Crawford was made president, a position he held for twenty years. A town was laid out and the streets were named after Mr. Crawford's friends. He was opposed to the agitation kept up by the border factions but did not change his free-state views and several attempts were made to assassinate him.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Crawford assisted in the organization of the Second Kansas Regiment and equipped many of its members. When the border was threatened he organized a committee of safety, was placed at its head and was active in recruiting several militia companies. In 1861 he was elected governor of Kansas on the democratic ticket, but the election was declared illegal. In 1864 he was again nominated by the democratic party for governor but Samuel J. Crawford, the republican candidate, was elected. Under Governor Crawford he served two years as commissioner of immigration, inaugurated the system of exhibiting Kansas products in other states and was one of the organizers of the Kansas Historical Society and its secretary for two years. In 1868 he was again a candidate for governor but was defeated. In 1869 he established the Daily Monitor and a free reading room and museum at Fort Scott. Mr. Crawford was appointed a regent of the state university in 1871 and elected one of the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society. The same year he was appointed United States commissioner by President Grant to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. When the Ute Reservation was thrown open to settlement he purchased the site of the Town of Grand Junction, Colorado, and was instrumental in developing it. He died there on January 26, 1891.

Rev. Samuel M. Irvin, a Pennsylvanian, was appointed a missionary to the Iowa Indians by the Presbyterian Foreign Board in 1835. A regular mission, of which he was appointed superintendent, was established at the Platte Purchase, Northwestern Missouri, in April, 1837. In the following year it was moved across the Missouri River and located near the present Town of Highland, Doniphan County, Kansas, and there Mr. Irvin and his wife continued

their labors until the mission was discontinued, after which he was for several years connected with the Highland University. At the time he came to Kansas the nearest postoffice was at Liberty, Missouri. Mr. Irvin's death occurred in 1887.

Judge Mark W. Delahay, of Leavenworth, a pioneer newspaper man of that place, founder of the first paper at Wyandotte, a father of the territory and the state and an honored Federal judge during the later period of his life, was a native of Maryland. Although his father was a slaveholder, his maternal ancestors were members of the Society of Friends, and he was averse to buying and selling slaves. Soon after attaining his majority he located in Illinois, where he wrote for different journals; studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1853 he went to Mobile, Alabama, to practice his profession, but in the winter of 1854 became interested in Kansas, and in March, 1855, located at Leavenworth. Although a democrat and a supporter of the policy of "squatter sovereignty," his sympathies soon became enlisted with the free-state cause, and on July 7, 1855, he began the publication of the Leavenworth Register. He served as one of the secretaries of the Topeka convention of September 19, 1855, and as a member of the Topeka constitutional convention the following month. In December, while he was attending the free-state convention at Lawrence, his office was destroyed by a pro-slavery mob. He was elected to Congress under the Topeka constitution but was never admitted to a seat. In May, 1857, he started the Register, the first paper in Wyandotte (now Kansas City), Kansas. He was a member of the Osawatomie convention of May 18, 1859, which founded the republican party in Kansas; was chief clerk of the House of Representatives in 1860; was appointed surveyor-general of Kansas in 1861 and held the position until October 7, 1863, when President Lincoln appointed him United States district judge of Kansas, in which office he served until 1873. He died at Kansas City, May 8, 1879.

Gen. John A. Halderman, a Leavenworth lawyer and a Kentuckian by birth, made an honorable reputation in the public and military affairs of Kansas, as well as in the diplomatic service of the Far East. In the spring of 1854, at the age of twenty-one, and soon after his graduation from the University of Louisville, he came to Kansas and began the practice of law at Leavenworth. He served as private secretary to Andrew H. Reeder, the first territorial governor, and in 1855 was secretary of the first Territorial Council. He was appointed the first probate judge of Leavenworth County; was major of the First Kansas Regiment in the Civil war, and major-general of the state militia. As to his public honors at home, General Halderman served two terms as mayor of Leavenworth; was a regent of the university; a member of the State House of Representatives; and in 1870 was sent to the State Senate. In 1872-73 he traveled abroad. In 1880 he was appointed consul at Bangkok and was soon promoted to the consul-generalship by President Garfield. In 1883 he was the first United States minister to Siam, where the king honored him with the decoration of Knight Commander of the Order of the White Elephant, and later the French government gazetted him Commander of the Royal Order of Cambodia. He resigned his position in 1885 and returned to Leavenworth. For some years General Halderman resided in Washington, District of Columbia, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war promptly tendered his services to the secretary of war. He was a member of the Kansas Historical Society and a frequent contributor to its publications. He died in Washington, District of Columbia, in October, 1908, and was buried in the Government Cemetery at Arlington.

Colonel and Judge Oscar E. Learnard, one of the founders of Burlington, for many years a resident of Lawrence, one of the organizers of the republican party in Kansas and prominent in numerous state institutions and enterprises, was born at Fairfax, Vermont, November 14, 1832. He was of English and French Huguenot stock.

In 1855, the year after his graduation from the Albany Law School, Mr. Learnard came to Kansas and located at Lawrence, and the next year he commanded a "mounted regiment" of the free-state forces in the border war. In the spring of 1857 he helped to locate and lay out the Town of Burlington, where he built the first mill, the first business house, and a building used for school and church purposes. He was a member of the Council in the first free-state Legislature (1857); was president of the convention which met at Osawatomie on May 18, 1859, and organized the republican party in Kansas; and after the state government was established became judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit. That position he resigned to enter the army as lieutenant-colonel of the First Kansas Infantry, and served on the staffs of Generals Hunter and Denver until 1863, when he resigned his commission. When Price undertook to enter Kansas, in the fall of 1864, Colonel Learnard again joined the forces for the defense of the state, and took part in the battle of the Blue and the engagement at Westport, Missouri. He served two terms in the State Senate; was superintendent of the Haskell Institute for one year; was for a quarter of a century special attorney and tax commissioner for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company; and in 1884 bought the Lawrence Daily Journal, which he published until it was succeeded by the present Journal Company. Mr. Learnard died at Lawrence on November 6, 1911.

Edward Payson Allen. One of the most conspicuous figures in the financial and civic life of Southern Kansas was removed with the death of Edward Payson Allen at his home in Independence, November 27, 1915. He had already passed the age of three score and ten and with many ripe achievements to his credit and with the honorable associations of a long and useful life he went to his reward. He was a Civil war veteran, a pioneer in Montgomery County, Kansas, had filled public offices and had long borne the responsibilities of managing one of the largest banks in the state.

His worthy ancestry no doubt was a contributing factor to his own life and character. His great-grandfather and another member of the family had fought as Revolutionary soldiers, in the struggle for independence. After the close of the war this great-grandfather and some of his brothers emigrated out of Virginia and established homes on the western frontier in Kentucky. The Allens were originally from the north of Ireland and had settled in Rockbridge County, Virginia, as early as 1630. David Allen, grandfather of the late Independence banker, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, October 16, 1773, and went to Kentucky with his father about 1783. He served with the Kentucky troops in the



E. P. Allen

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War of 1812, and died in Green County, Kentucky, in 1816. Thus members of the Allen family participated in practically every war in which this nation has been engaged.

The father of Edward P. Allen was William B. Allen, who was born in Green County, Kentucky, in 1803 and spent his life at Greensburg, Kentucky. He was a lawyer by profession, being a graduate of a seminary at Nashville, Tennessee, and of a law school. He was very prominent in Masonry, at one time served as grand master of the grand lodge of Kentucky. William B. Allen married Huldah Wilcox. She was born in Massachusetts of Puritan ancestry. Her forefathers had settled in New England during the seventeenth century. Her father Eli Wilcox possessed all the sturdy traits of the typical New Englander. William B. Allen and wife had the following children: Martha; Jennie, who married A. B. Nibbs; Harriet B., who married John Cunningham of Coles County, Illinois; Edward P.; Mary, who married William Hunter; and Ella M., who is the only one of the children still living and is the widow of George W. Reed, her home being at Rock Island, Illinois.

Edward Payson Allen was born in Green County, Kentucky, January 3, 1843. He received all the advantages of the schools at Greensburg, Kentucky, but at the age of eighteen in 1861 enlisted for service in the Union army as a member of Company E of the Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry, under Colonel Hobson. He was made first sergeant, and after three months was promoted to a lieutenancy, and bore that rank when he received his honorable discharge after three years at Louisville, Kentucky. He fought in some of the great campaigns of the war, was at Mills Springs, at Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River and many minor engagements and skirmishes. In later years he enjoyed the associations of his old comrades in the war and took a very prominent part in Grand Army affairs. After the war Mr. Allen went to Illinois and was engaged in merchandising at Mattoon until 1867. Then returning to his native town in Kentucky he opened a store and was in business there for two years. Following this he again went to Coles County, Illinois, and was a merchant at Mattoon until the fall of 1870. On the 16th of October of that year he arrived in Montgomery County, Kansas. This county was then on the frontier and the only activities to attract a man were homesteading and reclaiming a portion of the wilderness for farming purposes. He took a claim on Section 31, Township 33, Range 16, and long after he had attained a high position in financial affairs the little cabin he erected there was standing as a memorial of his days of poverty and hardship. He bore adversities unflinching, and struggled for two years in order to make a living out of his land. In 1873 he gave up his farm and moved to the new Town of Independence, where he again resumed the business which was more to his liking, merchandising.

Throughout his career Mr. Allen was a Kentucky democrat. He was always loyal to that party, and in Montgomery County his personal popularity always exceeded the party strength. In 1877 he was elected register of deeds of the county. It was a special tribute to his personality and ability since there were several hundred more republicans in the county than democrats. In 1879 he was re-elected and gave an administration which satisfied democrats and republicans alike. During these two terms he bore the burdens of the office almost alone, and set a standard of official performance that few of his successors have equaled. In the meantime he had acquired an extensive acquaintance over the county, and with this prestige he set up in the insurance and brokerage business with an office at the corner of Main and Sixth streets.

The late Mr. Allen was essentially a financier. He had the rare ability and judgment which make the true banker. He was conservative in temper, and was always strictly business, though a sympathetic personality always mingled with his financial transactions. He was first a patron and afterwards a stockholder in the First National Bank of Independence, and in 1885 was elected a director. In 1886 he bought the interests of the cashier of the bank and with the reorganization of the institution was elected its president, an office he filled with exceptional ability until June 1, 1904, a period of about eighteen years. In that time his judgment and ability were impressed upon the bank so as to make it one of the safest and most conservative institutions in Southern Kansas. In 1904 he sold a controlling interest to the late R. S. Litchfield, but continued as a director of the bank and looked after its loans and also his private interests until his death. During more than thirty years of connection with the institution he saw its deposits rise to more than $2,500,000.

His position as a banker and citizen is well summarized in the following brief quotation from a former publication: "The First National Bank of Independence was fortunate in having for eighteen years for its executive head a man of such wide and varied experience, of such unerring judgment and a gentleman of such popular personal traits as Mr. Allen. He came to Montgomery County almost with the earliest, and embodied in his career as a citizen here experience as a farmer, merchant, public official and financier, all of which stations he honored and in all of which he displayed a rational aptitude and adaptation, passing from one to another as a reward of industry and indicating the favor and confidence of his fellow citizens."

Mr. Allen was also interested in a bank at Caney and had extensive financial interests in other directions. He owned one of the best farms in the Verdigris bottoms, and took a great deal of pride and pleasure in the management of his farm lands. He was also identified with every movement calculated to advance the welfare of his community, was active in the Commercial Club, an officer and worker in the Presbyterian Church, and was one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Masonic order in Southern Kansas. He took his first degrees in Masonry in 1864, and was long associated with Fortitude Lodge No. 107, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Independence, with Keystone Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons, and for a quarter of a century was recorder of St. Bernard Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar. He was past patron of the Order of Eastern Star and a charter member of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Knights Templar and Grand Army of the Republic were both represented at his funeral, and as a tribute to his financial leadership all the banks of the city were closed on the afternoon of his burial.

On May 2, 1865, a little more than half a century before his death, Mr. Allen married Mary F. Vansant. Mr. Allen was always thoroughly a home man, and found his greatest pleasure with his wife and children and in the recurring annual occasions when both children and grandchildren gathered at his home. Mr. and Mrs. Allen were married in Coles

County, Illinois. Mrs. Allen, who still occupies the fine old family home on South Fourth Street in Independence, was born August 27, 1846, in Fleming County, Kentucky. Her father, Isaiah Vansant, was born at Flemingsburg, Kentucky, December 9, 1815, and died there April 17, 1854. His business was that of farmer and stock man, he was a whig in politics, and an active member of the Presbyterian Church. Isaiah Vansant married Martha Jane Darnall, who was born in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, December 17, 1820, and died at Independence, Kansas, May 9, 1905. Mrs. Allen was the fourth among their five children, the others being: Cynthia, who resides at Hutchinson, Kansas, the wife of J. W. Brady, who is now retired and was formerly a bookkeeper and collector, and for many years connected with the banking institutions; Margaret, who died in Covington, Kentucky, was the wife of A. L. Scudder, who is an express messenger and lives at Covington; Amanda, who resides at Mrs. Allen's home in Independence; and Elizabeth, who died at Natick, Massachusetts, the wife of H. L. Balcom, a hardware merchant, who is also deceased.

Mrs. Allen's grandfather Aaron Vansant, was born in Pennsylvania, was reared and was married there to Margaret Keith, who was also a native of that state, and they settled early in Kentucky, where both of them died. The Vansants were originally from Holland and settled in Pennsylvania in colonial days. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and all her daughters belong to that order, the latter having acquired two bars in that organization, and when the records are complete they will have six bars. The daughters received admission through Francis Barrett on their father's side. Francis Barrett was a Revolutionary soldier, a native of Virginia, and served with the Virginia troops in the war. He was born in 1762, was a farmer after the war, a member of the Baptist Church, and died at Greensburg, Kentucky, July 6, 1833. Francis Barrett married Elizabeth Lowry, and they lived both in Virginia and Kentucky.

Mrs. Allen's Revolutionary ancestor was her great-great-grandfather Alexander Givens, who came from Ireland to America, served in the Revolution, and afterwards spent his remaining years in Nicholas County, Kentucky. Mrs. Allen's maternal grandfather was William Givens, a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer in Fleming County, Kentucky, where he died in 1846. William Givens married Mary Shields.

Mrs. Allen's children and grandchildren are as follows: Mattie H. was graduated in the classical course from Oswego College, and is now the wife of James F. Blackledge, a banker at Caney, Kansas; their children are: Ralph, who died young; Pauline, wife of Dr. Fillis of Chicago, Illinois; Gwynne, in the automobile and electrical supply business at Caney; and Mercedes, a student in the high school at Caney. Edith, the second daughter, graduated from Baird's School at Clinton, Missouri, with the degree A. B., and took post graduate work in the Kansas State University and is now the wife of R. W. Cates, who is cashier of the First National Bank of Independence; their children are Catherine and Allen, both attending school. Lillian, the third daughter, graduated from the Montgomery County High School and is now the wife of H. H. Kahn, an oil operator living at Coffeyville; their two children, both in school, are Irene and Margaret. Annie, the fourth and youngest daughter, graduated from the Montgomery County High School and married Glen Amesbury, who is a banker at Longton, Kansas; they also have two children, George Allen and Clifton, both now in school.

Mrs. Allen besides her beautiful residence at 301 South Fourth Street owns several other improved properties and has two fine farms in Montgomery County.

JAMES W. BLAIN. One of the really remarkable men of Riley County, Kansas, is James W. Blain, who notwithstanding the weight of ninety-four years, still is actively interested in all that concerns the welfare of his state and county. For many years Mr. Blain was one of Riley County's most enterprising, public spirited and useful men, a pioneer upbuilder, an honorable public official, a substantial and successful agriculturist and an irreproachable citizen. He is one of the best known men in the county and is respected and esteemed throughout its length.

James W. Blain was born at Warwick, Orange County, New York, September 17, 1822. His parents were Nathaniel and Polly (McCamley) Blain, both of whom were born in the United States, but the father was of Scotch-Irish lineage. When James W. was twelve years old, his parents moved to Goshen, New York, where his mother died, and a few years later the father removed to New York City. The boy had but limited educational opportunities and early was thrown entirely upon his own resources. He worked as a clerk in stores in New York City until he was nineteen years of age, when he secured a position with a land company operating as Hicks & Co., and went to Hicksville, in Northwestern Ohio. There he kept the books and did copying for the company.

In 1856 Mr. Blain came to Kansas, landing in what is now Riley County on April 29th of that year. He took up land, a part of his present homestead in Zeandale Township. The federal land office was then at Ogden, and the land Mr. Blain bought was located by a land warrant. This was virgin soil and Mr. Blain broke the prairie sod. He developed it into a fine, productive farm and gradually made additions to his original tract until he was one of the large landowners of the county, but in later years sold these additions, keeping only his original homestead. Through prudence and industry he prospered and from a business standpoint he achieved success as a farmer and stockraiser. In 1883 he built his present two-story stone residence, which is one of the finest country homes in Riley County.

On February 23, 1846, in Paulding County, Ohio, Mr. Blain was married to Martha C. Osborne, who was born in Connecticut and died in Kansas, February 23, 1897. She was an admirable woman and a true helpmate. They had the following children: Rodman P., who was born August 23, 1847, is now a prominent farmer of Ottawa County, Kansas, which county he has twice represented in the State Legislature, and served two years as a member of Company K, Eleventh Kansas Infantry, in the Civil war; Ransom O., who was born August 26, 1849; Chester B., who was born July 10, 1852; Julia, who was born September 26, 1856; Arthur T., who was born March 26, 1860; and Charlotte, who has born January 25, 1863.

When Mr. Blain came to Kansas political feeling was running high. Unalterably opposed to human slavery, he had identified himself with the Abolitionists. When the republican party came into being he joined that organization and ever since has supported its measures and candidates. He was soon recognized in his new home as a man of standing and reliability. That part of what is now Riley

County in which he is located and where he has resided since coming to Kansas, was then a part of Davis County. He was elected probate judge of Davis County and held court several times in Ashland at an early day, and from his service in this office he has since very generally been known as Judge Blain. Subsequently he served four years as treasurer and then four years as deputy county treasurer and in every public position he served his duties were performed in a faithful and efficient manner. He has witnessed wonderful changes since he came as a pioneer to Kansas and his has been a useful life in everything relating to the welfare of the people of Riley County. Judge Blain's personal experiences have often been historical and his reading has been and still is wide, books, magazines and newspapers being daily companions, hence his knowledge and experience make him an exceptionally valued and interesting member of the Riley County Historical Society and he is also a member of the Library Board of Trustees. He belongs to the Congregational Church. He has been a liberal benefactor of many worthy projects, has been kind and considerate in his family and helpful to his neighbors and in his personal life has exhibited forbearance, kindness, courage and charity.

HERBERT O. CASTER, who, on February 2, 1914, qualified as attorney for the State Public Utilities Commission, and is now a resident of Topeka, has lived in Kansas for thirty-eight years, and is well known over the state, but particularly in his home County of Decatur, where before his admission to the bar he made a fine record for himself as an educator and an energetic factor in other affairs of public importance.

When the Caster family came to Kansas in 1878 they took up a homestead in Decatur County. At that time the county was a sparsely settled region, and there was not a single frame house within its borders. Like everyone else there the Caster family lived in a home constructed partly of sod and partly a dug-out. The old-timers of Kansas recall the hardships of the first settlers, of their incessant warfare with drought and blizzards, crop failures, and starvation prices for such produce as could be actually spared in excess of home consumption. All these discouragements the family of Herbert O. Caster experienced.

His parents were Dan and Jane (Turner) Caster. Dan Caster was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and took an active part in local affairs in Decatur County, serving as chairman of the board of county commissioners, and in 1891 and in 1893 being elected to represent his county in the State Legislature.

Herbert O. Caster is an Ohio man by birth, having been born in Meigs County, August 28, 1871, and was therefore seven years old when he came to Kansas. Within his personal experience he knows what Kansans went through in the early days of the state. He grew up on a farm, attended a district school kept in a sod house with dirt floor, and later he became a student in the Oberlin High School, where he was graduated in 1891. Then followed a year as a teacher, and he next enrolled as a student in Ottawa University at Ottawa, Kansas, where in 1898 he was granted the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He showed the resourcefulness and energy of his mind while in college, serving as business manager of the college paper, and successfully representing his college in competitive states, and for a time was president of the State Oratorical Association.

Leaving college, Mr. Caster was for three years superintendent of the Oberlin city schools. As an educator he made a record of which he may properly be proud. While in Oberlin he created the first accredited high school course. In 1900 he was elected superintendent of public instruction for Decatur County, and re-elected in 1902. It was while in this office that he began the study of law. In the fall of 1903 Mr. Caster drafted a petition to the State Legislature for a county high school, secured three-fourths of the signers and largely through his personal efforts at Topeka secured the passage of the measure. All this he accomplished in addition to the regular duties of his position. In establishing the Decatur County High School he gained an enviable distinction throughout Kansas along educational lines. For eight years he was a member of the board of that high school, and for six years served as treasurer of the board. It is noteworthy that all his brothers and sisters taught school in Decatur County.

At Oberlin he organized the first Chautauqua, of which he was manager five years. In 1904 he was the unsuccessful nominee of the democratic party for Congress from the Sixth District. The succeeding year he was a member of the Legislative Committee of the State Teachers' Association. In the meantime he had been making rapid progress in the law, and in June, 1906, was admitted to the bar and at once took up practice at Oberlin as an associate of Judge Langmade. He was elected county attorney in 1908. It was from this practice that he was called early in 1914 to become attorney for the State Public Utilities Commission at Topeka.

Mr. Caster is an active member of the Baptist Church and has held a number of official positions. On August 23, 1900, he married Miss Maud Van Grundy, who was born and reared in Missouri, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Van Grundy, who moved their home to Kansas in 1890. Mrs. Caster completed her education at Tarkio College at Tarkio, Missouri, and was a teacher both in Missouri and at Oberlin, Kansas. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Caster are: Ethel, born October 10, 1901; Mary, born April 19, 1905; and Robert, born September 7, 1907.

FRED A. SOWERS. A career marked by specially varied activities has been that of this venerable and honored citizen of Wichita. Mr. Sowers is consistently to be designated as one of the veteran members of the Kansas bar, as a pioneer newspaper man of this commonwealth and as one of the oldest citizens of Wichita in point of continuous residence. As a man of affairs his productive activities have been always benignant and though he is near the age of four score years he is still found vigorously concerned with business affairs, as one of the representative citizens of Wichita. He served as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war and in all of the relations of life his loyalty and integrity of purpose have been dominating characteristics. Such are the sterling pioneers to whom special recognition should be given in this publication.

Fred A. Sowers was born at Canton, the judicial center of Stark County, Ohio, on the 18th of August, 1839, and his parents were numbered among the honored pioneers of the historic old Buckeye State.

He continued his studies in the public schools of his native city until he had completed a high school course. At Canton he thereafter studied law under the preceptorship of the representive firm of Dunbar & McSweeney, and he was well fortified in the science of jurisprudence at the time when he was admitted to the bar of his native state, at Mount Vernon, in 1862. In 1863 Mr. Sowers enlisted for service in the Civil war, under the command of Col. Kirby Smith. He became a member of Company B, Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but he did not proceed with his regiment to the front, owing to the fact that friends of the family obtained his discharge, in order that he might remain with and care for his mother, whose health was greatly impaired at the time. Later, however, he entered service as a member of a company of the historic "Squirrel Hunters," and, under the command of Captain Miller, he saw active service with this company in Kentucky.

In 1864 Mr. Sowers took the action that was to gain to him lasting distinction as being a pioneer of Kansas. He established his residence at Leavenworth, where he became associated with Samuel Ludlum in the practice of law. Immediately after the sacking of Lawrence, this state, by Confederate forces, Mr. Sowers enlisted in Company A of the volunteer regiment commanded by Colonel Fitzpatrick, and with this company he took part in the Battle of Westport. He continued in active service until the close of the war and then received his honorable discharge. As one of the vigorous and ambitious young lawyers of the Sunflower State he resumed the practice of his profession at Leavenworth, and there he served two years as deputy city clerk. After his retirement from this office Mr. Sowers assumed the position of assistant business manager of the Leavenworth Times, of which he was shortly afterward made manager—a position of which he continued the incumbent six years.

After having thus made an excellent record in connection with newspaper enterprise Mr. Sowers had the distinction of establishing at Wichita the first newspaper in the Arkansas Valley. On the 12th of August, 1870, he here initiated the publication of the Wichita Vidette, but at the end of the first year he sold the plant and business. In 1872 he founded the Wichita Beacon, a daily and weekly paper, and this was the first daily paper to be issued in Wichita. He successfully continued the enterprise for a period of four years and then sold out. For several years thereafter Mr. Sowers gave most effective service as land inspector for the Lombard Mortgage Company, and since 1878 he has conducted an individual and successful real-estate and loan business, being the city's veteran representative of these important lines of enterprise.

Mr. Sowers has been long recognized as one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of Wichita, where he has wielded much influence in civic affairs and where he served four years as a member of the city council, besides having been for three terms a member, and a portion of the time secretary, of the board of education. He now has the honor of being secretary of the Old Settlers' Association of Wichita.

In the year 1867 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sowers to Miss Mary L. Schattner, of Leavenworth, this state, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1880, both of the two children of this union having died young. For his second wife Mr. Sowers wedded Miss Clara L. Hurst, and of their three children two are living: Clarence R. is a graduate of the University of Kansas, and as a skilled and successful lawyer he is now a representative member of the Wichita bar and representative from Wichita in the State Legislature; Claude E., who likewise was graduated in the University of Kansas, is now engaged in the lumber-finishing business at Kansas City, Missouri.

JUDGE ALBERT H. HORTON was identified with the State of Kansas for a period of more than fifty years in the most important phases of its civil and judicial development. His great influence extended from the year of its birth in 1861 to the time of his own death in 1902. For nearly twenty years of that period he served as chief justice of its Supreme Court.

Judge Horton was born near Brookfield, New York, March 12, 1837, his ancestors being of an ancient English family, the first American representatives of which settled in New England. Albert received his preparatory education in New York and in 1855 entered the law department of the University of Michigan, but during his sophomore year was compelled to leave college because of an affection of his eyes. He was admitted to the bar at Brooklyn, New York, in 1860, and the same year moved to Atchison, Kansas, where he was soon appointed city attorney. In April, 1861, he was elected to that office on the republican ticket, and in September Governor Robinson appointed him judge of the Second Judicial District. Later he was elected to the position twice without opposition, but resigned to resume his law practice. From 1861 to 1864 he was a member of the editorial staff of the Atchison Weekly Champion. In 1868 he was a republican presidential elector and in May, 1869, President Grant appointed him United States district attorney for Kansas. He was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature in 1872, and state senator in 1876, but resigned January 1, 1877, to accept the appointment of chief justice tendered him by Governor Osborn. The same year he was elected to fill the unexpired term. In 1878 he was re-elected for a term of six years and was re-elected in 1884 and 1890. In 1885 his name was presented to the joint session of the Legislature for United States senator, and on the first ballot the vote stood eighty-six for John J. Ingalls and eighty-three for Judge Horton. For many years Judge Horton was president of the Alumni Association of the University of Michigan, for the Southwest, and in June, 1889, his Alma Mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. On April 30, 1895, he resigned his position on the Supreme Bench to resume his law practice at Topeka, as a member of the firm of Waggener, Horton & Orr, and died in that city September 2, 1902.

CYRUS K. HOLLIDAY was one of the founders of Topeka, in which, for many years, he was the largest taxpayer; projected and built the first portion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; was one of the organizers of the republican party in Kansas, and an all-around promoter of great enterprises. Born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1826, he was educated for the legal profession, but decided in early manhood in favor of a business life. His first venture was the building of a short line of railroad in his native state, in which he accumulated some $20,000, which was the foundation of his success in





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later life. Deeming the West a better field for the exercise of his talents, he left Pennsylvania and in October, 1854, located at Lawrence. He took an active interest in the free-state cause and was the first president of the town company that laid out Topeka.

An account of his work in connection with the founding of the great system of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, is thus given: "Mr Holliday's greatest achievement was in projecting and building the first portion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. He was the first man to dream of a line of railway along the old Santa Fe trail to the Pacific coast. In 1864 he prepared a map showing the line of the proposed road and tried to interest capitalists in the scheme. Everywhere he was met by rebuffs and sneers, but nothing daunted him, and he lived to see the realization of his dreams. He secured a charter from the Kansas legislature, and through the purchase and sale of Pottawatomie Indian lands raised money enough to built the first twenty miles of the road—from Topeka to Carbondale—an event that was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies."

Mr. Holliday was elected state senator in 1861; served as adjutant-general during the Civil war; was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature in 1866; was nominated for Congress in 1874, but was defeated; was president of the Excelsior Coke and Gas Company and the Merchants National Bank of Topeka; served as president of the State Historical Society, and was a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company from the time it was organized until his death on March 29, 1900.

Josiah C. Trask was one of the 180 victims of the terrible Quantrill raid and massacre at Lawrence, on August 21, 1863. He was a young and brilliant editor at the time of his death and few men of Kansas were more beloved. His father was a minister, who preached in Massachusetts for many years, and he himself was born at Warren, that state, May 9, 1837. He pursued an academic course at Fitchburg, and when sixteen years of age went to Boston, where he was employed as a printer in various newspaper offices. Through his father-in-law, Joel B. Hibbard, one of the founders of Cortland (New York) Academy, Mr. Trask imbibed strong anti-slavery convictions, and in February, 1857, in company with his brother, left New York for the Territory of Kansas. He first secured employment in the office of the Herald of Freedom, Lawrence, and in 1861, with Hovey E. Lowman, bought the paper and changed its name to the Kansas State Journal. Soon afterward he edited a paper at Topeka and published one at Yankton, Dakota. In the fall of 1862 he returned to New York, married and settled at Lawrence. In the following year, besides editing the Journal, he went as a delegate to the canal convention held in Chicago, and in the following July spent the Fourth, with his young bride, at Junction City. Arrangements had been completed for adding a daily issue to the Journal and the press arrived only a few days before his death. For several years he had done a large portion of the printing of the laws of Kansas, was able and popular, and of fine personal presence. On the morning of the massacre a band of Quantrill's men appeared at his boarding house and demanded the surrender of the inmates, under the promise of honorable treatment as prisoners. Mr. Trask was the first to appear and when all the inmates had followed they were shot in their tracks. Two of the number were instantly killed, including the lamented editor of the State Journal.

Rev. John G. Pratt, one of the most widely known Protestant missionaries of Kansas and the West, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts in 1814 and graduated from Andover Seminary in the fall of 1836. He was immediately licensed to preach and the Baptist Society sent him to the Indian country to labor among the Shawnees. He continued that work for seven years, and in the fall of 1844 located four miles south of Fort Leavenworth to take charge of a contemplated mission of Green Bay Indians, lately arrived from Wisconsin. But they did not receive the promised allotment of land, and the mission was never organized. Mr. Pratt then chose a location near White Church, Wyandotte County, Kansas, for mission work among the Delawares, taking charge of a boarding school for the Indians which was built and owned by the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. As a result of these labors Mr. Pratt became convinced that the Indian when taken young is as bright and apt as the average white child of the same age. The Delawares, especially, showed their appreciation of his work by their request that the Government set aside from their annuities for educational purposes an amount equal to $25 per year per pupil. In this quite famous school were taught English elementary branches, with algebra, natural philosophy and some of the academic studies. From 1864 to 1867 Mr. Pratt was United States Indian agent for both the Delawares and Wyandots, in the latter year paying the Delawares for their land in Kansas and moving them to the Cherokee Nation. He devoted the remainder of his life to farming and stock raising on his property not far from the old mission and school which he had conducted for so many years. He died in 1895, and until a few months before his death he also preached occasionally and conducted a kind of home missionary independent of any organization.

Dr. Joseph P. Root, who was one of the early physicians of Wyandotte, then a part of Leavenworth County, was born at Greenwich, Massachusetts, April 23, 1826, and died at Kansas City, Kansas, July 20, 1885. He was a member of the Connecticut-Kansas Colony, better known as the Beecher Bible and Rifle Company, which settled at Wabaunsee. He organized free-state forces and in every way identified himself with the early history of the territory. As chairman of the Free-State Executive Committee, he located the road from Topeka to Nebraska City, thereby securing a safe route of travel for free-state immigrants. Doctor Root was sent East as agent to obtain arms and other assistance for the free soilers of Kansas and was very successful in his mission. On his return he located at Wyandotte and was there elected a member of the Council. In 1861 he was elected the first lieutenant-governor of the state; served in the Second Kansas as surgeon and was medical director of the Army of the Frontier. At the close of the war he returned to Wyandotte and resumed the practice of his profession, but was appointed minister to Chile in 1870. At the close of his term of office he again located in Wyandotte, of which he was a resident until his death, July 20, 1885.

Thomas E. Wagstaff. An attorney of long and successful experience in Montgomery County, both in

Coffeyville and Independence, Thomas E. Wagstaff has been and is a leader in republican politics in the state, and a few years ago his name became known all over Kansas as a candidate for nomination to the office of governor. He lost the nomination by only a few votes. This was in 1910, when W. R. Stubbs was nominated and afterwards elected.

His family have been identified with Kansas for forty years. Thomas E. Wagstaff was born at Galesburg, Illinois, July 23, 1875, and was still an infant when brought to this state. His father, Richard T. Wagstaff, who died at Lawrenec in 1901, is said to have been the best known traveling salesman in Kansas, and was known among retail merchants, the traveling fraternity in general, and a great host of other citizens by the affectionate title of "Uncle Dick." For years he represented a hardware house of St. Louis, and traveled over all the State of Kansas. He was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1842, a son of Robert Wagstaff, a native of the same place. The Wagstaff family in Ireland were of the gentry, and back in the times of the protectorate Oliver Cromwell gave them grants of land which are still owned by their descendants. Robert Wagstaff came to America at the close of the Civil war and lived in Monmouth, Illinois, until his death. Richard T. Wagstaff came to this country in 1859 and lived in Monmouth, Illinois, until the breaking out of the Civil war. He enlisted in Company A of the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, and was in service until the close of the war. At Fort Donelson he was wounded and it was these injuries sustained while fighting for his adopted country that ultimately brought about his death. After the war he returned to Monmouth, but in 1877 moved to Lawrence, Kansas. His popularity as a traveling man is further indicated by the fact that he was first grand councillor of the United Commercial Travelers. He was an active member of the Episcopal Church, and in Ireland had been educated for the ministry. He married Mary E. Jarrell, who was born in Clarksville, Tennessee, in 1849 and died at Lawrence, Kansas, in 1894. Their children, eight in number, were: Henry S., a traveling salesman living at Grand Island, Nebraska; Minnie, who died in 1891, was the wife of Dr. A. J. Anderson, a physician and surgeon at Lawrence; Robert B., a grocer at Lawrence; Richard, who died at the age of ten years; Thomas E.; Mary Belle is the wife of Meritt Jeffries, who is assistant cashier in the Reserve National Bank at Kansas City, Missouri; Charles A., who died at the age of twenty-three; and Bessie, who also died at the age of twenty-three.

Thomas E. Wagstaff had a very fine scholastic training as a preparation for his profession and public career. He attended the public school at Lawrence, graduated from high school there in 1894, and in 1897 graduated LL. B. from the law department of the Kansas State University. He then went East and pursued post-graduate work in the New York University, from which he received the degree LL. M. in 1898.

Admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Kansas June 8, 1897, he did his first work as a lawyer in Lawrence, beginning in the fall of 1898 with the firm of Poehler & Mason. In 1899 he moved to Coffeyville, and was in active practice in that city until January 1, 1905. Having been elected county attorney of Montgomery County in the previous fall, he moved to Independence, and gave all his zeal and energy to his public duties for the term of two years. Since then he has carried on a large civil and criminal practice at Independence, his offices being at 204½ North Penn Avenue. While living at Coffeyville he also served as city attorney and Governor Stanley appointed him to fill out the unexpired term of W. E. Ziegler, who had resigned the office of judge of court at Coffeyville. This was in 1902. In a business way Mr. Wagstaff is connected with several oil companies.

He is a member of the Montgomery County Bar Association, the Kansas State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and in politics is a republican. He also belongs to the Kansas State Historical Society, has served as president of the Independent Commercial Club, is vice president of the Independent Rotary Club, and is a member of the Episcopal Church, in which he has served as vestryman. He believes in the essential principles of fraternalism, and is affiliated with Keystone Lodge No. 102, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Coffeyville; Keystone Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons; St. Bernard Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar; Mirzah Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was a charter member of Coffeyville Lodge No. 775, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and now belongs to Independent Lodge No. 778, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In Coffeyville in 1903 Mr. Wagstaff married Miss Jane Morna Wilson, daughter of Capt. E. E. and Morna Wilson. Her father was one of the founders of the City of Independence, was a merchant and banker, very prominent in early affairs, served as second mayor of the town in 1871, and was also county treasurer of Montgomery County. Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff have two children: Morna Bell, born December 23, 1905, and now a student in the public schools; and Robert W., born November 16, 1909.

Boyd Elias Pollom. The men who came to Shawnee County in 1871 were of necessity patient plodders, content to await the rewards of a developing civilization. There were no short cuts to fortune such as fired the zeal of the argonauts of '49, but there existed sane and practical opportunities for the man to whom labor was a beneficent and necessary feature of his existence. To such a class belonged William Pollom, father of Boyd Elias Pollom, the latter one of the successful agriculturists and substantial citizens of the vicinity of North Topeka.

William Pollom was born in Ohio, in 1838, a son of Joseph Pollom, of Pennsylvania-Dutch antecedents who was a pioneer of both Ohio and Indiana. William Pollom grew up as a farmer, a vocation which he followed throughout his life, with short periods of participation in sawmilling, as timber in his community was very plentiful during his young manhood. He was married in 1856 to Ann Boyd, of Muskingum County, Ohio, and not long thereafter moved to Clay County, Indiana, and then to Putnam County, in the same state. A loyal Union man, never afraid to express his views, he enlisted in the Fifty-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war and fought with that organization until wounded in battle, when he returned to Putnam County and thereafter did duty as a home guard as long as the war lasted. While he was greatly interested in local political affairs, he never sought office. Mr. Pollom was an upright citizen, of high moral character, who never used intoxicating liquor, and a devout member of the Methodist Church. In 1871, with his large family of young children, he started for the West, traveling overland for a journey of twenty-six days, under the most favorable conditions, there being

but two days of rain during the entire time. Locating in North Topeka, Mr. Pollom bought considerable real estate and installed a number of improvements, but after two years returned to the old Indiana home, partly because he still owned property there that had not been disposed of. Eight years later Mr. Pollom again came to Kansas by wagon, but this journey was not so pleasurable, as during eighteen days of the trip it rained, the roads were made almost impassable and the little party underwent many discomforts and some real hardships before they reached their destination. This was again North Topeka, where they remained for one year and then occupied the David Shellabarger farm for five years. Subsequently they went to Pottawatomie County, Kansas, and lived near Louisville for five years, and then returned to Shawnee County and bought the Hickman farm, on Indian Creek, where Mr. Pollom erected a residence. His final move, at the time of his retirement from active affairs, was to the City of Tacoma, Washington, where Mr. Pollom is living. Mrs. Pollom is deceased. They were the parents of eleven children, and all are yet living, as follows: Philip A., who resides near Grantville, where he is engaged in farming; Lessie R., who is now Mrs. J. F. Elliott, of Tacoma, Washington; Joseph M., who lives on the Marple homestead, in Shawnee County; Boyd E., of this notice; Edna Day, of Tacoma, Washington; Noah D., who is engaged in the mercantile business in Tacoma, Washington; Annetta Anderson, of Richland, Kansas; Mary E., who is now Mrs. George Goodrich, of Yelm, Washington, where Mr. Goodrich has a ranch; Willie, who is employed by the Karlan Furniture Company, of Topeka; Walter, twin of Willie, and the only single member of the family; and Arthur Earl, who is engaged in the mill and feed business at Chehalis, Washington.

Boyd Elias Pollom was born in Putnam County, Indiana, in 1863, and there received his education up to the time he was eight years of age, when he made his first trip to Kansas with the family. Two years later he returned to Indiana, but in 1879 again came to Kansas, this time to remain permanently. During the next eight years he divided his time between farming and sawmilling, and then took up agricultural work exclusively, which he has followed since as the owner of the old Pollom homestead. Mr. Pollom represents the substantial and reliable element of his community, and, still in the vigor and prime of manhood, is cheered by the good will and affection of many friends and the consciousness of having performed, to the best of his ability, his obligations as farmer, husband, father and citizen. Mr. Pollom has always taken a keen interest in the welfare of his community, and has rendered valuable and intelligent service, having been formerly a trustee of Soldier Township for four years, and at present being a member of the board of county commissioners of Shawnee County.

Mr. Pollom was married to Miss Mary E. Pitcher, who was born at Winchester, Kansas, in 1869, and to this union there have been born six sons and two daughters, namely: Ray H., a graduate of Manhattan K. S. A. College, class of 1912, and now manager of the Co-Operative College Store, at Manhattan; Lester Boyd, a graduate of Manhattan K. S. A. College, class of 1913, and now principal of Wamego High School, is married and the father of an infant son; Constance May, who died in infancy; Fred E., a student in his third year at the K. S. A. College; William Cletus, a senior at the Topeka High School; Edgar Thomas, a sophomore in that school; and Harry M. and Ruth E., who are attending the Rochester school.

HON. JOSEPH LITTLE BRISTOW. No Kansan in recent years has rendered such distinguished public service to the nation at large as former Senator Bristow, now chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission. Mr. Bristow has been a resident of Kansas since he was twelve years old. From his father, who was a Methodist minister of the old type, he inherited a courage of convictions, a determined animosity to all public and private dishonesty, and his own life on the Kansas prairies has developed in him a zeal for popular rights and liberties and a fearless statesmanship equally removed from radicalism and reaction.

For six years he worked unceasingly in the United States Senate as a champion of progressive doctrines, some of which were typically Kansan in flavor and spirit, but all marked by a steadfast devotion to the national weal. Few men have done more to eradicate systematic graft from public service. He can be described as a progressive republican, but extreme partisanship is not a part of his character. In the Senate he showed himself a reasonable and reasoning advocate of protection. It can be said that he has favored or opposed no measure which he himself did not thoroughly understand. Hence he committed himself to definite propositions and specific measures, rather than a general policy. This perhaps explains the fact that he opposed the Payne-Aldrich tariff act of the republican administration, and also opposed the more recent tariff program of the democratic majority. While he approached and considered public economic questions from the standpoint of a Kansan, he always justified his support of opposition by something more than provincial and local arguments. Senator Bristow possessed that rare combination of great earnestness, ability and energy in pursuing a course toward a definite aim, together with an open-minded candor in considering all phases of a problem and in harmonizing his individual convictions with the best good of the greatest number.

In considering his biography, it is important to know that he is a Kentuckian by birth, and that he is directly descended in the seventh generation from John Bristow, who came to this country from Bristol, England, which city was formerly called Bristow, about 1680 and settled in Virginia on the Rappahannock River where the Village of Urbana now stands. During all the subsequent generations the property acquired by John Bristow has been in possession of members of the family, and still remains so at this time. Joseph Little Bristow was born near Hazelgreen, Wolfe County, Kentucky, July 22, 1861, and is a son of William and Savanah (Little) Bristow, and a grandson of Joseph H. and Ann (Smithers) Bristow.

There should be a paragraph for his honored father, not only because that father was a pioneer in the moral and religious development of early Kansas, but also because his influence and example were such potent factors in developing the character of Senator Bristow. William Bristow was a Methodist minister and for more than three years fought on the Union side of the Civil war in the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers. In 1871

he became one of the pioneer methodist preachers of Kansas, being first stationed at Fredonia. Two years later the family joined him in this state. At that time Kansas was all one conference and his assignment was practically the entire state. He worked untiringly and unceasingly for the building of churches and the extension of religious influences over this state. In character he was frank, outspoken, intolerant of wrong doing, incorruptible, pursued his course in spite of antagonism or indifference, and was of that old time type of minister so well exemplified by Peter Cartwright, Parson Brownlow and others. He was unselfish, self-sacrificing, and altogether a splendid representative of that class of early day ministers that has now disappeared but left an ineradicable impress for good.

Educated partly in the public schools of Kentucky and partly in Kansas, Joseph L. Bristow graduated from Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas, in 1886, and in 1891 his alma mater gave him the degree M. A., and in 1909 honored its distinguished alumnus with the further degree of LL. D.

Mr. Bristow grew up on a farm, and had some experience of farming in Elk County before entering college. Immediately after his graduation he was elected clerk of the District Court of Douglas County, an office he filled four years. In 1890 he bought the Daily Republican of Salina, Kansas, and continued to edit its columns five years. In 1895 he sold the Daily Republican and bought the Ottawa Herald, which he owned for more than ten years.

In the meantime people had come to look upon this Kansas editor as a new type of political leader. In 1894 he was elected secretary of the Republican State Committee, and in the following year appointed private secretary to Governor E. N. Morrill. He was again elected secretary of the state committee in 1896.

His first great opportunity for national service came in March, 1897, when President McKinley appointed him an assistant postmaster general. It was in that office that he distinguished himself as a relentless investigator of official dishonesty. In 1900 while the Americans were in charge of the provisional government of Cuba, those intrusted with the administration of the department of posts in Cuba embezzled a large part of the postal receipts. The shortage was discovered by an army officer, Colonel Burton, who began an investigation under the direction of Gen. Leonard Wood. General Wood wired the President in regard to the embezzlement and the President directed Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith to send Mr. Bristow to investigate thoroughly conditions on the island and make whatever reorganization of the postal service necessary. Fortunately absolute authority was given to Mr. Bristow, and as a result of his investigations the director of posts and several very high officials were sent to prison. Mr. Bristow then established a postal system on the island which remains practically intact to this time.

But those who kept themselves well informed as to public affairs ten or fifteen years ago know Mr. Bristow best as head of the general investigation of the postoffice department under Postmaster General Payne. It was in 1903 that President Roosevelt designated him for this responsibility. Since then investigations have followed in somewhat rapid succession in the various departments of the Federal Government. However, none has attracted so much attention and probably none brought about such drastic reforms as that conducted by Joseph L. Bristow. He was at the work nearly a year, and in that time he brought about the exposure of a well organized system of graft in the postoffice department, as a result of which twenty-nine indictments were drawn by the grand jury, there were thirteen dismissals and over half a dozen prominent convictions in the Criminal Court. It was shown, as a result of the investigation, that certain subordinate officials in the postoffice department had incomes ranging from $10,000 to $20,000 a year derived from commissions they received from contracts that had been let under their supervision. At the same time it was shown that the Government was being mulcted out of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year in useless expenditure and in the purchasing of supplies that were not needed. Mr. Bristow's elaborate report, submitted in October, 1903, was declared by President Roosevelt to be one of the most thorough and complete ever received in the history of the Government. This report tells a remarkable story, and probably was more widely commented upon by the public press than any official document issued in recent years.

In 1903 Mr. Bristow again bought the Salina Daily Republican, and edited that paper under the name of the Journal as well as the Salina Semi-Weekly Journal. In 1905 he retired from the postoffice department, President Roosevelt having appointed him special commissioner of the Panama Railroad, and he filed two elaborate reports on the affairs of the road, one in August, 1905, and the other in January, 1908.

In 1908 he was nominated at the republican primary for United States Senator to succeed the Hon. Chester I. Long, and was elected by the State Legislature in January, 1909. During the next six years, until his retirement from the Senate in March, 1915, he was first and foremost among men prominent in national life in shaping legislation and formulating definite economic and political principles. In fact, a detailed review of his senatorial career would constitute almost a history of national policies and legislation during that period.

He took his seat in the Sixty-first Congress and during the first session he introduced an amendment to the constitution providing for the direct election of senators. Three years later he had the satisfaction of carrying that fight to a successful conclusion, and the seventeenth amendment to the United States Constitution, providing for election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, is exactly as he wrote it. He introduced the amendment in the present form April 6, 1912, and it was finally adopted without changing a word. It will go down in history as the "Bristow Amendment." Although often defeated, he never gave up the fight for this important election reform, and it was largely through his championship that a movement which had been a subject of agitation in Congress and in the country at large for more than three-quarters of a century came to a successful issue. During the last stages of the fight Senator Bristow wrote an article on the direct election of senators which was published by the Saturday Evening Post, and this article was afterwards made a public document on the motion of Senator Borah of Idaho, and is now known as Senate Document No. 666, published in 1912.

He might have been content to rest on the laurels of this one achievement, but that was only a part of his useful and conspicuous work in Congress. He

was chairman of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the postoffice department, and a member of the committee on claims, interoceanic canals, the Philippines, postoffices and post roads, military affairs and banking and currency. It was due to Senator Bristow's efforts that the "Dutch Standard Joker" was eliminated from the sugar tariff schedule. Herein was illustrated one of the characteristics of Senator Bristow already alluded to. Few members of Congress understood what the "Dutch Standard" was, and consequently it passed generally unnoticed in making up the tariff schedule on this particular item. But Senator Bristow went to the bottom of the matter and discovered that the measure was really an instrument which compelled all imported sugars to go through the hands of the refiners and gave them a monopoly of the American market. By the time Senator Bristow had finished his arguments and explanations there was hardly a member of Congress in either house who dared openly advocate the Dutch Standard.

Perhaps as important as any other measure which he advocated, especially so far as the interests of Kansas people were concerned, was his success in securing the adoption of "the long and short haul clause" in the Railroad Bill. This prohibits the charging of a higher rate for a short haul than is charged for a longer haul when the short haul is a part of the route of the longer haul. This was a matter of vital interest to Kansas and whereas before a railroad might charge a higher rate for carrying goods a hundred miles or so along its line than if the goods were shipped a thousand miles, such practice is now forbidden except by express permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission. In the interest of Kansas farmers Senator Bristow was a vigorous opponent of the Canadian Reciprocity Bill. He was also a persistent advocate of the fight in Congress to allow vessels engaged in the American coasting trade to pass free of toll through the Panama Canal.

Senator Bristow should also be given credit for securing the adoption of the zone parcel post bill. When parcel post question was considered in Congress it was proposed that the Government should transport parcels at a flat rate, just as was done in first class mail. Thus the Government would take a parcel from New York to San Francisco at the same rate as it would carry it a hundred miles. Senator Bristow showed that this would chiefly benefit the large mail-order houses, while the rate would be prohibitive for short distances and would leave the monopoly of such transportation in the hands of the express companies, while the local merchant in many communities would be practically at the mercy of mail-order concerns at a distance.

Senator Bristow proposed the woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution which is still pending in the United States Senate. He was one of the seven "insurgent" republicans who refused to vote for the Aldrich-Payne Tariff Bill, and he took a prominent part in the tariff discussion, giving special attention to the lead and sugar schedules. He assisted in drafting the present banking and currency law, but because of his bitter opposition to some of the provisions incorporated in it, he finally voted against the bill. In 1914 he was chairman of the joint committee to investigate the general parcel post. He voted against the seating of William Lorimer and Senator Isaac Stephenson in the United States Senate.

About the time his term in the Senate came to a close, Senator Bristow was appointed in 1913 a member of the Public Utilities Commission in Kansas and is now chairman of that body. Senator Bristow is still a comparatively young man. Perhaps he is now at the height of his usefulness as a public leader. Certainly he is one of the strongest influences in Kansas public life and will undoubtedly remain so for many years. Aside from his political activities he is interested chiefly in journalism and farming, and he still has a paper at his home town, Salina. He is a member of the Columbia Country Club of Washington, the Salina Country Culb of Salina, and the Shawnee Golf Club of Topeka.

In Fleming County, Kentucky, November 12, 1879, Mr. Bristow married Margaret Hendrix, daughter of John Hendrix. He has three sons, Joseph Quayle, Frank Baker and Edwin McKinley.

Abraham Lincoln Barner. Some of the most substantial people of Kansas today, well able to ride about over the improved highways in their automobiles, came into the state in the early days with the slow and tedious method of the prairie schooner or the mover's wagon. Such an emigrant party arrived in Sumner County in 1873. They had come overland from Central Illinois, being twenty-six days en route. Three wagons comprised the train, and the driver of one of those wagons, then thirteen years of age, was Abraham Lincoln Barner, who is now living retired at Belle Plaine in Sumner County, and for years has been prominently known as a farmer, stockman, land owner, banker and closely identified with many of the business and civic affairs of his home section.

The head of the family at that time was his father, Michael Barner. Michael Barner had come out to Sumner County in the spring of 1873, with two other men, and they bought three-quarter sections, two for $800 each and another for $850. One of these quarters had an unfinished house on it, but one of the familiar Kansas winds of that day soon blew it away. When Michael Barner brought his family out he bought 160 acres near one of the three quarter sections previously mentioned, paying $1,000 for it. Its chief improvement was a log cabin, and that old building is still standing there. Michael Barner during the following years became one of Sumner County's most valued citizens. At the time of his death he owned 960 acres of land, and had devoted it to general farming and the raising of cattle and hogs. He was naturally a leader in the community, and was greatly admired for his straightforward, honest, God-fearing virtues and his devotion to his family. Michael Barner was born in Pennsylvania and married Martha Ann Mohn, a native of Ohio. Michael had been left an orphan at the age of nine years, and up to fifteen made his home with an older brother. Despite early handicaps he was in no way deficient in energy and ambition to make the most of his opportunities, and on leaving home he went out to Illinois and after working hard for several years he bought eighty acres in the heavy woods not far from Springfield, Sangamon County. He paid $10 an acre for this land. The timber he removed by cutting into cord wood and selling it, and he also grubbed up the stumps and gradually got his land cleared for cultivation. He was an indefatigable worker, and by sheer determination won a substantial success. Though his school advantages had been very meager, he acquired

a good education by teaching himself. When he married he had only $75 in capital, but he and his wife proved excellent team mates and by much self denial in the early days made a home and provided for their growing children. Michael Barner, realizing what he had been denied in his youth, was more than eager to give his children the best of educational equipment. In politics he was a republican, but later became allied with the populist party, and altogether was little of a politician, his only public serving being on the school board. While living in Illinois he had been able to increase his first farm by an addition of forty acres, and was prospering there, but it was his desire to expand and give his children a start which prompted him to trade his forty acres of Illinois land for 160 acres in Sumner County.

The birthplace of Abraham Lincoln Barner was a log cabin on the little farm in Sangamon County, Illinois, where he first saw the light of day August 8, 1860. He was the third in a family of ten children, seven of whom are still living. He attended school in Illinois, and afterward had the advantages of a log-cabin temple of learning in Sumner County, Kansas, and for one year was in the high school at Oxford.

He lived at home and did his part in the work of the farm until his marriage on December 21, 1882, to Miss Laura A. Cox. Her parents came to Sumner County in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Barner are the parents of five children, one of whom died in infancy. Ray J. lives on his own farm; Florence is the wife of F. W. Scott, a farmer; Ethel is Mrs. Roy Carrouthers of Sumner County; and Bert lives on the home farm.

When Mr. Barner was twenty one years of age his father gave him a team of horses and allowed him his board free for one year. That was his start in life. He rented one of his father's farms, and though he was thus fairly well capitalized he had by no means an easy time of it for the first fifteen years. He encountered successions of droughts, other plagues incidental to Kansas farming in the early days, and it was only by the closest kind of co-operation between himself and his faithful wife and by going without the luxuries that he finally arrived at a comfortable degree of material prosperity. Eventually he bought 120 acres, but in 1893 sold it and raced into Oklahoma at the opening of the Cherokee strip in the fall of that year. He did not locate in Oklahoma, and returning to Kansas paid $5,000 for 160 acres of land. There he began his farming career in earnest, and gradually his prosperity enabled him to make other purchases until his ownership now extends over 800 acres of the fertile lands of Sumner County. This land is highly developed and improved, and he has done much as a stock raiser, keeping both horses and cattle. His favorite brand of cattle is the Short-Horn.

It was only recently, in 1916, that Mr. Barner retired from the farm and moved to his town home in Belle Plaine. He is president of the Citizens State Bank of Belle Plaine, having held that office since 1908. This is now the largest bank in the city. He was one of the organizers of the Mutual Farmers Elevator at Palestine being president of the company there, and has given his time and resources liberally for the promotion of every laudable undertaking in his community. He is a member and president of the Fraternal Aid Society, and has served as clerk of Palestine Township and four years as county commissioner. In politics he is a democrat. He also owns some real estate in the cities of Wichita and Belle Plaine. Mrs. Barner is an active member of the Methodist Church and Sunday School.

Judge Lawrence D. Bailey, long a resident of Emporia and the pioneer lawyer of Southwestern Kansas, also accomplished much in forwarding the agricultural interests of the state. He was a New Hampshire man, born at Sutton, Merrimack County, August 26, 1819. He was of an old English manufacturing family, and his American ancestors are said to have built the first woolen factory in America at what is now Georgetown, Massachusetts. The judge was educated in Pennsylvania, read law and was admitted to the bar in July, 1846, and after practicing three years in New Hampshire started for California, by way of Cape Horn. After spending four years on the coast, engaged in lumbering, gold digging, practicing law and editorial work, he returned to New Hampshire in the fall of 1853. He then practiced law in his native state until he started for Kansas in the spring of 1857.

On the second of April, of that year, Judge Bailey settled on a claim near Clinton, Douglas County, but in the following September opened a law office at Emporia. In 1858 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature; in the following year became associate justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, under the Wyandotte constitution, and in 1862 was re-elected for six years, under statehood. In 1863 he assisted in organizing the State Board of Agriculture, serving as its president for four successive terms. In the same year he established the Kansas Farmer, and was one of the founders of the State Normal School. The later years of his life he spent in the management of his large agricultural interests, becoming a resident of Garden City, where he died in October, 1891.

James S. Emery was one of the stalwart pioneers of the free-state cause, who bravely and ably assisted the struggling territory and commonwealth to firmly lay their foundations. A son of the Pine Tree State, he was born in Franklin County, July 3, 1826; graduated from Waterville College in 1851; was admitted to the bar in New York City in January, 1854, and in the following September came to Lawrence with the second party of free-state immigrants to make the venture into the danger zone. He was a member of the Big Springs convention and in September, 1855, made a telling speech at the stone capitol in Pawnee, in support of the Topeka constitution and against slavery. A member of the Topeka constitutional convention, he was also with John Brown in the Wakarusa war, and in January, 1856, was one of the delegation sent East to plead for the free-state cause in Kansas. With Abraham Lincoln, he addressed the famous Bloomington convention of May, 1856, and stumped the State of Indiana for Fremont in the same year. He was a member of the Leavenworth constitutional convention and served in the State Legislature of 1862 and 1863. In 1864 President Lincoln appointed him United States district attorney, and he was twice a regent of the State University. Mr. Emery was president of the State Historical Society in 1891, and died at Lawrence, June 8, 1899.

Abel C. Wilder, prominent in the free-soil movements of Kansas Territory, in the establishment of the republican party within its limits and the founding of the commonwealth, was born at Mendon,

ASTOR, LENOX



Edward Secrest

AND GRANDCHILD

Massachusetts, March 18, 1828. With little book learning, he early became identified with business at Rochester, New York, and did much to found its public library. While still a resident of the East, the Kansas question enlisted his deep interest and sympathy, and he came to the territory at his first opportunity in March, 1857. Engaging in the land business at Leavenworth, he at once became prominent in that line, as well as an earnest opponent of the Lecompton constitution. Mr. Wilder was a delegate to the Osawatomie convention of May, 1859; afterward became secretary of the first republican central committee, and chairman in 1860 and 1862. He served as chairman of the Kansas delegation to the national republican convention held at Chicago in 1860, being a strong supporter of Seward. President Lincoln appointed him a brigade commissary in August, 1861, with headquarters at Fort Scott. He was elected a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress in November, 1862, and declined a re-election in 1864. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Rochester, New York, and, with his brother, Daniel W. Wilder, engaged in the publication of the Evening Express. He was elected mayor of that city in 1873, but resigned the office because of ill health and, after a vain endeavor to regain it by travel, died in San Francisco, December 22, 1875.

John Francis, one of the leading pioneers and public men of Allen County and his section of the state, was born in Norfolk, England, April 24, 1837, and soon after he had attained his majority came to the struggling territory as an ardent advocate of free statehood. In the fall of 1858 he settled at Osawatomie, and during the following winter was one of John Brown's closest followers. In March, 1859, he took up his residence on a pre-emption claim in Allen County. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fifth Kansas Regiment, and served until November, 1863, when he was discharged for disability. Soon afterward he was elected clerk of Allen County and, by his re-election in 1864, held the office for two terms. He then served for two successive terms as county treasurer; performed the duties of clerk of the District Court from 1865 to 1868, and in 1869-77 was a resident of Iola. During that period he was a merchant of the place, although, by appointment and election, he acted as state treasurer in 1874-82. In 1899 and in 1901 he was chosen a member of the State House of Representatives, at the latter session being chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Later he served on the tax commission of the state, in which capacity he added to his reputation as an able and conservative official.

Edwin C. Manning, the founder of Winfield, the organizer of the County of Cowley, one of the early editors of the state and thirty or forty years ago a republican leader of Kansas, was born in Redford, Clinton County, New York, November 7, 1838. He was educated both in Vermont and Iowa, taught school at an early age, at the age of nineteen commenced to learn the printer's trade and in 1859, then about of age, was among the first to start for the Pike's Peak region in search of gold. He returned a disillusioned young man, but became interested in the publication of the Democratic Platform of Marysville, Kansas, and in May, 1860, obtained full control, raising the republican flag at once. In the first and the second years of the Civil war he served as a minor officer in the Second Kansas Cavalry and the First Indiana, but returned to Marysville, purchased the Big Blue Union and published it there until 1866. In that year he moved to Manhattan and established the Kansas Radical, and in 1868 engaged in the Government contracting business in Western Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. In 1869 he took a claim where Winfield now stands, founding that town in the following year and subsequently organizing the County of Rowley. From 1875 to 1877 he published the Winfield Courier and has resided in that place since he platted the original town on his property. Mr. Manning was a member of the Legislature for a number of years. Soon after he returned from the army, then twenty-four years of age, he was elected a state senator from Marshall, Washington, Riley and Republic counties, and in 1868 served as secretary of the upper house, while in 1871 and 1878 he was elected to membership in the State House of Representatives.

Edward Secrest. While his hundreds of well wishers and admiring friends in Riley County speak—as they often do—of Mr. Edward Secrest, they seldom use his full name, but a term of more significance and affection—simply "Uncle Ed." In a country where titles of nobility are forbidden, there is more of genuine honor and esteem accompanying these words than are signified in the more august titles so prevalent in the undemocratic countries across the sea.

There have been several epochal events in the career of this honored pioneer settler of Riley County. The first came when he was fourteen years of age. At that time he was the oldest of four children—Edward, Solomon, Esther C. and Jacob—included in the little household of John Ulrich and Regula (Fryhofer) Secrest, who were thrifty and honest residents and freeholders of Canton Zurich, Switzerland, dwelling near the Town of Winterthur. John Ulrich Secrest was a weaver of linen. The son Edward up to that time had attended somewhat regularly the public schools of his native land. In the winter evenings and at other times the family had again and again discussed the advantages and opportunities of the wonderful country of America. These discussions had become more and more definite, and at the time just mentioned the family were on the point of undertaking the great adventure of immigrating to the New World. Edward Secrest had been born April 21, 1833, and it was in 1846 that the little family set sail from Havre, France, and after a sea voyage of seven weeks landed in New Orleans. From that southern seaport a steamboat took them up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and they finally located in Jackson County, near Seymour, Indiana. Thus Edward Secrest found himself on American soil, and this change in circumstance gave a completely new direction to his individual destiny. His father became an Indiana farmer, but in 1860 he and his wife came out to Kansas and located in Jackson Township of Riley County, where he died at the age of seventy-three in 1867. The widowed mother survived him for eighteen years and was at the venerable age of ninety-three when called to final rest.

For about ten years after he came to this country Edward Secrest lived a comparatively uneventful career. He assisted his father on the Indiana farm, and also had the advantages of several terms of schooling in the institutions of learning maintained in Indiana sixty or seventy years ago. He was one of the family circle back in Indiana until he was twenty-two years of age.

In the meantime, about the time he reached his majority, the people of Indiana and the entire nation were engaged in a general discussion over the enormous question of whether Kansas should enter the Union as a free or slave state. It was in the solution of that problem that Edward Secrest had his next distinctive experience. An ardent anti-slavery man, as would be natural of a citizen born in democratic Switzerland, he determined to contribute his share toward making Kansas free.

In the spring of 1855 Mr. Secrest was at the site of the present Kansas City, Missouri. He was soon afterward among the Wyandot Indians, where he was given employment by their chief, Mathew Mudeater. In November, 1856, he and his brother Solomon and Henry Shellenbaum were returning from a Buffalo hunt with the Indians on the Saline River. They passed up the Blue River in search of Mr. Henry Coudray, an old acquaintance who had located near the mouth of Mill Creek the previous year. The vital point of their journey came when they reached the Fancy Creek valley. With the beauty of this marvelous landscape they were fascinated, and all three of these men determined then and forthwith to make the valley their future home.

Thus it was that Edward Secrest was led into one of the finest sections of Riley County. He was one of the earliest settlers there, and as such he nobly performed his part in developing the region then a wilderness into a state where it now represents some of the most advanced methods of farm husbandry. With all the prosperity that has crowned his years of useful toil, Mr. Secrest has at the same time lived according to those fine ideals which are the outward expression of a noble character. It is interesting to note that he has never relinquished title to his original homestead in Fancy Creek valley. That land is now highly developed, and it is ornamented with a fine stone residence and other improvements. Naturally as his prosperity increased he bought more land, and eventually was one of the large land owners and leading stock raisers in that community.

He had not been a Kansan long before the war broke out. August 28, 1862, he volunteered his services in defense of the Union. Enlisting in Company E of the Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, he took part in several of those notable battles which distinguished the campaign in Southern Missouri and Arkansas, among them Prairie Grove, Cane Hill and Van Buren. He was the first color bearer of his regiment. He saw nearly three years of effective and faithful service, and at Fort Leavenworth on June 27, 1865, was given his honorable discharge with the rank of first sergeant. For many years Mr. Secrest has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The honors of civic life have also been bestowed upon him. In 1867 he was elected county commissioner of Riley County for the term of two years. In 1869 his fellow citizens sent him as their representative to the state Legislature. He was elected to that office on the republican ticket, but in 1870 was re-elected as an independent. He was one of the men who helped to bring about the program of constructive legislation in the early days of Kansas. Mr. Secrest is not what might be called a "stand patter." He has allied himself with the party movement which he felt would bring the greatest good to the greatest number. In late years he has found socialism as the political creed which offers the greatest degree of salvation to the country. Throughout he has been an ardent supporter of the cause of education. Many years ago Governor Llewellyn appointed him a regent of the Kansas State Agricultural College of Manhattan, and he ably served two years and helped to advance the school in some of the higher ideals which now distinguish it. For one year he was treasurer of the board of regents. He has always taken a commendable part in such measures as have tended to the advancement of his community, and while he is a plain spoken and practical farmer, people also recognize him as a man who can speak forcibly and to the point and write with the same characteristics of style. He is an honored member of the Riley County Old Settlers Association, and has contributed several valuable papers on the early history of Riley County, particularly the northern section of the county.

In the spring of 1866, not long after he returned from the army, Mr. Secrest married Miss Sophie Axelson. Mrs. Secrest was born in Sweden, coming to this country with her father, Nels Peter Axelson who located in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, in 1858. After nearly forty years of happy married life Mrs. Secrest died July 29, 1905, at the age of sixty-five. She was a noble woman, possessed of sterling qualities of heart and mind and was well fitted for her part in pioneer affairs in Kansas and also for the training of her sons and daughters to noble careers. She was the mother of the following children: Florine, who is the wife of John Edward Linderman, of California; Emma, who died unmarried at the age of twenty-seven; May, now a teacher of domestic science in California; Lillian and Jacob Ulrich, twins, the former the wife of Amos Roth, of California, and the latter a farmer on his father's place in Fancy Creek valley; Grace Anna, who died while a student in Columbia University in 1902, at the age of twenty-seven; Otto D., who is also following agriculture on the homestead in Riley County; Edmund R., who is now chief forester of the State of Ohio and married Helen Hoover. There were also two children that died in infancy. All those who grew up were given the best of educational advantages, and all except Otto D. graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College, and he was a student in that school for three years.

HON. P. I. BONEBRAKE. There is great truth in the sentence "biography is history teaching by example." After considering the story related in the following paragraphs one is convinced that there is more real history pertaining to a city, county and state in the life record of such a man as P. I. Bonebrake of Topeka than can be found in many pages of the detailed statistics.

The editors of this publication have been fortunate in securing a transcript of Mr. Bonebrake's personal reminiscences of his life and time, and the following article is a digest of those reminiscences, together with such comments as the historical importance seems to deserve.

He is an Ohio man by birth, and has now reached that time of life when he can count his years by the fourscore. His ancestors are of old American stock, planted in this country fully 150 years ago. The paternal ancestor came originally from Saxony, while the maternal was from England. His paternal grandfather DeWalt Bonebrake located at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, while his maternal grandfather Isaiah Adams lived in Massachusetts and New York, but most of them emigrated to Preble County, Ohio, about the year 1800. That country was then almost a wilderness, and the homes

of the settlers were carved out of the heavy forest. There was no money, settlers had their meat from the forest, their clothes from the wool of their sheep, and their bread from the grain of their fields, furs were legal tender.

His father was George Bonebrake, a preacher, circuit rider and presiding elder. He had three brothers, Frederick, Daniel and Henry, who were also preachers, and three-quarters of a century ago their names were household words in Western and Southwestern Ohio. Henry afterwards moved to New Albany, Indiana, and remained there until his children were almost grown, and then went to Attica, Iowa, where he died and was buried. Frederick and Daniel were buried at the old family graveyard near New Hope, Ohio, which had been their home from birth. Along in the early '70s a theological seminary was erected in Dayton, Ohio, by the United Brethren Church and named the Bonebrake Theological Seminary in honor of these Bonebrake preachers. This school has educated hundreds of young men who have gone out as preachers of the Gospel and as missionaries to foreign lands.

George Bonebrake was married about 1826 to Eliza Adams. They had three children: Jane; Johiel H., who became a doctor and hence was called "Doc"; and Parkison I. During the early childhood of P. I. Bonebrake the father's farm was located on the old National Road, which had been begun in the early part of the nineteenth century, starting from Cumberland in the Valley of the Alleghenies, coming west through the mountains, striking the Ohio River at Wheeling, and thence crossing the State of Ohio and terminating, so far as construction work was ever completed, at Indianapolis, Indiana. This National Road was the principal artery of traffic for an entire generation, and corresponded in importance in that time to the great Santa Fe Railroad of a later date. All traffic went by wagons, drawn by four and six horses.

"My earliest recollections of events," says Mr. Bonebrake, "was a great whig meeting at Germantown, Ohio, where my father was stationed as pastor of the United Brethren church. This was in the fall of 1840, and the campaign between the whigs and democrats was the hottest contest in the history of the country. William Henry Harrison, later elected president was present and spoke from the veranda of the hotel. My father lifted me to his shoulders that I might see him. I was more interested in two tall poles erected at the street corner, a tall hickory pole with a rooster on top and an ash pole with a coon on top, the rooster representing the democrats and the coon the whigs. At that time I was about four years old. A little later I went to school. On the first day I went with my brother. I missed him and took my cap and ran home."

He lived the life of the normal vigorous boy, learning to defend himself and others from personal assault and injustice and acquiring some of the bad as well as the good. He relates that one morning when his mother called him he used an oath which he had picked up on the street and his mother promptly chose that time and place to teach him a lesson, and he says that never before nor since has he sworn an oath.

After the conclusion of his father's pastorate at Germantown the family returned to the farm, a place of about sixty-two acres, divided between wood and pasture. It was modestly stocked with horses, cows, hogs, sheep and chickens, but hardly had the family become settled when the father was elected presiding elder. This threw the responsibility of the farm on the mother and the children, the daughter being at that time fourteen while P. I. Bonebrake was only eight. On nearby farms lived the three other Bonebrake brothers, and the Bonebrake church was not far off, built by Grandfather DeWalt Bonebrake in the early days. Then followed pleasant years when there was plenty to eat and plenty to wear, and much social commingling among the numerous relations. When George Bonebrake's term as presiding elder was nearing a close he was offered promotion to the office of bishop. But already on account of his long and constant devotion to church duties his health was almost broken down and his wife would not consent to his election. Instead he took a supernumerary relation with the church, and he and Samuel R. Adams, his wife's brother, opened a store at New Hope near the old farm. Later he sold his interests to his partner, who moved the store to another location.

Some years later the family moved to Abbington, Indiana, where the daughter Jane, married Joseph Manning. This town was a rough place, located on the turnpike from Southeast Indiana and Southwest Ohio to Cincinnati, had a number of saloons and was an undesirable place to live. Here came a great affliction, when the mother of the family died. This occurred during the cholera year of 1848, when people died by the hundreds. Mrs. George Bonebrake was a noble woman, a loving wife and mother, and her children have always praised her memory. Her death made a complete change in the family. P. I. Bonebrake was about fourteen years of age, and from that time until his marriage he had no home, living at hotels and boarding houses. The family soon afterwards moved to Attica, Iowa, where the boy's actual life as a business man commenced. Let him relate that portion of his experience in his own words: "It was here I had my Gettysburg and Waterloo. At that date Iowa had a boom. I was a minor but my brother and I opened two stores, one in Attica and one in Gosport. We also acted as land agents and made money rapidly. Doc and I succeeded the firms of Manning & Bonebrake and ran the two stores. We sold some farms on commission and altogether had made about eight thousand dollars. These times were our Gettysburg. After this came our Waterloo. We sold out our two stores, one of them to two brothers who proved incompetent and went bankrupt, owing the Bonebrake brothers a balance of five thousand five hundred dollars, which was totally lost. We then moved to Adel, Dallas County, Iowa, and opened a store. At this time the panic of 1856 came on the country. Every bank in the country failed. Values of almost every kind went to almost nothing. Corn eight cents per bushel, flour a dollar and a quarter per hundred, and everything in proportion. Here again I was out of business."

From early boyhood Mr. Bonebrake had an ambition to become a lawyer. With that in view he entered Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, intending to take a short course and then study law. But the panic shut off his income and he never succeeded in carrying out his ambition. When he returned to Attica he was twenty-one years of age, and independent to do as he liked. He had followed politics with much interest for a number of years and had especially watched the course of events in Kansas. In the meantime he became engaged to the girl who afterwards became his wife,

with the certainty that the wedding day might be some distance off. He says: "The more I read of Kansas and thought of Kansas the more I determined to cast my lot there. I laid my conclusion before my fiancee, and said you can go with me or wait until I make a home for you. She answered substantially in the language of Ruth to Naomi, 'Where thou goest I will go and thy country shall be my country.' This conclusion made necessary a change of plan. I could not afford to marry and take a bride into a new country without some definite arrangement for our mutual support. We concluded however to get married and await events. On the 18th day of December, 1857, Martha A. Lowe and myself were married."

About that time Mrs. Bonebrake's father got the Kansas fever, sold his farms, and in the spring of 1859 the little party started to Kansas in the latter days of May. They had three wagons and a buggy and a good tent, but most of the journey was made in the rain and mud. They arrived at what is now North Topeka on the 8th day of June, 1859. Of the interesting period of history which follows Mr. Bonebrake must be allowed to speak in his own words:

"At that time the method of crossing the river was a rope ferry owned by Louis Pappan, a Frenchman, who had married a Kaw squaw. When we arrived at the river we found that a little steamer had gone up the river and had cut the rope and a new rope had to be procured from Leavenworth. This took about three days, and by that time hundreds of wagons were waiting to cross. I had never seen an Indian before this time. I had a somewhat romantic idea of the noble redmen. I found them ragged, dirty, living on what they could beg and the offals of the camp. We tried to secure a room in Topeka to occupy as a store. My father-in-law had taken a lot of dry goods in part payment for his farm. We failed to find a storeroom and moved on to Auburn, twelve miles southwest of Topeka, a growing village, where we opened a store.

"I immediately began to improve some land and make a farm. I lived in town until I had land in cultivation and a house built and some stock. I bought and sold cattle and colts and did a good business. But I took six hundred sheep on the shares. I knew nothing about sheep husbandry and as a result lost money. The sheep were old. A sheep will lie down and die on the slightest provocation. I worked on the farm until 1866, about three years, and did fairly well."

As is well known, Mr. P. I. Bonebrake for many years stood as one of the most prominent figures in Kansas politics. His entrance into the field of practical politics is an interesting chapter in itself. This too can be best described in his own words: "I took an active part in politics as soon as I was located in Kansas. One day when I was riding the mower a couple of gentlemen called on me and asked if I would become a candidate for county clerk of Shawnee County. It seems that a number of gentlemen had selected a ticket to be endorsed by the county committee. Chester Thomas was known all over the state as 'Uncle Chet.' It can be said of him that there was no shrewder politician in the state. His whole life was given to politics. It was the custom in Shawnee county to select candidates in advance of the meeting of the convention. At this time politics and parties were not governed by the Golden Rule. Of this particular incident a story is given in John Spear's History of James H. Lane, as follows: A ticket had been selected, but on reviewing it Uncle Chet was not pleased. He said, 'Gentlemen, what we want is a Christian on that ticket to save it, or we are scooped. I know a Christian gentleman driving a mowing machine out on the south side of the county, with the crown out of his hat and his toes out of his boots, who would make a good candidate and a good officer. A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump, and it's an infernal hard lump at that.' They got the 'leaven' and Mr. Bonebrake and the ticket went right through. That man has since become distinguished, honored and respected as a statesman."

In this way Mr. Bonebrake entered Kansas politics, and was elected and served as county clerk of Shawnee ten years. He next became a candidate for the Legislature and was elected unanimously, and while in the Legislature he secured the appropriation for the first cottage for the Topeka Asylum. He and a fellow legislator also revised the tax laws, which were approved and adopted almost unanimously by the Legislature. At the close of his term a number of his fellow members asked him to become candidate for state auditor, to which he agreed, and he was nominated in the convention and elected and held the office six years, three terms, and it is his distinction that he was the first "third termer" for a state office in the history of Kansas. Having been in office continuously for twenty years, Mr. Bonebrake now determined to quit politics, but without solicitation on his part he was elected a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and later was elected chairman. This was a position involving arduous duties, but both campaigns were completely successful for the republican party. Mr. Bonebrake always took an interest in city affairs.

In the fifty odd years since he came to Kansas he has been a constantly busy man, and well may he be proud of his public record. There has never been a criticism from newspapers or other sources that touched his record for honesty or integrity as a public officer. He not only held office for many consecutive years but sometimes several offices at a time.

The modern generation should remember Mr. Bonebrake not only for his record in public affairs but also for his varied usefulness and service in behalf of those institutions and public utilities which have made Topeka a real capital city. He filled the office of president of the board of education for years, and organized the Central National Bank and was its president for thirty years. He helped promote almost all the public utilities, including the rolling mills, King Bridge Works, Brush Electric Light Works, sugar mills, street railroad, the woolen mills of North Topeka and the city waterworks. He was also president of the construction company that built the Santa Fe Railroad from Kansas City to Fort Madison.

Mr. Bonebrake takes great pride and satisfaction in the fact that the board of police commissioners, of Topeka of which he was chairman, drove every saloon out of Topeka and from that date to this there has not been a place in Topeka where intoxicating liquors have been sold publicly.

The great bereavement of his life came with the death of his beloved wife on June 10, 1905. She was not only the mainstay of her immediate family, but extended her influence and activities in behalf of religion, benevolence and temperance throughout the City of Topeka. It is natural that Mr. Bonebrake should especially cherish some of

the testimonials to her great worth penned by Bishop Vincent, Bishop Ninde and Bishop Quayle. She was the mother of two sons whose records reflect honor upon their parents.

Mr. Bonebrake joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in his twentieth year and has been a member to present, an officer or teacher in Sunday School for more than thirty years. He is a member of Orient Lodge No. 51, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Lincoln Post, Grand Army of the Republic, director of the Kansas Historical Society. Also a member of the second business club of the City of Topeka.

As Mr. Bonebrake says, were it not for the terrible war now raging in Europe, the years of his life might be called the "Golden Age." His span of life covers a time in which more discoveries of importance to mankind have been made than in 1,000 years in the past. His life record helps us to realize how close we really are to the primitive days and our national youth.

Mr. Bonebrake closed the interview by saying: "I owe a debt of gratitude to the citizens of Kansas; to the citizens of Shawnee County and to the citizens of Topeka. They gave me positions of honor and responsibility for more than twenty-five years. How well they have been rewarded is for them to determine. I have been given a long life. Nearly sixty years has been spent in Kansas. The most eventful years in the history of the country. Two great fundamental questions that have been agitated from the foundation of the Government have been settled. The slavery question and whether we are a Nation or a Confederacy, both were permanently settled at Appomatox after four years of bloody war."

ALLEN A. ALDERFER has been a merchant and connected with different enterprises in Topeka for many years, and is one of the well known citizens. He came to Kansas when he was about twenty one years of age. He was born at Sterling, Illinois, August 16, 1865, a son of Philip and Matilda (Siegfried) Alderfer. Both parents were natives of Pennsylvania, his father of Lancaster, and from that state he moved to Akron, Ohio, and later to Sterling, Illinois, where he is now living retired. He spent his active business career as a cigar maker and farmer. The mother died in Sterling, Illinois, December 24, 1911. The other son is L. S. Alderfer, a tobacconist at South Bend, Indiana.

Allen A. Alderfer acquired his early education in the grade schools of Sterling, Illinois. As a vigorous young man seeking the opportunities of the West he arrived at Atchison, Kansas, February 7, 1886, remained in that city about six weeks and then was successively at Junction City, Clay Center and Concordia, spending the summer at the last-named place. The following winter and spring he was with the staff of Santa Fe Railway surveyors until they disbanded. Topeka has been his home ever since. For two years he was employed in the Santa Fe shops and then spent seven years with the Topeka Flour Mills Company and the Shawnee Milling Company. With this preparation for an independent career, he engaged in the grocery business at 400 East 8th Street, remained in that location seven years, and has since continued to supply goods of high and reliable quality to his large patronage at 1001 Morris Avenue.

Mr. Alderfer, who has never married, is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a republican.

ANDREW J. ARNOLD. One of the old and substantial business houses of Topeka is that now conducted under the style of Arnold Drug Company, an establishment which has been operated by father and son. This business was founded nearly forty-seven years ago by the late Andrew Arnold, who came here as a poor young man and subsequently advanced to a substantial position in business circles and to a leading place in civic affairs.

Andrew J. Arnold was born in 1845, at Columbus, the county seat of Bartholomew County, Indiana, a son of Ephraim Arnold, who was a pioneer of Indiana and prominent in politics at an early day. Ephraim Arnold married a Miss Perry, who was a near relative of Commodore Perry. After attending the public schools of Columbus, Andrew J. Arnold commenced a course at the Indiana State University, but before he had completed his education enlisted, when yet but a lad, in Company G, Second Indiana Cavalry for service in the Civil war. He served gallantly with that regiment until captured by the enemy, when he was confined at Andersonville, and although he escaped from the stockade on a number of occasions was always recaptured, and continued to be held a prisoner until exchanged. When his military service was completed, he returned to the university, from which he was duly graduated. Feeling that there were better opportunities awaiting him in Kansas, the young man came to this state in the winter of 1869-70, and took up his residence at Topeka, where, in the early part of the latter year, he established himself in business as a druggist. His resources were not great and he was compelled to start in a small way, but through industry and strict attention he managed to build up a good retail trade, and at the time of his death he was the owner of a thriving business which bore an excellent reputation in drug circles. He early became actively identified with local affairs of a public nature, and, as a stalwart democrat, wielded more than an ordinary influence in the ranks of his party. About 1892 or 1893, during President Cleveland's second administration, he was appointed postmaster at Topeka, and held that office for five years. Mr. Arnold's death occurred March 30, 1899. He was an unusually likable man, liberal and charitable, and ever ready to extend a helping hand to the unfortunate and to deserving enterprises. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and for many years he held membership in the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Arnold married Miss Louisa Campbell, daughter of Matthew Monroe Campbell, for many years president of the Indiana State University and otherwise prominent in educational work in the Hoosier state. Mrs. Arnold, who died in 1913, was also related to General Campbell, who commanded the Continental forces at the Battle of King's Mountain, during the Revolutionary war. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Arnold: Edith, who died in early childhood; and Edgar C.

Edgar C. Arnold was born in the city of which he is now a resident August 18, 1872, and has always made his home at Topeka. He received his primary education in the city schools, attended Washburn College for two years, and was then a student at the Kansas State University for a like period. With this preparation he embarked in the drug business with his father, under the style of A. J. Arnold & Son, and at the time of his father's death succeeded to the business. In 1899 it was incorporated as the Arnold Drug Company, and as such has since re-

mained. The business was formerly confined to the retail trade, but under Mr. Arnold's management has extended its scope so as to take care of wholesale business as well, and in both departments has shown a rapid and steady development. Other enterprises and institutions have had the benefit of Mr. Arnold's business judgment, foresight and acumen, and at this time he is identified with the State Savings Bank and the Citizens Bank as a director; the Capitol Building and Loan Association as vice president and director; the Elmhurst Investment Company as a director; and the Shawnee Investment Company as vice president and a director. He is a democrat, but his heavy business interests have allowed him to take no more than a good citizen's participation in public and political affairs. Mr. Arnold is fraternally identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and socially is a popular member of the Country Club and the Topeka Commercial Club. He always has given his support to measures which have promised to aid Topeka's civic or business development.

On March 14, 1911, Mr. Arnold was united in marriage with Miss Lina Pliley, of Shawnee County, Kansas.

JOHN G. HASKELL, who made a reputation both as a soldier and an architect, was born in Chittenden County, Vermont, February 5, 1832, and was educated at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. In 1855 he entered an architect's office in Boston, and two years later settled at Lawrence, Kansas. During the Civil war Captain Haskell served as assistant quartermaster general of Kansas, as quartermaster of the Third Kansas and the Tenth Kansas Volunteers, as captain and assistant quartermaster on the staff of Gen. James G. Blunt, and chief quartermaster of the Army of the Frontier. In 1866 he was made architect of the state house, building the east wing, and as state architect subsequently constructed much of the capitol; also the State University, Snow Hall, the insane asylums at Topeka and Osawatomie, the reform school at Topeka and the reformatory, were all designed and largely built by him.

DR. ANDREW T. STILL, founder of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, was a resident of Kansas for over twenty years, during which he farmed, practiced medicine and fought in the Civil war. He was a native of Lee County, Virginia, born in 1828, and the family moved to Tennessee when he was a young boy. He was educated in that state, for nearly three years attending Holston College, at Newmarket. As his father and older brother were physicians, he decided to take up the study of medicine himself. When qualified to practice he was of great assistance to his father, who had been a missionary to the Indians at Macon County, Missouri, for many years. In 1853 he accompanied his father to the Wakarusa Methodist Mission in Douglas County, Kansas, where he engaged in farming and the practice of medicine. He was a member of the Territorial House of Representatives in 1857. In the previous year he and his brother had donated 480 acres of land as a site for Baker University, Baldwin, and as he engaged in the lumber business about that time his sawmill cut much of the lumber used in its construction. Doctor Still served in Company F, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, from its organization in September, 1861, until it was disbanded in April, 1862. He then organized a company of militia and in May of that year was commissioned captain of Company D, Eighteenth Kansas militia. A few months later he was advanced to major, and subsequently served in the Twenty-first Kansas militia until it was disbanded in October, 1864. In 1874 he became an osteopath—the first in the world—and thereafter abandoned the use of drugs in his treatment of disease. His American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, has acquired world-wide fame.

ALBERT G. PATRICK, of Jefferson and Calhoun counties, Kansas, was one of the free-state leaders and, although he finally died full of years and honor, had a most narrow escape from death in the most exciting period of the border troubles. He was an Indiana native, born at Salem, Washington County, in 1824, and a settler at Leavenworth, February 12, 1856. He wrote an account of the robbery and stuffing of the ballot box in the Currier-Beck contest for a seat in the Council, which was published in an Indiana paper and aroused the pro-slavery men of the town. In the summer of 1856 he was taken prisoner by his enemies and delivered to Captain Miller, who took him to Lecompton. There he was court-martialed and ordered to be shot as a spy; was taken out to an open prairie and placed before twelve picked marksmen. Realizing his extremity, he tried the virtue of the Masonic sign of distress; it was successful, and two days later he was delivered to Governor Woodson, at Lecompton, where he was placed under guard with five or six other political prisoners. Finally he was set at liberty and proceeded to Lawrence. He joined Captain Wright's Stranger Creek Company and participated in the Hickory Point engagement; with others, he was captured by United States troops and sent to Lecompton, where he was held by Governor Geary under indictment for murder, but was acquitted. In the summer of 1857, under the Topeka Movement, he was elected clerk of the Supreme Court, and in the fall of that year a member of the Council. Although a free-state man, he was elected to the Senate under the Lecompton constitution in January, 1858. In 1867 he was elected to the Legislature from Marshall County. He moved to Jefferson County in 1868, and in the following year was elected clerk, completing his term of two years. Subsequently, for some time, he conducted the Valley Falls New Era. Mr. Patrick's death occurred at Oskaloosa, February 10, 1903.

JUDGE JOHN GUTHRIE, during the forty years of his residence at Topeka, was recognized as one of the leading men in professional, public and scholarly circles, in the State of Kansas. Previously, he had been known as a successful criminal lawyer of Indiana and an honorable officer of the Civil war. He was born in Switzerland County, that state, in July, 1829; was admitted to the bar in 1857, and served as a private and the captain of Company D, Forty-sixth Indiana Infantry, from the beginning of the war until the breaking of his health in 1862. In May, 1865, he located at Topeka, where he lived until his death, July 1, 1906. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1868, 1869 and 1870, being speaker pro tem in the last named session. From 1885 to 1893 he served as judge of the Third Judicial District, and in 1896 was appointed postmaster of Topeka, resigning that office a few months before his death. Judge Guthrie was for many years treasurer of the Kansas Historical Society, having been one of its leading members since

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Solomon Secrest



Rebecca Secrest

its foundation. He was a graceful and interesting writer, contributing many valuable articles to the Agora Magazine and other publications.

GEN. CARMI W. BABCOCK, president of the first free state council of 1857-58, a leading citizen of Lawrence and a prominent contractor in the building of several noted structures of the state, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, April 21, 1830. In 1850, after teaching for a time, he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he read law and was admitted to the bar. He arrived at Lawrence in September, 1854, and finding that everything was too unsettled to make the practice of the law reliable he engaged in the real estate business. In 1857 he established a bank, only to see it swept away by the panic of that year. He received his appointment as the first postmaster of Lawrence February 1, 1855, but was removed in 1857 to make way for a pro slavery man. He was also the second mayor of Lawrence; a member of the Committee on Resolutions at the convention of National Democracy, which assembled in June, 1855, and a member of the executive committee of the Free State convention held at Grasshopper Falls August 26, 1857. In 1869 he was appointed surveyor general of Kansas, holding the office for two terms, or until its discontinuance. He was one of the builders of the great bridge across the Kaw at Lawrence, completed in December, 1863, and, as a member of the firm of Bogert & Babcock, completed the east wing of the state house. In November, 1871, he became one of the incorporators of the Kansas Magazine Company. His death occurred at St. Louis October 22, 1889.

SOLOMON SECREST. Sixty years have rolled away since Solomon Secrest, one of Riley County's pioneer settlers and most respected citizens, first surveyed with wonder and admiration, the beautiful, peaceful valley of Fancy Creek, then sleeping quiet and practically unknown within the enfolding hills. In November, 1856, with his brother Edward and Henry Shellenbaum, returning from a buffalo hunt on the Saline River, whither they had accompanied a band of Wyandotte Indians, journeyed up the Blue River in search of Henry Coundry, an old acquaintance, who had settled in the previous year near the mouth of Mill Creek. In their search they came into the fertile valley of Fancy Creek and all were so charmed with Nature's beauty and lavishness here that they resolved to secure permanent homes here. All three subsequently became pioneer settlers in Riley County and prominent citizens and prosperous farmers.

Solomon Secrest was born near Winterthur, Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, December 30, 1834. His parents were John Ulrich and Regula (Fryhofer) Secrest. They had four children: Edward, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work; Solomon; Esther C., who married P. Heller, is now deceased; and John Jacob, who died in 1861, when aged twenty-one years. In the fall of 1846 the parents came with their children to the United States and settled in Jackson County, Indiana, and the father carried on farming there until 1860, when he followed his sons, Edward and Solomon, to Riley County, Kansas. He died in Jackson Township, Riley County, in 1867, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife survived until 1890, dying when aged ninety-three years.

Solomon Secrest grew to manhood in Jackson County, Indiana. He had school advantages and was a well informed if not well financed young man when he started out to make his own way in the world. He determined to go to the West, this largely meaning in 1856, to Kansas. In September of that year he traveled by railroad to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence by boat up the Missouri River to Wyandotte Landing where he joined his brother Edward, his locating in Fancy Valley following in November. This was a crucial time in the history of Kansas, great excitement prevailing as to the admission of Kansas to the Union as a pro-slavery or anti-slavery state. It was a battle waged largely by politicians and did not then interfere with the industrious activities of the young man, Solomon Secrest, then seeking to earn an honest living on Kansas soil. The very first money he earned after coming here was by splitting rails, at one cent a rail, and that he was a faithful worker was proved when he made the unusual record of splitting 6,500 rails in forty days. This money, so hardly earned, became the foundation stone of his later financial success. He preempted land and in the spring of 1857 began developing a farm from the virgin soil, erecting a log cabin on the same for his frontier home. In 1864 Mr. Secrest built the first stone house in Fancy Creek Valley.

When President Buchanan threw open the territory for pre-empting in 1859, Mr. Secrest was compelled to pay $1.25 per acre for his land. To his original purchase he subsequently added until he became a heavy landowner in Riley County, his prosperity continuing in all his undertakings because of his energy and excellent business judgment. He became known as one of the most successful and extensive farmers and stockmen in this section. Gradually he increased his business interests. In 1879 he purchased a hardware stock at Randolph and embarked in the mercantile business, subsequently adding other lines of merchandise and thus was founded one of the large business concerns of Riley County. Mr. Secrest admitted his sons, John J. and William H. to partnership and gave other members of his family an interest and the business is now conducted under the style of S. Secrest & Sons and is known over this and adjacent counties as one of the most solid enterprises of the country.

In March, 1861, Mr. Secrest was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Melvina Dealy, who was born in Jackson County, Missouri, a daughter of William and Frankie Berne (Tucker) Dealy. Mrs. Secrest's paternal grandfather, David Dealy, was born in Kentucky. In 1818 he went to Missouri and there became an extensive planter and large slave owner. The Civil war wrecked him financially, but after the war he partly retrieved his fortunes. William Dealy, father of Mrs. Secrest, was born in Missouri and was a farmer there. He removed then to Marshall County, Kansas, and settled at Blue Rapids, where he owned a farm of 400 acres. He sold that property and bought the present site of Waterville, where he resided until 1868, when he disposed of it and returned to Missouri and lived many years there, dying in advanced age. The mother of Mrs. Secrest was a daughter James Tucker, a native of North Carolina, from which state he moved to Missouri. Mrs. Secrest by ancestry and tradition is southern and personally possesses many of the graces that have made the women of the South charming figures in romance and history.

Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Secrest, four died in infancy or early childhood. The following grew to maturity: Cara, who became the wife of George H. Hungerford, who, for many years, was county clerk of Riley County; John Jacob, who is actively and prominently connected with the mer-

cantile firm of S. Secrest & Sons, and also engaged in farming in association with his father; Edwin S., who is a Presbyterian minister in the State of Washington; William H., who is the present active manager of S. Secrest & Sons; Birdie E., who, in 1892 was graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College and in 1903 from Columbia University, New York, has traveled extensively in America and in seven countries of Europe, has taught domestic science in the Kansas Industrial School, now resides at home; Viola, who is the wife of J. L. Rosecrants, a banker of Mulvane, Kansas; and Ada, who died at the age of twenty-eight years. All of the children received good educational advantages.

In politics Mr. Secrest is a republican. In 1864 he served as an orderly sergeant in Captain Niehenkie's company of Kansas state militia, in a campaign against the Indians. In early days he served four years as a justice of the peace and as such performed many marriage ceremonies, couples coming to him from many miles distant. He has always been ready to render any public service but has never sought political honors. In the councils of his party he has been quite prominent, frequently serving as a delegate to state conventions and for years as chairman of the county organization. Mr. Secrest has been a generous contributor to the support of public measures which have promised good to the community, and has always been a staunch friend of the cause of church and public education. He aided in the building of the first schoolhouse in North Riley County and for years both he and wife have been active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Perhaps no name stands higher in every way in Riley County than that of Secrest.

CHARLES F. FOLEY. A member of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission since 1913, Charles F. Foley is a lawyer by profession, began practice thirty years ago at Lyons, and is a resident of that city. His duties, however, require his presence in Topeka much of the time.

A native of Canada, educated in that country and at Boston, Massachusetts, he came at the age of twenty to Kansas in 1880 and by teaching school in the eastern section of the state earned enough to defray his expenses at the University of Kansas. He was graduated from the law department in 1884, then continued teaching two years more, and in 1887 began the practice of law at Lyons. In addition to building up a good practice he served as county attorney four years. Mr. Foley is a democrat, a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, and is married and has one daughter.

His larger public record began with his election to the State Legislature in 1896, and by re-election he served during the session of 1897-98-99. In 1909 Governor Stubbs appointed him regent of the University of Kansas, and four years later he was reappointed by Governor Hodges and served until July, 1913. On December 8, 1913, he was appointed by Governor Hodges a member of the Public Utilities Commission, and served as its chairman until April 1, 1915. In February, 1915, he had been reappointed by Governor Capper, and on the expiration of his short term in January, 1916, Governor Capper reappointed him for the full term of three years.

WINFIELD A. S. BIRD. For thirty-five years a Topeka lawyer, Mr. Bird's name has become widely known over the state not only in the legal profession, but as a practical farmer and stockman, by his various distinctions in Masonry and other fraternities, and by his important services in the State Legislature.

In his own character and in an earnest ambition to acquit himself well among the world's useful workers, is to be found the secret of his success. He was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1855, and spent his early life there. His father, Archibald Bird, was born in the same county November 22, 1823. He was a man of considerable enterprise, owned and operated a farm, also conducted a saw mill, and made an excellent record of service as a Union soldier during the Civil war. He was in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. His death occurred April 12, 1896, and resulted from wounds he had received while serving his country. Archibald Bird married Elizabeth Ann Heilman, who was born in Allegany County, Maryland, March 25, 1826, and died in Pennsylvania, May 4, 1906.

When Winfield A. S. Bird was an infant his parents moved into the woods on White's Creek in Pennsylvania, and when he was eight years old he witnessed the Battle of Gettysburg, a historic event which made a deep impression upon his youthful mind. During one day of that battle he carried water for the wounded soldiers. On his father's place he did his share of the work in reclaiming the land, was also employed about the saw mill, and in a limited way attended the Pine Grove district school until he was sixteen. There was borne in upon him when quite young the necessity of securing an education, and it was largely through self application that he accomplished his desire. He finally succeeded in passing a teacher's examination, and for the next five years taught school, at first in his native state and then in Richardson County, Nebraska. He went to Nebraska in March, 1878, and while teaching he also read law, having borrowed books for that purpose. On September 8, 1880, he realized one step in his ambitious career when admitted after examination before a committee of the bar at Falls City, Nebraska.

Nineteen days after this examination and his admission to the Nebraska bar, he arrived in Topeka, Kansas, September 27, 1880. Since that date he has been continuously identified with the Kansas bar, has proved himself an untiring worker in his profession, and many times his name has been associated as attorney with some of the important cases tried before the State and Federal courts.

His most enjoyable recreation, and also an object of no small profit, is in looking after his fine farm in Pottawatomie County, consisting of 255 acres and known as Walnut Glen Farm, Registered No. 1. Here he specializes in Shorthorns and Durham cattle and Poland China hogs. As a result of the expenditure of much money and labor he has improved his farm with every convenience of country life conducive to human happiness.

There is no man in Kansas more widely known along fraternal lines than Mr. Bird. He has taken every possible degree and order in the Masonic fraternity, including the thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite, the Toltec Rite, being grand chancellor of the Grand Council of that rite, and has served as presiding officer of all four bodies of the Consistory. He is a past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a past grand chancellor for the State of Kansas and the Knights of Pythias, and has served five times as representative to the Supreme Lodge in the Knights and is a mem-

ber of the Pythian Sisters. For thirty-six years he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is past grand. Mr. Bird has occupied practically every official position including that of Great Incohonee in the Improved Order of Red Men, and is a member in good standing of the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

He might be denominated as a rock-ribbed, stalwart republican, for he is uncompromising in his politics. In 1887 he was appointed attorney for the City of Topeka, and subsequently was three times elected to that office, serving eight years in all. In 1904 he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, was re-elected in 1906 and again in 1914. In all three sessions he was chairman of the Committee of Cities of the First Class. At the first session he was author of the Pure Food and Drug Act, now on the statute books. In the second session he introduced the bill creating a commission form of city government. During the last session he introduced two important bills that are now laws: Municipal Farm Homes and the Mother's Pension Bill. During the last session Representative Bird introduced sixty-four bills, and he holds the record of having introduced more bills and having more of them passed than any member at any one session of the Kansas Legislature. He was nominated for the Legislature on the republican ticket.

His career also shows that his patriotism and love of country are deeply seated. For over fourteen years he was a member of the Kansas National Guard, enlisting as a private and being honorably discharged as judge advocate general with the rank of major. He has been an extensive traveler in the land of his birth, and has for years practiced the principle "See America First" long before it became a slogan. He has visited every state and territory of the Union, and every city except Duluth of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and has also lingered about practically every spot of historic interest in the United States.

On March 21, 1883, Mr. Bird married Miss Mary Dodge of Hiawatha, Kansas, and a native of Ohio.

MARCUS A. LOW. No intelligent resident of Kansas would dispute the assertion that in Marcus A. Low, of Topeka, is found one of the really big men of the state. He is a man of many achievements. His ability in the law has led to distinguished position with great corporations; his ranching and developing of oil and gas properties have been conducted on so large a scale as seemingly might have been weighty enough interests to engage the ordinary man; his political foresight and intuition have caused his selection for public office as high as he would accept, but not upon these evidences of keen foresight and broad vision rests Mr. Low's most enduring fame. It is as a railroad builder he will be recalled by the people of Kansas who have so profited through his tireless energy.

Marcus A. Low was born August 1, 1842, in the State of Maine. When four years old his parents, Frederick P. and Mary J. (Robinson) Low, moved to Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois, where the father engaged in farming and other occupations. In 1869 the family moved to Hamilton, Missouri, and that place continued to be the home of the parents during the remainder of their lives.

In the public schools of Belvidere Marcus A. Low continued until he was fifteen years of age, at which time he entered the academy at Auburn, Maine, with the intention of completing the academic course. He fell ill, however, and returned to Illinois. From there, in 1863, he started for California, and after reaching Folsom City became principal of the schools there, about this time beginning the study of law, at Sacramento and continuing until the fall of 1866, when he returned once more to Illinois, where his parents still resided. At Belvidere he continued his law studies, with Attorney Ira M. Moore, and in the same year was admitted to the bar and immediately afterward entered the senior class in the law department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor.

Mr. Low began the practice of law at Hamilton, Missouri, and made rapid progress, as early as 1873 being employed as attorney for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and continued at Hamilton until 1875, when, for one year, he practiced at Gallatin, Missouri, as a member of the firm of Shanklin, Low & McDougal. It was while there that Mr. Low became a division solicitor for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and in 1876 moved to Trenton, Missouri, which was headquarters for that road. He continued as division solicitor and in the spring of 1885 was elected president of the St. Joseph and Iowa Railroad and constructed a line of railway from Altamont by way of St. Joseph, Missouri, to Atchison, Kansas.

In the spring of 1886 Mr. Low organized the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railway Company, under the laws of Kansas, and was elected its president and general solicitor and took general charge of its location and the construction of its lines. He also, at this time, commenced the construction of lines of railway which extended westward from St. Joseph through Horton and Belleville, Kansas, to Colorado Springs, Colorado, and another line from Horton through Topeka to Herington, Kansas, from which point a line was constructed south through Wichita, Kansas, and Indian Territory to Fort Worth, Texas. Branch lines were built from Chickasha to Mangum, Indian Territory, and from Bridgeport, Texas, through Jacksborough, to Graham, Texas. Still another line was commenced which reached Santa Rosa, New Mexico, by way of Hutchinson, Kansas, and Liberal, Kansas. A line was also constructed from McFarland to Belleville, and another was built from Herington by way of Abilene, to Salina, Kansas.

Through these avenues the state was being rapidly opened up and business prospects were bright in every section touched by easy transportation. A line starting at Horton, Kansas, and running northwest was built through Sabetha and Berne, Kansas, to the north line of the State of Kansas, from which point the line was constructed by the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railroad Company, by way of Beatrice and Fairbury to Nelson, Nebraska. A short time later a line was constructed from Fairbury, Nebraska, to Belleville, Kansas, and still later from a point on the line near Fairbury to Omaha, Nebraska. In 1888 Mr. Low organized the Kansas City & Topeka Railway Company, with authority to build a line between these two points. Under this charter extensive terminals were constructed in Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Low was the active and dominant figure in the carrying on of all this vast constructive work.

Early in the spring of 1886 Mr. Low moved to Atchison and from there to Topeka, Kansas, April 1, 1887, and this city has been his home ever since,

benefiting by his public spirit and honoring him in every way that may be acceptable to so prominent and useful a citizen. As a constant evidence of this usefulness may be mentioned the great park system of Topeka. He was a member and the first president of the city park board and it was under his personal direction and supervision that all the city parks were laid out, built upon and elaborated, a public service of inestimable value.

In 1892 Mr. Low was appointed general attorney of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, with jurisdiction of lines in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas and continued as such, exercising his great ability for this corporation until August 1, 1912, when, having reached the age of seventy years, he was placed on the retired list. For many years he has been a director of the Bank of Topeka; is a director of the Inter-State National Bank of Kansas City; for twenty-five years has been a director of a bank at Horton; and is a director of the State Savings Bank of Topeka. For a time, in the midst of his other activities, he engaged in ranching on an extensive scale in various places. For some twelve years he has been interested in a large way, in partnership with Governor Stubbs in developing oil and gas properties in Oklahoma, Kansas and in Texas, his business perceptions being just as keen as in younger years and his judgment unimpaired.

In 1867 Mr. Low was married to Diantha L. Hovey, and they have two children: Dean R. and Vera, the latter being the wife of Albert T. Reid, of Topeka.

In politics Mr. Low has never veered from his allegiance to the republican party. In 1876, in 1890 and again in 1904 he was a delegate to the National Republican conventions. He is a Mason, having served as master of his lodge, as high priest of his chapter and as eminent commander of his commandery of Knights Templar. He enjoys hunting and fishing as occasional recreations and is a member of the Shawnee Golf Club, the Country Club, the Topeka Club and the Topeka Commercial Club.

Daniel W. Wilder was one of the very few able men of Kansas who had little to do with politics or public office and passed most of his life in newspaper and literary pursuits. He graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1852, four years later received the degree of A. B. from Harvard and studied law in that institution at Rochester, New York, before he came west.

In 1857 Mr. Wilder came to Kansas, located at Elwood in 1858, edited the Free Press and practiced law. He was one of the founders of the republican party in Kansas in 1859; became editor and one of the publishers of the Free Democrat at St. Joseph, Missouri, in August, 1860, and in the December following Mr. Wilder and the whole office force was indicted for violating the laws of a slave state and advocating emancipation. He then returned to Kansas and became editor of the Leavenworth Conservative, an anti-slavery paper, and in 1863 was appointed surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska by President Lincoln. In 1865 he became editor of the Evening Express at Rochester, New York; returned to Leavenworth in 1868 and was editor of the Leavenworth Times and Conservative; was elected president of the Missouri Valley Associated Press in September of that year, and re-elected in 1870, during which year he became editor of the Fort Scott Monitor. Mr. Wilder was one of the incorporators of the Kansas Magazine in 1871, to which he was a frequent contributor; was one of the founders of the Kansas Historical Society in 1875, of which he was later the president and for many years one of the directors. His political career covers one term as state auditor, one term as executive clerk under Governor Martin and two terms as superintendent of insurance (1887 to 1891). On his retirement from office he located in Kansas City and published the Insurance Magazine. He then went to Hiawatha in 1892 and established the Hiawatha World, his home being in that city until the time of his death on July 15, 1911. He was the author of the "Annals of Kansas" (1875 and 1886), "Life of Shakespeare" (1893), and he was one of the compilers of "Bartlett's Familiar Quotations," which passed through several editions.

Rev. Richard Cordley, LL. D., during a period of nearly forty years minister of the Plymouth Congregational Church at Lawrence, a victim of the Quantrill raid and somewhat known in public life, was born at Nottingham, England, September 6, 1829. When he was about four years of age he came with his parents to America, the family locating on a tract of Government land in Livingston County, Michigan, where Richard attended the pioneer public schools. In 1854 he graduated from the University of Michigan and in 1857 from the Andover Theological Seminary. On December 2, 1857, he preached his first sermon in the Plymouth Congregational Church at Lawrence, Kansas, where he remained as pastor until 1875, when he went to Flint, Michigan, for awhile, after which he was pastor of a church at Emporia, Kansas, for six years. In 1884 he returned to Lawrence and continued as pastor of the Plymouth Church until his death, which occurred on July 11, 1904. At the time of the Quantrill raid, August 21, 1863, his house and all its contents were burned, and he was one of the persons marked for death, but he managed to elude the guerrillas. Mr. Cordley was several times a member of the National Council of Congregational Churches. In 1871 he was elected president of Washington College, but declined the office. Three years later the University of Kansas conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He served for some time as a regent of the Kansas Agricultural College, and was for several years president of the Lawrence Board of Education. He was the author of "Pioneer Days in Kansas" and a "History of Lawrence," and was a contributor to magazines and church periodicals.

Col. Samuel N. Wood, long a resident of Lawrence and a leader of the free-state party in Kansas, was prominent as one of the founders of the republican party, as a legislator in both houses, as an editor and one of the original stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. He was born at Mount Gilead, Ohio, December 30, 1825, the son of Quaker parents, from whom he imbibed his anti-slavery sentiments at an early age. In 1844, although too young to vote, he was chairman of the liberal party central committee of this county. Four years later he supported Martin Van Buren, the free-soil candidate for President, and he was conductor of one of the underground railways which passed near his house. He taught school, studied law and on June 6, 1854, two days after being admitted to the bar, he started for the Territory of Kansas.

Early in July Mr. Wood located on a claim four miles west of Lawrence, and immediately became an acknowledged leader of the free-state party. He was one of the men who rescued Jacob Branson from

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Mrs A. C. Stich





Sheriff Jones, an act which brought on the Wakarusa war; was delegate to the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, convention which organized the republican party in 1856; to the Philadelphia convention of the same year, and to the Leavenworth constitutional convention in 1858. The following year he removed to Chase County; represented Chase, Morris and Madison counties in the Territorial Legislatures of 1860 and 1861; was a member of the first State Senate in 1861 and again in 1867; was a member of the House in 1864, 1866, 1876 and 1877, and speaker during most of the last session. In 1864 he was appointed brigadier general of the State Militia, and in 1867 judge of the Ninth Judicial District. For two years he was in Texas; was one of the original stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; was part owner of the Kansas Tribune of Lawrence in the '50s; established the first newspaper at Cottonwood Falls and Council Grove and was afterward identified with the Kansas Greenbacker at Emporia, the Topeka State Journal, the Woodsdale Democrat and the Woodsdale Sentinel of Stevens County. He was killed as the result of a fight over the county seat in the last named, on June 23, 1891.

JOHN SPEER is best known as one of those able and brave editors and free-state men who made Lawrence his headquarters, and, after the times were fairly settled, his home. He was prominent as an editor, public printer and a legislator. Mr. Speer was a Pennsylvanian, born in 1817, learned the printer's trade in his native state, and in 1839 established a whig newspaper at New Castle that supported Harrison for president. He was also connected with various whig and free-soil newspapers in Ohio from 1840 to 1854.

In September, 1854, accompanied by his brother Joseph, Mr. Speer located in Lawrence, Kansas. In October he returned to Ohio and printed the first number of the Kansas Pioneer dating it from Lawrence. Within a year it became the Tribune and was removed to Topeka. Mr. Speer was often in danger because of his fearless attacks upon slavery, but he remained undaunted and did much to make Kansas a free state. In 1855 he sold his interest in the Tribune, and established the Republican at Lawrence. He was a member of the first free-state Territorial Legislature and introduced the first bill to establish a civil code in Kansas. At the time of the Quantrill raid, in 1863, his office was sacked and his two sons were killed. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Grand Sovereign Union League of America, which nominated Lincoln for a second term as President. He served as state printer in 1861-64, in 1866 and 1868. In 1866 he was confirmed as United States revenue collector, and at various times was a member of both houses of the Legislature. He was also one of the incorporators and treasurer of the Kansas Southern Railroad Company. Mr. Speer moved from Kansas to Denver, Colorado, where he died December 15, 1906.

ALEXANDER CALDWELL, of Leavenworth, first engaged in transporting military supplies to western posts and building railroads in Kansas, and later a manufacturer, financier and United States senator, was born at Drake's Ferry, Huntington County, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1830. He received a common school education, and in the Mexican war served as a private in the company commanded by his father, Capt. James Caldwell, who was killed in action at the City of Mexico on September 13, 1847. From 1853 to 1861 Mr. Caldwell was an officer in a bank at Columbia, Pennsylvania, and for the next ten years was engaged in the transportation business and the building of Kansas railroads. In 1871 he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Edmund G. Ross, but resigned in 1873. He then organized the Kansas Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of wagons and farm implements, and was president of the company from 1877 to 1897. He was one of the organizers of the Oregon Land Improvement Company in 1882, to locate town sites and construct irrigating canals along the Oregon Short Line (now the Union Pacific) Railroad. Since 1897 he has been president of the First National Bank of Leavenworth.

ADOLPH CARL STICH, who died at his home in Independence October 8, 1915, was identified with Independence more than forty years, and for many years was one of the foremost citizens of Kansas. Only one estimate could be placed on his career—it was constructive, efficient, positive, and redounded not so much to his own advantage as to the community in which he lived. He was a true type of the business and city builder. No other individual contributed so much to the material and civic advancement of Independence. The record of his life is one that can be read to advantage not only for its relations with one of the best cities of Kansas, but also because it represents the unfolding and development of a great and strong man.

He was intensely an American, though of foreign birth and parentage and representing the sturdy virtues of the German fatherland. He was born in the little Town of Stade, Hanover, Germany, October 13, 1846, a son of Carl and Eleanor (Hilbers) Stich. There were three other children: John, William and Doretta, all of whom are still living. In 1857, when A. C. Stich was eleven years old, the family came to the United States and located in Kalamazoo, Michigan, where his parents spent the rest of their lives.

He attended school in Germany and also in Kalamazoo, and while he had no college training he became a man of wide information and cultured taste, largely through his experience with business affairs and the opportunities brought to him by much travel and wide reading. Like many successful men he had the wholesome environment of a farm during his youth, and for a time he worked as a farm hand at wages of eight dollars a month. From such work he saved the small capital which enabled him to embark in the agricultural implement business in Kalamazoo. He also learned the trade of cabinet maker. Before reaching his majority he invented a bed spring, patented it, and handled the invention with such prudence as to bring him his first real capital for business.

Mr. Stich and his brother John came to Independence, Kansas, in September, 1872, about three years after that town was started. They opened a stock of merchandise under the name Stich Brothers. For eleven years this firm prospered, and in the meantime the young merchants had become recognized as a force in the community and with all the subsequent development of the city and surrounding country Mr. Stich readily maintained his position as a dominant factor in business and civic affairs.

For thirty years or more Mr. Stich was perhaps most widely known in business as a banker. In 1883 he and Henry Foster bought the old established Hull's Banking House, which was one of the few financial institutions in that part of Kansas that had passed

unscathed through the financial panic of the early '70s. They reorganized the bank as the Citizens Bank, and in 1891 took out a national charter and it has since been the Citizens National Bank, with Mr. Stich as president from 1891 until his death.

A complete review of his varied enterprises during the last thirty years of his life would reflect much of the progress of Montgomery County. One of his early undertakings which had much to do with fortifying the position of Independence as a city of great commercial prospects was his association with Henry Foster in promoting and building the Verdigris Valley, Independence & Western Railway. They took charge of this in 1885 and completed it from Leroy to the south line of Independence Township, and in 1886 sold it to the Gould interests and it was made a part of the Missouri Pacific system, being united with the D. M. and A. line from Coffeyville to the West. Mr. Stich also organized and headed the first brick company built at Independence; was instrumental in having the first paving done; was one of the backers and part owners of the old Independence Gas Company; was one of the organizers and officers of the Western States Cement Company; helped to bring the Petroleum Products and allied organizations to Independence; built the Carl-Leon Hotel, which at the time was one of the best equipped and finest hotel structures in the state; brought the Prairie Oil and Gas Company to Independence; headed the company that built the Beldorf Theater; donated a part of the ground for the Carnegie Public Library; was one of the chief contributors to the building fund of the Presbyterian Church; assisted Washburn College, Topeka, for many years and at his death gave $100,000, and was one of the trustees of that institution; was one of the organizers of the Electric Power Company, the predecessor of the present Kansas Gas and Electric Company at Independence, and among his last acts he subscribed to the fund for paving the South Tenth Street road, and building the handsome mausoleum in Mount Hope Cemetery, where his body now rests.

It was in 1902 that Mr. Stich and his partner, G. M. Carpenter, of Elgin, Kansas, undertook the erection of the Carl-Leon Hotel, the name of which is a memorial to Mr. Stich's deceased son and also a deceased son of Mr. Carpenter. It was entirely a public spirited enterprise, and many believed that the erection of such a building was premature and inconsistent with the prospects of Independence. It had no sooner been completed than as a result of the oil boom the hotel was crowded by patronage in all its four stories, and an annex was soon completed, the lower stories of which, as a result of Mr. Stich's persistent efforts, were occupied by the Prairie Oil and Gas Company.

During the early '90s, after it was demonstrated that gas and oil were to be found in Montgomery County, Mr. Stich furnished the means necessary to develop the field, and here again his confidence was more than justified, since he realized a fortune out of his investment in oil and gas properties. At the time of his death he was treasurer and one of the directors of the Western States Cement Plant, one of the most substantial industries of the city.

Mr. Stich was in politics largely for the sake of good local government. He was a strong republican, served as delegate to state and national conventions, and at one time was proposed as a candidate for governor. At his death the mayor of Independence requested the closing of business houses and referred especially to his service as a former mayor and as being entitled to credit as father of the clean town idea in Independence.

It is especially appropriate that a quotation should be made from an article which appeared in one of the local papers regarding his service as mayor: "At an important time in the affairs of the city he was elected mayor in 1907 by an overwhelming majority. In five years there had been an increase in population of one hundred and forty-seven per cent and an increase in the assessed valuation of property of two hundred and thirty per cent. Extensive municipal improvements became essential and nothing gave the people more confidence in the city's future than the fact that its foremost citizen, a man of large affairs, was willing to assume the responsibilities, cares and trials of the highest municipal office. It was a time that called for a clear headed, determined man, and even those who found some delight in criticising the administration of the time were afterwards willing to admit that as mayor Mr. Stich performed a great service to the community. He introduced thorough business methods into the city affairs and inaugurated an effective means of law enforcement. For several years there had prevailed in the city the seditious habit of alley drinking. While intoxicants could be sold under forms of law the liquor could not be consumed on the premises where the sale was made. Men of convivial habits would gather in the alleys and after drinking the liquor would leave the bottles to be gathered up by industrious boys who found a ready market for them. It was the practice of small boys to drain the bottles. This alley drink business was at its height when Mr. Stich became mayor. He at once took steps to eradicate the evil. He did not stop to ask whether men had the legal or constitutional right to gratify what he considered a debased appetite in this way; he believed they had no moral right to place within the reach of the young boys of the city the means of laying the foundation of an appetite for strong drink. The police were instructed to arrest any man found drinking in the alleys. This order was obeyed and it required but a very few prosecutions in the police courts to convince the most skeptical that a continuance of the practice was utterly impossible. The suppression of this obnoxious alley drinking was one of the most important steps ever taken in the enforcement of the prohibitory law in this city. Many men who were theoretically opposed to the principle of sumptuary laws and had come to regard the prohibitory law as one of the farces of the age, became satisfied that the great weakness of the temperance laws was the lax manner in which they were enforced, and Mayor Stich's positive and rigid enforcement gave strength to the temperance cause in making the laws accomplish their purposes and intent.

"During Mr. Stich's administration a great financial panic swept over the country. Everywhere the wheels of industry stopped, banks closed their doors in the large cities and all over the country the banks as a means of self protection were forced to issue cashiers checks. This city had been pushing rapidly forward. When men began to clamor for work Mr. Stich took the position that it would be far better for the city and for the men who needed help to keep the work of the municipal improvement in progress, thus affording the opportunity for employment and at the same time provide the city with those things so necessary to insure its continued advancement. The majority of his associates on the

council accepted his views and the results was that one of the worst panics this country has seen was hardly felt in this community and had it not been for the cashiers checks issued for a short time the people of the city would have known of the panic only through the newspapers.''

One of the most successful men of Kansas, Mr. Stich was as democratic in manner after attaining wealth as he had been when a poor struggling youth. His positive nature of course made him enemies, but even his opponents in business or in politics gave him credit for his high mindedness and his conscientious devotion to the best ideals of life. He expressed his thoughts clearly and never attempted to conceal his real sentiments. In speech and act he was direct. It was not difficult to find where he stood on any public question. He was also loyal to the principles of the republican party, and had little sympathy with the progressive faction which arose in 1912. While his time and energies were taken up with large affairs, he never neglected that host of small things which constitute the sum of real life. He was active in the Presbyterian church, contributed generously to its causes, and was for three years president of the most widely known men's Bible classes in the state. He built a magnificent home for the comfort of his family and always kept it open to his host of friends.

The estimate of his career which appeared in an editorial in the Independence Daily Reporter at the time of his death should be quoted:

''In the death of A. C. Stich there passes from the stage of Kansas affairs one of the most interesting figures that have taken part in making the state what it is today. For while Mr. Stich's part was played mostly in this section of the state, by his connection with various benevolences in other parts of Kansas he reached out and indirectly exerted his good influence elsewhere. In his home, where he was best known, he was well beloved for his kindliness, his generosity, his fairness and his upright, clean, moral and religious life. In every sense it can truly be said of him 'he was a good man.' To know him well was to enjoy the radiance of a nature that always saw the bright and beneficent side of life. He was warm hearted, open-minded and always kindly. He always thought first of what was right; after that, of what was expedient. He clung tightly to high ideals and always followed them and the influence of his unswerving loyalty to the right had a lasting effect upon those who knew him best. As a citizen he always believed in the upbuilding of his city and county and he gave generously of his large fortune for this purpose.

''A man of deep religious experience, he approached the end with a full and comforting confidence of the life hereafter in which one meets again the loved ones who have gone before to the other side. It was this confidence that made his last days calm and peaceful and which enabled him to approach the grave in the spirit of one who 'wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.' Surely there is much in such a life as he lived to inspire and encourage and to treasure in memory.''

Mr. Stich was first married at Hillsdale, Michigan, to Miss Anna Winsor, who died at Independence in 1882. She was the mother of his three children: Eleanor, Adelaide and Carl, all of whom are now deceased. In 1888 Mr. Stich married Mrs. Kathleen E. (Stoy) Raisor, and she has since presided over their stately home in Independence and is one of the notable Kansas women. Mr. Stich lost his two children Carl and Adelaide within a few days of each other in August, 1898. His son Carl was then about twenty-five years of age, and the daughter Adelaide was three years younger and had spent a number of years in completing a thorough musical education in Europe.

During the last few years of his life Mr. Stich gave much of his time to travel. In 1914 he and his wife and a party of friends visited the Holy Land and that long journey proved a severe test to his failing physical strength.

Mrs. A. C. Stich by her inheritance of some of the best of old American stock and as head of the home over which she presided for so many years, is a Kansas woman of whom some special note should be made.

Her great-grandfather William Henry Stoy was the founder of the family in America, having emigrated from Germany. He was a minister of the Episcopal Church, and spent many years in preaching in Pennsylvania, where he died. Her paternal grandfather Henry William Stoy was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, in 1782 and died in West Virginia in 1858. He was one of two sons, his brother being Gustavus Stoy. Henry William Stoy was a physician and surgeon and practiced for many years at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and in the latter part of his life in West Virginia. Mrs. Stich's father was Capt. William Stoy, who was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in 1815 and died in Waynesburg of that state in 1898. A man of great talent as a musician, he was both a teacher and composer of music. At the beginning of the Civil war in 1861 he enlisted and was at the head of a regimental band of one hundred members. He was wounded while in the service and was honorably discharged after eighteen months. He was a democrat, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belonged to the Presbyterian Church. Captain Stoy married Margaret Biggs, who was born in Ohio in 1826 and died in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, in 1896. Her grandfather, and the great-grandfather of Mrs. Stich, was Gen. Benjamin Biggs, who served all through the Revolutionary war, going through the different grades until he became a general, and after the war the State of Ohio gave him a large tract of land for his services.

Mrs. A. C. Stich was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and finished her education in Waynesburg College. She was soon married to Thomas Raisor, who brought his young wife West to share in his courageous and unselfish pioneer experiences. To this union were born two children, Lyman, deceased, and Jessie, now Mrs. W. E. Ziegler of Coffeyville, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Stich were married in Independence, Kansas, in 1888.

Mrs. Stich entered loyally and enthusiastically into the various philanthropic plans of her late husband. For nine years she was president of the Ladies Library Association of Independence, and it was during that time that the Carnegie Library was built. Elsewhere in this work will be found an account of the Carnegie Library of Independence. The Ladies Library Association turned over all its books to the new Carnegie Library, and as the primary purpose for the existence of the association was thus fulfilled, the association was continued in a new direction, namely, for the establishment of an art gallery. Mr. and Mrs. Stich donated the first two oil paintings, one of which is by Warren Shepard, one of the foremost American artists. The art room is located on the second floor of the Carnegie Library Building. Mrs.

Stich has assisted in every way both with time and money to make the art room the home of one of the best collections of art in Kansas. She is now president of the association.

Her activities of a social and philanthropic nature have extended to various parts of the state, and she has expended her time and means freely on behalf of her home city. She has done and is doing more than anyone knows and more than can be told for the betterment of the City of Independence. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is president of the City Federation of Clubs, is chairman of the Child's Welfare Committee, is a member of the City Library Board, of which she was president for several years, and for two years served as treasurer of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. She is an officer of the Kansas Day Club, which meets every year at Topeka. An active member of the First Presbyterian Church, she is president of the Woman's Missionary Society, member of the building committee which has just dedicated a $65,000 church building to which she gave largely, and altogether there is hardly a phase of philanthropic and institutional life in Independence which her energy and liberality do not touch. She also belongs to Independence Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star.

Mrs. Stich has plans drawn and will soon have under course of construction a shelter house in Riverside Park, Independence. This will be erected as a memorial to her husband and will cost $15,000.

Mrs. Stich at the present writing is very active in many enterprises, manages her own affairs, retains the enthusiasm of youth, and gives promise of many more years of usefulness.

Dandridge E. Kelsey. For thirty-six years Shawnee County was the home of Dandridge E. Kelsey, not only one of her pioneer settlers but unmistakably one of her most respected and valued men. He came to Kansas three years after the close of the great Civil war, in which struggle he had borne an honorable part, and in Shawnee County sought the opportunity of providing, through toil, patience and prudence, a comfortable home for his family and a competency for old age. All this he did but those early years were hard as the tragic days of Kansas had not all been lived through. All her heroes have not been named when the early settlers of Shawnee County have been forgotten.

Dandridge E. Kelsey was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, March 27, 1818, and died in Shawnee County, Kansas, in October, 1904. He was a son of Daniel and Eunice (Cole) Kelsey, who came from Virginia to Indiana in 1814. His uncle, Thomas Kelsey, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and both he and wife died in Indiana. In boyhood Dandridge E. Kelsey was given educational advantages which qualified him for professional life but he chose farming as his avocation and practically during life was devoted to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. When the Civil war was precipitated, however, he was ready to enter the service of his country for the preservation of the Union, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company B, Eighty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was made lieutenant of this company and the quality of his services, including participation in such struggles as the siege of Vicksburg and Battle of Arkansas Post, may be inferred when unsolicitated promotion came to him and he was made captain. He contracted illness which became so serious that he was forced to retire and in 1864 was discharged by reason of disability.

After recuperation at home, Mr. Kelsey resumed farming in Dearborn County and also became somewhat prominent in local political circles and was elected a justice of the peace. In 1868 he came to Kansas and located in Topeka Township, Shawnee County. During the early succeeding years the family was forced to undergo much unlooked for hardship, for unprecedented drouths dried up the land and the harvests were blasted. Then came the grasshoppers in the following season. Other distressing conditions prevailed in Shawnee County even after Nature's handicaps had been overcome. One of these was the universal lack of money to exchange for farm products. Perhaps Mr. Kelsey was in no worse condition than his neighbors, for privations were universal and so general that for a time settlement in Shawnee County was to some degree lessened. The time came, however, when cultivation of the land and scientific examination of the soils, the planting of forests and the adoption of other methods for agricultural protection brought about a great change and Mr. Kelsey lived to see his lands bountifully productive and many of his early visions come true. He was never heard to complain of the hardships he was forced to undergo, his courage and optimism being proverbial. He was a quiet, home-loving man, kind and considerate among his neighbors and commanded their respect. In his home life he was particularly kind, making wife and children his real companions and thereby binding them to him in deep affection. His memory is preserved by his children with love and reverence. Prior to the Civil war he had joined the Free Masons and the Odd Fellows and afterward became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Kelsey was married in early manhood to Mercy Laycock, who died in 1854, and they had four children: America, Ann Eliza, Scott and Taylor, the second and fourth being deceased. Mr. Kelsey was married (second) to Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, and three children were born to them: Eliza Agnes, Benjamin F. and Charles D., Benjamin F. being the only survivor.

Scott Kelsey, the eldest son of Dandridge and Mercy (Laycock) Kelsey, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, July 1, 1847. He was reared to manhood there and attended the district schools. In August, 1864, he enlisted in the United States navy for service in the Civil war and was assigned to duty in the Mississippi Squadron. At various times previously he had sought to enlist, but owing to his youth had been refused. During his term of service he was engaged mainly in patrol work on the Mississippi, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers and participated in both the battles at Nashville and at Johnsonville. After his honorable discharge in August, 1865, he returned to Indiana and there engaged in farming until 1879, when he came to Kansas and has since made his home in Topeka Township, Shawnee County.

In 1866 Mr. Kelsey was united in marriage with Mahala Allen, who died in 1874, the mother of four children, two of whom died in infancy, Grant E. and Melvin T. surviving. Mr. Kelsey was married (second) to Martha Connell, and they have two daughters: Prudence M., who is the wife of Dr. Charles B. Buck, of Mercedes, Texas; and Jessie M., who is the wife of Reese Van Sant.

In political affiliation Mr. Kelsey has always been a republican and at times has served in public office with the greatest efficiency. For a number of years he was township treasurer, and in 1895 he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Shawnee County, serving in that connection for six years and during a part of that time was chairman of the board. During his term of office the Melan Bridge at Topeka was built, which was the only structure on the river that withstood the flood. To the credit of the board of commissioners then in control, no time was lost in controversy and these public necessities were immediately rebuilt and without grievous taxation. Other wise measures were put through by Mr. Kelsey and his associates, all of which proved of the greatest utility and demonstrated the ability and honesty of the county commissioners. Mr. Kelsey belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and for many years has been identified with the Masonic fraternity. While he is not a member of any church body he is a liberal contributor to church organizations and, in fact, to all worthy causes affecting the general welfare of the county.

In politics he is a republican. His farm is located one mile from the city limits, and there he has lived for thirty-seven years and every building on the place has been put there through his efforts.

ALONZO BEAL. Few men have prospered in a greater degree than Alonzo Beal of Shawnee County. He came to Kansas when a boy, had a varied routine of experiences as a farm laborer, renter, western cowboy, and finally settled down to a career which has brought him to a place where he is one of the largest land owners and cattlemen operators in this section of Kansas.

He was born near Newtown in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, November 20, 1862, one of ten children, seven of whom are still living. His parents were Harlan and Cynthia (Asher) Beal. His father, who was a farmer, died in Ohio in 1867. The mother lived in Ohio until her death in 1895.

Five years of age when his father died, Alonzo grew up on the home farm with his mother, and at an early age had to assume more than ordinary responsibilities. In fact he contributed his labors to the support of the household. He had only a district school education. While living in Ohio he learned that better wages were paid farm hands in the State of Iowa and at the age of seventeen he set his steps in that direction. For about a year he remained in Lucas and Chariton counties of Iowa. His sister, Mrs. Edward Mitchell, was at that time living about three miles west of North Topeka. On arriving in Kansas Alonzo Beal spent a season in working for Mr. Mitchell, and then began farming for himself. He rented a farm for one year, then spent six months in Nuckolls County, Nebraska, clerking in his brother's store at Superior, and then went on to the Northwest. At American Falls, Idaho, he hired out as a cowboy for one season, and drove a band of cattle to the vicinity of Cheyenne, Wyoming. From there he drifted back to North Topeka, and here found employment as clerk in the grocery store of W. G. Shaw.

In the meantime Mr. Mitchell, his brother-in-law, had bought land in Dover Township of Shawnee County. There, still before he reached his majority, Alonzo Beal took up farming as a renter, and has lived in that community ever since. Fortune has smiled upon his industry and intelligent management of affairs, and at the present time he owns 1,280 acres in one body, a part of which was the place he came to as a renter. He also has 300 acres in another part of Dover Township and 160 acres in Western Kansas. Mr. Beal now usually spends his winter in his home at Fort Myers, Florida.

Mr. Beal is an active democrat, is a Master Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His first wife was Alice Warnock, who died in 1903, leaving three children: Olive May, Mrs. Wilbur W. Zacharias of Patterson, California; Harlan Edward; and Robert Bryan. For his second wife Mr. Beal married Jennie K. Wilson, daughter of Andrew Wilson, the well known cattle king of Kansas in the period of the '70s and '80s and of barbecue fame. He was also very prominent in the democratic party. Mrs. Beal was reared and educated principally in Topeka.

ROBERT PUGH. One of the valuable acquisitions to the citizenship of Shawnee County was made about the close of the Civil war when Robert Pugh came to Kansas and became one of the pioneer homesteaders in Topeka and Tecumseh Township. During his active lifetime Robert Pugh developed a splendid estate as a farmer, and the qualities of his enterprise descended to his only son living, Burton H. Pugh, who for many years has been one of the leading factors in the potato industry of the Kaw Valley.

A native of Preble County, Ohio, Robert Pugh was born January 26, 1830, a son of Merritt Pugh. When a child his family removed to a farm in Cass County, Indiana, where he grew up. Such education as he acquired was from the district schools. In Cass County, Indiana, Robert Pugh married Susan Troutman. In 1865 they removed to Kansas, and Mr. Pugh bought 240 acres in the northeastern corner of Topeka Township and the southeastern corner of Tecumseh Township in Shawnee County. At that time the land was almost entirely unimproved. That was the stage of Robert Pugh's subsequent labors, and in time he had his land developed into one of the most productive farms in the state. His death occurred in May, 1898. His widow, Mrs. Pugh, is still living and resides on the old farm with the only survivor of their four children, Burton Homer Pugh. The late Mr. Pugh was an active member of the Methodist Church. In politics he was a stanch republican, and he was a very well read man.

Born on the farm where he now resides, February 2, 1871, Burton H. Pugh is a Kansan by birthright and is extremely loyal to his native state. His father being a farmer of ample means, he received an unusually broad and liberal education. From the district schools he entered the state agricultural college at Manhattan, where he was graduated in 1892. Later he attended the Kansas State University, taking a course in sociology, and spent one year at Howard College.

About the time he was ready to take up the responsibilities of life on his own account an interesting change had taken place in the agricultural industry of the Kaw Valley. Up to that time the cereal crops had been in high favor, but with the introduction of potatoes it was rapidly proved that this valley could grow better and larger quantities of that tuber than almost any other section in the country. Thus in 1894 Mr. Pugh departed from the general routine of farming and gave practically his entire attention to the potato crop. In 1908 he

organized a corporation to manufacture potato machinery, known as the Pugh Manufacturing Company. Mr. Pugh was the inventor of the machinery manufactured by this company and his patents covered a potato digger, planter, sorter, cutter and a digger and elevator combined. Later the factory was sold and the business was transferred to Leonardsville, New York.

Mr. Pugh is an active republican. He is a member of the Saturday Night Club of Topeka. By a former marriage he is the father of a son Paul, who was born October 18, 1894. His present wife before her marriage was Miss Belle Welch, daughter of R. B. Welch. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pugh are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

TIMOTHY D. THACHER, a prominent editor and public man of Lawrence and Kansas City, was born in New York, October 31, 1831, of that famous Boston family, whose American founder was Rev. Thomas Thacher, pastor of the Old South Church. He graduated from Union College at Schenectady, New York, in 1856, and campaigned that year on the platform of the new republican party. In April, 1857, he came to Lawrence and began the publication of the Lawrence Republican, a free-state paper which figured prominently in state politics. He was a member of the Leavenworth constitutional convention held in the winter of 1857 and 1858. In 1863 he purchased the Journal of Commerce in Kansas City, to which place he moved, remaining there until 1865, when he disposed of the paper and went to Philadelphia. He was on the staff of the Evening Telegram for the next three years. In 1868 he returned to Lawrence and revived the Lawrence Republican, which had been destroyed by Quantrill's raid. The next year he combined it with the Kansas State Journal of Ottawa and the Ottawa Home Journal under the name of the Republican Daily Journal. Mr. Thacher was sent to the House of Representatives of the Legislature in 1874 and in 1881 was elected state printer. He continued in that office for three terms, and after his retirement continued to reside in Topeka until his death January 17, 1894.

NOBLE L. PRENTIS, a leading Kansas editor for twenty-one years, and for the last decade of his life identified with the Kansas City Star, was born on April 8, 1839, in a log cabin three miles from Mount Sterling, Brown County, Illinois. His parents were natives of Vermont, descended from English settlers, and on both sides of the family came of brave Revolutionary stock. His parents died at Warsaw, Illinois, of cholera during the epidemic of 1849, leaving him an orphan at the age of ten years. He went to live with an uncle in Vermont and remained there until he was eighteen, when he moved to Connecticut and served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade. He then came west and worked for a time in a newspaper office at Carthage, Illinois. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry and served four years, when he was honorably discharged. He published a paper at Alexandria, Missouri, until Capt. Henry King of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat induced him to come to Topeka in 1869 and assist him on the Record. During the succeeding eight years he was engaged on the Junction City Union and the Topeka Commonwealth, and about 1877 began to work on the Atchison Champion. He remained with that paper during Colonel Martin's term as governor and in 1888 took charge of the Newton Republican. In 1890 he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the Kansas City Star, which he held until his death. In 1877 he went to Europe, and his book, "A Kansan Abroad," was one of the results. He also published many interesting letters, and during the last year of his life wrote a History of Kansas. He died at La Harpe, Illinois, at the home of his daughter and within a few miles of his birthplace, on July 6, 1900.

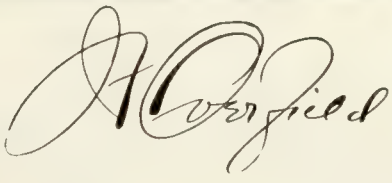
ALFRED GRAY, a pioneer of Topeka and always active in promoting the agricultural and industrial interests of the state, was born at Evans, Erie County, New York, December 5, 1830. He was educated in his native state, and in the spring of 1857 located at Quindaro, Kansas. Mr. Gray was a member of the first State Legislature; was secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture from 1872 to 1880, and was one of the commissioners to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. His death occurred at Topeka on January 23, 1880, and his memorial monument stands in the cemetery at Topeka.

JOEL K. GOODIN, an early lawyer and legislator and a free-state leader, was born at Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, February 24, 1824. He received an academic education, after which he took up the study of law. Early in 1854 he was admitted to the bar in his native state and the following June located upon the Wakarusa River in what is now Douglas County, Kansas. Mr. Goodin was a delegate to the Big Springs convention; was clerk of the lower house of the Topeka Legislature until it was dispersed by Colonel Sumner; was secretary of the council in the free-state Legislature of 1858, and the same year began the practice of law in Douglas County, but soon afterward removed to Ottawa. In 1866 he was elected to represent Franklin County in the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1867. While a member of the House he assisted in organizing the State School for the Deaf at Olathe. Mr. Goodin died at Ottawa on December 9, 1894.

DR. CHARLES R. JENNISON, of Leavenworth, a brigadier general during the Civil war and afterward a leader in the public affairs of the state, was born in Jefferson County, New York, June 6, 1834. When he was twelve years old he moved with his parents to Wisconsin, and at the age of nineteen years he began to study medicine. After completing his medical course he practiced for a short time in Wisconsin and then came to Kansas, settling at Osawatomie in 1857. Within a short time he moved to Mound City, where he remained for three years, and then went to Leavenworth. Doctor Jennison was one of John Brown's stanch supporters. Governor Robinson commissioned him captain of the Mound City Guards on February 19, 1861, and on September 4th he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, which became known as "Jennison's Jayhawkers," being assigned to the command of the western border of Missouri with headquarters at Kansas City. He determined to clear the border of guerrillas, and his success in that military undertaking was such that General Hunter appointed him acting brigadier general, and he was placed in command of "all the troops in Kansas west of and on the Neosho." At the time of the Lawrence massacre Governor Carney called upon Jennison to raise a regiment, of which he was made colonel on October 17, 1863, with headquarters at Leavenworth. While in command at Fort Leaven-







worth he was authorized on March 5, 1864, to raise and organize a post battery, and in the following July was placed in command of a regiment in the field as well as of the district of Southern Kansas. During the summer he made a foray into Platte and Clay counties, Missouri, against bushwhackers who had been committing depredations in Kansas, and in other ways he successfully protected the border until Price's raid. At the time of this raid he met Price's forces at Lexington, Missouri, while reconnoitering under orders from General Curtis. With his regiment he took part in the engagement at the Little Blue, where he was in command of the first division. In the fall of 1864 he was elected a member of the Leavenworth Council, was made president of that body and ex-officio mayor. In 1865 he was elected to the Legislature from Leavenworth County; was re-elected in 1867, and 1872 was elected to the State Senate. He died at Leavenworth June 21, 1884.

JOHN F. OVERFIELD. During his service in the Kansas Legislature as a senator from Montgomery County it has been the enviable distinction of John F. Overfield to have become one of the leading members in influence and activity of the State Senate. It is said that he has never introduced a bill in behalf of his constituents that has not secured the approval of both houses and become a law.

Politically Senator Overfield is a republican of the old school, and is by no means ashamed of the description stand-pat republican. He was elected to the State Senate in 1908, and has served through the sessions of 1909, 1911, 1913 and 1915. During his first term he was chairman of the oil and gas committee, and was a member of the committees on mines and mining, cities of second and third class, railroad corporations, telegraph and telephones, federal and state affairs, irrigation and drainage. During the sessions of 1913-15 he was again chairman of the oil and gas committees and a member of the committees on assessments and taxation, cities of second class, mines and mining, municipal corporations.

A native of Kansas and a son of a territorial settler, Senator Overfield has spent his active career in Montgomery County, and during the last twenty years has become one of the leading oil and gas operators in the state. He was born at Lawrence, Kansas. His father, Thomas Overfield, was born in Birmingham, England, in 1825, came to this country at the age of twenty-five, and for a time was in the patent leather business at Salem, Massachusetts. In 1852 he went out to Lawrence, Kansas. That was then on the frontier, and he was associated with all the prominent pioneers who helped to make Kansas during the exciting and bloody ten years that followed. He was a farmer, and did not give up active work until the age of seventy-five, when he retired to Independence and died there December 8, 1909. He was a republican and active in the Presbyterian Church and as a member of the Masonic fraternity. Thomas Overfield married Margaret Ferguson. She was born April 3, 1831, in Edinburg, Scotland, came to this country at the age of twenty-two, and lived at Salem, Massachusetts, prior to her marriage. Now at the venerable age of eighty-five she is passing her last years in comfort and abundance at Independence. There were seven children: William H., a farmer four miles east of Independence; Charles E., who resides eight miles north of Independence on his farm; Agnes, wife of Charles Yoe, of the Tribune Printing Company of Independence; John F.; George T., in the oil business at Bartlesville, Oklahoma; N. F. Overfield, who has a general store at Pawhuska, Oklahoma; and Frank, who is connected with the Kansas Natural Gas Company at Chanute.

John F. Overfield had his early education in the public schools of Lawrence, but when he was still a boy his parents moved to Montgomery County and established a home on a farm four miles east of Independence. They secured there a homestead claim. The Osage Indians were still encamped on adjoining land along Drum Creek, where they ratified the treaty with the Government by which they ceded this part of Southern Kansas and soon afterwards moved to the Osage Nation in Indian Territory. In that wild and somewhat primitive district Senator Overfield spent the years verging toward maturity, and continued his education in the local public schools and also at Independence, finishing with a business course and with a course in the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. After he left college he became clerk in a grocery store at Independence. A year later, in 1887, he went into the grocery and queensware business, and that was his regular line until 1892. Meantime, in 1888, he left his local business in charge of others and began traveling for the Missouri Glass Company, of St. Louis, and later for the T. M. James & Sons, chinaware merchants of Kansas City. He was with the latter firm until 1896.

Leaving his position on the road, Mr. Overfield, whose abilities had already attracted favorable attention, became associated with Michael Cudahy and others in the Mid-Continent oil field. Since then he has been actively associated with that group of capitalists in developing one of the greatest oil districts in the world. Senator Overfield is secretary of the Consolidated Oil, Gas and Manufacturing Company, which is one of the principal corporations operating in Southern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma. Its offices are at 225 East Main Street in Independence. This one company has 150 oil wells and twenty gas wells, and all are under Senator Overfield's personal supervision. He is also president of the following companies: Dover Oil Company, Hazel Oil Company, David Oil Company, Montgomery County Oil Company, Sullivan Oil and Gas Company, and Creta Oil Company. These are all successful concerns.

Senator Overfield has extensive holdings in various city properties in Independence, including his beautiful residence at 415 South Penn Avenue. His enterprise has also led into a somewhat strikingly different business, that of alfalfa milling in Colorado. In that state he is interested in five mills, with a daily capacity of 100 tons each. He is also interested in the Wilson-Wetterholdt Grinding Machine Company, with headquarters at Wichita. This company installs a type of very efficient grinding machine for individual farmers.

Among other public service which Senator Overfield has rendered was membership in the city council of Independence. He is affiliated with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the United Commercial Travelers, and belongs to the Commercial and Country clubs.

On December 1, 1887, at Independence he married Miss Clara J. Rhodes. Her mother, Mrs. Sarah A. Rhodes, died in 1914. Senator Overfield has five sons and daughters. Gilbert, who graduated from the local high school and finished his education in the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Missouri, is now actively associated with his father

in the oil business. Earl R. followed a similar course of schooling, including the University Military Academy, Columbia, Missouri, and is also rapidly acquiring proficiency in the handling of the oil business under his father. Marjorie is the wife of James E. McClellan, auditor for the Prairie Oil and Gas Company at Independence. Clara J., still at home, is a graduate of Crescent College of Eureka Springs, Arkansas. Kathryn B. is a student in the sixth grade of the public schools.

HENRY A. AUERBACH. Topekans and Kansans know and call Henry A. Auerbach a great merchant. He has been in business in that city more than a quarter of a century. He possesses and exercises those qualities which are most intimately associated with a prosperous mercantile career. He is a man of fixed and unbending integrity, of almost phenomenal energy and those who have followed his work say that three factors have been important in the results he has gained. First he and his partner each thoroughly learned the business from the bottom up. Second, each partner worked many hours while others, less ambitious, were resting. The third factor throughout their history has been honest representation in every phase of their business.

Although of foreign birth, Henry A. Auerbach is wholly American in thought, attitude and sympathies. In fact it was only the accident of birth that made him a native of Germany, since he has lived in this country since the first year of his life and has completely adapted himself to the atmosphere, thought and customs of his adopted land.

He was born at Nordstettin, Wuertemberg, Germany, June 17, 1866. In the following year his parents, Abram and Esther (Rothschild) Auerbach, emigrated to America on board a sailing vessel. His parents lived in Davenport, Iowa, where his father died in 1874. In 1875 the widowed mother removed to Chicago, and in 1896 to Kansas City, Missouri, where she died in 1906.

In these various American cities Henry A. Auerbach attended public school. At the age of fourteen he began employment as an errand boy with the firm of E. Rothschild & Brothers in Chicago. One dollar a week was his wages. Much has been said in recent times about the vocational training that might be gained by a system of a boy attending school part of the day and working in some business establishment the remaining hours. Mr. Auerbach put that principle into practice more than forty years ago. He worked with Rothschild & Brothers in the afternoon and in the morning he attended the old Bryant & Stratton Business College. That was his routine for a year and a half.

His next promotion was as index clerk in the office at four dollars a week. Later he was made shipping clerk in the store of Callahan & Company, the old established house of law book publishers at Chicago. He remained with that firm two years. Returning to the Rothschild house as cashier at ten dollars a week, he was gradually advanced until at the age of sixteen he was given the western ledger of customers in addition to other work and was gradually increased in pay to twenty-five dollars a week. At nineteen he was assistant credit man receiving a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year, was advanced to eighteen hundred dollars at twenty, and at the age of twenty-one was receiving an annual income of two thousands dollar a year besides five hundred dollars annually for his work as confidential clerk to one of the proprietors. These facts and figures are stated for two purposes, to indicate the steps by which Mr. Auerbach climbed to a high and responsible position while most boys of that age are still working in the routine, and also as an incentive to younger men of this generation proving what youth and energy coupled with sound ability may attain.

For several years after reaching his majority Mr. Auerbach had business interests of his own at Bessemer, Michigan, and Fairfield, Iowa. These ventures were rather disastrous, though not through any fault of Mr. Auerbach, since he did not reside in either of these towns and had only his capital invested.

From the age of fifteen Mr. Auerbach's closest chum and friend was Henry A. Guettel, who subsequently became his brother-in-law. These two men had joined their capital and established a business at Fairfield, Iowa, which was conducted from 1887 to 1888. Both of them kept their home in Chicago, and the lack of personal supervision was largely the cause of their business failure.

In 1888 these partners left Chicago and came to Topeka. Topeka has really been the scene of Mr. Auerbach's upward rise as a merchant. When the partners arrived in Topeka they had practically no capital and were in fact in debt. They opened a general clothing store largely on borrowed capital. The partners worked turn about in traveling around the country in a wagon, selling goods and getting acquainted with their customers. The other partner in the meantime remained in the store at Topeka. In this way they gradually built up a wide acquaintance and laid the foundation of the extensive trade which now for fully a quarter of a century has been enjoyed by this prominent mercantile house. Successful merchandising had its proper reward, and theirs is now one of the largest and most successful retail establishments in the west. Long since every debt of the partners was paid, and not only have they kept their commercial rating A1 but the good will which goes with their business is worth more than the capital invested in many similar concerns. They have always held to the maxim of truthful advertising and representation of goods, and furthermore have injected a tremendous energy into the workings of their business. It is quite well known around Topeka that each of the partners have frequently worked eighteen out of the twenty-four hours a day. Their firm gives employment to about sixty people, and they have branch stores at Kansas City, St. Joseph and Emporia. These partners are now among the largest tax payers in Topeka.

Mr. Auerbach is a life member of the Kansas State Historical Society and also belongs to the Topeka Commercial Club. In 1901 he married Miss Rosine Deutsch, a daughter of Capt. Albert B. Deutsch of Carthage, Missouri. Captain Deutsch served as a quartermaster in the Second Missouri Regiment during the Spanish-American war. For five years he lived in Topeka, and died in that city April 19, 1916. He had for thirty-nine years been a prominent banker and merchant at Carthage, Missouri. Captain Deutsch was an exceptionally lovable character, a gentleman in all the word implies, and was universally respected. His widow is still living in Topeka and both Mrs. Deutsch and her daughter Mrs. Auerbach are known for their wide but unostentatious charitable work in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Auerbach have one daughter, Ruth Aline.

ASAHEL STRAWN. The year 1860 saw the arrival of the Strawn family in Kansas and their settlement in Crawford County. They had come a long distance, traveling from Illinois in a covered wagon and one can well believe that the new home, although a primitive one, presented a pleasant sight to the weary travelers. Asahel Strawn and his wife, Bridget (Murphey) Strawn, with their five children, George W., William A., Betsey Ann, Mahala and Julia, made up the party.

Asahel Strawn was born in Canada, a son of Joab Strawn, who was a descendant of William Penn and a Quaker. He went to Canada, perhaps from Pennsylvania, and there became the father of eight sons, each one of these being given a Biblical name and seven grew to maturity. In all probability it would have pleased him had his son Asahel selected a Quakeress for his bride, but it is not known that he objected to the admirable selection the son made. It was otherwise, however with Laurence and Elizabeth (Harley) Murphey, who, being devout Catholics, could not consent that their daughter Elizabeth should marry outside the church. Therefore the young people had no other recourse than to run away and marry and this union proved one of domestic happiness. The father of Mrs. Strawn was from County Wexford, Ireland, and was a soldier in the British army and fought at the battle of Waterloo. After he had passed the age for military duty he was given a money pension with which he came to Canada. The graves of Laurence Murphey and wife may be seen in the cemetery of a little village near Freeport, Illinois.

George H. Strawn, the oldest living son of Asahel Strawn, was born near Rockford, Illinois, May 14, 1840, and was twenty years old when the family came to Kansas. He had attended the district schools during the winter sessions until old enough to assist on the farm and help his father who went into the stock business, doing a large amount of traveling about in this connection. In 1865 Mr. Strawn bought his present place in Topeka Township, Shawnee County, consisting of 160 acres, but did not move here until 1875. He obtained the title to this property by trading a team and wagon to James Crawford, who later on sold the outfit for $400. The only improvements were those that were required by law in order to retain the title. Mr. Strawn soon began to break his land and add improvements and now he has a valuable property, worth many, many times its original cost. He has found stock buying and the raising of stock profitable in this section.

In 1863 Mr. Strawn was united in marriage with Miss Adelia Bennett. Eight children have been born to them: William; Lydia, who is teaching school in Idaho; Ada, who is a teacher at Portland, Oregon; Mollie, formerly a teacher, now the wife of John Carter; Anna, who is the wife of V. K. Worcester, of St. Joseph, Missouri; May, who is the wife of Orson Stiles, of Omaha; Minnie, who is the wife of Clyde Hempstead, of Topeka; and Nellie, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Strawn are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a republican and while living in Illinois served as tax collector. The family was well known in Winnebago County, from which section of Illinois the parents of Mr. Strawn came to Kansas. They lived for ten years in Crawford and Bourbon Counties and experienced much hardship during the border warfare troubles.

Mr. and Mrs. Strawn are generous, friendly, hospitable people. Mrs. Strawn accompanied her husband to almost every state and territory west of the Mississippi river while he was active in the stock industry, and to her assistance and good judgment, he attributes much of his success. They have a wide acquaintance over the country and many friends.

DELMAR E. DEPUTY. Long a prominent citizen of Riley County and a successful business man of Manhattan, Delmar E. Deputy, in his capacity of private citizen and as a member of the firm of Deputy & Schellenbaum, publishers of the Manhattan Nationalist, has done much to advance the welfare of his city and county. He was born in Jennings County, Indiana, November 9, 1862, a son of Silvester F. and Jane (Fowler) Deputy, natives also of Jennings County, and descendants of old Virginia ancestors, and with his parents came to Kansas in 1878 and settled in Riley County, where the father became a prominent farmer and stockman and continued to make his home in the same community for more than thirty years, his death occurring at Riley, Kansas, in 1909, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a stanch republican and a Christian. A contemporary, in speaking of Mr. Deputy, said: "Silvester F. Deputy was a man of strong force of character and was respected by all who knew him. No man ever lived who had a stricter regard for probity; he was strictly honest."

Delmar E. Deputy was fifteen years of age when his father removed with the family to Kansas. He received his high school training in Manhattan and then took a course in a business college at Indianapolis, Indiana, in which school he was later employed as one of the staff of instructors. He had previously taught in the country schools of Riley, Kansas. After returning from Indianapolis he identified himself with the drug business. His experience in this connection was begun in association with Doctor Crans, at Leonardville, Kansas, and for fifteen years thereafter he continued to center his activities in the same field of endeavor, his last establishment being located at Manhattan. In 1892 he was induced to become the republican candidate for clerk of the District Court of Riley County, and was elected four consecutive times to this office, but continued his identity with the drug business, to which he again gave his entire attention after eight years of service as clerk of the District Court. In April, 1901, he was appointed by President McKinley to fill out an unexpired term as postmaster of Manhattan, and by subsequent appointments by Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, was retained in that office for thirteen years. The length of his service alone gives evidence of the high quality of his work, and during his long incumbency of the office he made a record for efficiency and service development second to none in the state.

On June 1, 1914, Mr. Deputy and Edwin Schellenbaum purchased the Manhattan Nationalist, a daily and weekly newspaper, which is the oldest newspaper of Riley County, having been established in 1866, and always published as the leading republican organ of the county. As a member of the firm of Deputy & Schellenbaum, he has devoted his full time to the publication of the Nationalist since its purchase in 1914. Mr. Deputy has always given unstinted support to the men and measures of the republican political party, to all civic and welfare

betterment and is considered at all times true to principle and to friends, and bears high esteem for his public spirit and fairness to his fellowman. He was instrumental in the securing for Manhattan the splendid postoffice building, and was among the very first to advocate the good roads movement in Kansas. Fraternally, Mr. Deputy is a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 1185, of Manhattan, is a member of the Toltecs at Topeka, and has been a Mason for thirty-two years. His wife, Mrs. Cora M. Deputy, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of William C. and Armina D. (Longwell) Crissman, is an accomplished lady, and has been prominent socially and otherwise for several years. She has served as president of the Women's Relief Corps at Manhattan, Kansas, also as president of the State Department of the Women's Relief Corps of Kansas. She was instrumental in the purchase of the John Brown Battle Field by the Women's Relief Corps of Kansas and was chairman of the committee at the dedication of this old battle ground as a state memorial park. She is an active worker of the Congregational Church, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Order of the Eastern Star and the Toltecs, and most of all bears recognized reputation for looking after the sick and needy. Their children, Jay T. and B. Florene, are both married, the former living in California and the latter in Texas.

Samuel D. Lecompte, first chief justice of the Territory of Kansas and afterward prominent on the bench of Leavenworth County, and a representative in both houses of the Legislature, was born in Dorchester County, Maryland, December 13, 1814. After graduating from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, he studied law in Maryland and, upon being admitted to the bar, began practice in Carroll County, that state. He had served one term in the Maryland Legislature and become quite prominent politically, when he moved to Baltimore in 1854.

In October, 1854, President Pierce appointed Mr. Lecompte chief justice of the Territory of Kansas, which position he held until March 9, 1859. Upon retiring from the bench he located in Leavenworth and opened a law office. At the close of the Civil war he renounced his democratic beliefs and became a republican. Judge Lecompte served four years as probate judge of Leavenworth County; represented the county in the State Legislatures of 1867-68, and on April 15, 1874, was elected chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee of the First District. In 1887 he went to Kansas City to live with his son and died there on April 24, 1888.

Sidney Clarke, one of the early members of Congress from Kansas, was born at Southbridge, Massachusetts, October 16, 1831, and in his early manhood published and edited a weekly newspaper which he had founded in his native town. He became an active free-soil advocate, supported Freemont in 1856, and three years later, upon the advice of his physician, went west and located at Lawrence. He became an ardent supporter of the radical wing of the free-state party, and in 1862 was elected to the State Legislature. The following year President Lincoln appointed him adjutant general of volunteers, and he was assigned to duty as acting assistant provost marshal general for the District of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Dakota, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. The same year he was made chairman of the Republican State Committee, a position previously held by the ablest of the old free-state leaders. In 1864 he was elected to Congress and re-elected for two succeeding terms, serving as chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs and a member of the Pacific Railroad Commission. He participated in all the leading conflicts which made the history of Congress memorable during the six years he was a member of that body. The defeat of the Osage Indian treaty and the passage of the Clarke bill saved to Kansas much of her public school lands. During his three terms in Congress Mr. Clarke was the only representative from Kansas and he referred proudly to himself as "the sole representative of my imperial state." He was in Congress at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, of whom he was a close friend, and was placed on the committee that accompanied the body to its last resting-place. He was defeated for election to Congress in 1870, but was elected to the State Legislature in 1878 and made speaker of the House. In 1898 he removed to Oklahoma, and few men had a more powerful hand in shaping the destinies of the new state. Thereafter his record is identified with that section of the country, his death occurring at Oklahoma City, June 19, 1909.

Fry W. Giles, one of the founders of Topeka and its pioneer banker, was born at Littleton, New Hampshire, in 1819. In the fall of 1854 he left New England for Kansas, and on December 4th of that year arrived at the place where Topeka now stands. He was secretary of the association that laid out the city, and it is said named the new town. In March, 1855, he was appointed its first postmaster. During the early settlement of the county he kept a private record of real estate transfers, which was later made the legal records of Shawnee County by act of the Legislature. In 1857 he was elected county recorder and clerk, and in 1864 he opened the first bank at Topeka. Two years later he took a partner and the business was conducted for some time under the firm name of F. W. Giles & Co. When the Topeka National Bank was founded he became the first president of that institution. Mr. Giles was the author of a work entitled "Thirty Years in Topeka," which was published in 1886. In this work he relates many interesting incidents that occurred during that period—incidents that otherwise might have been forgotten. He died on June 9, 1898.

Lewis Hanback was born at Winchester, Scott County, Illinois, in 1839, and it was in that state that he rose from a private in the Tenth Illinois Infantry to brigade inspector on the staff of Col. G. W. Roberts, and was identified with the Fourth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. At the close of the war he entered the law school at Albany, New York, but soon returned to Illinois, and immediately after his marriage in 1865 came to Topeka, Kansas. In 1868 Mr. Hanback was elected probate judge of Shawnee County and held that position for four years. He was assistant clerk of the State House of Representatives in 1876, and assistant secretary of the Senate in 1877. In March, 1877, he was appointed assistant United States attorney for the district of Kansas and held the position for two years, when he was appointed receiver of public moneys at Salina, Kansas. This position he held until he was elected to Congress as representative at large as a republican in 1882. He was re-elected in 1884. Mr.



Sarah Elizabeth Guernsey

Hanback died at Armourdale, Kansas, September 9, 1897.

THOMAS S. HUFFAKER, a pioneer Indian missionary among the Shawnees, a founder of Council Grove and an old-time republican leader, was born in Clay County, Missouri, March 30, 1825, a son of Rev. George Huffaker, who had come from Kentucky five years before. In 1849 he came to Kansas in connection with the manual training school for the Shawnee Indians at the mission in what is now Jefferson County. The following year he went to Council Grove, where he took charge of the Indian mission school which had been established on the Kaw reservation there by the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He remained at the head of this school until it was abandoned in 1854. On May 6, 1852, Mr. Huffaker married Miss Eliza A. Baker, who was born in Illinois in 1836. About the time the Indian mission school was abandoned, Mr. and Mrs. Huffaker organized a school for white children, which was probably the first institution of the kind in Kansas. Mr. Huffaker was one of the incorporators of the Council Grove Town Company; was the first postmaster at that point; was elected to the State Legislature in 1874 and 1879; was a regent of the State Normal School from 1864 to 1871; was frequently a delegate to republican conventions, and as late as May, 1906, was a member of the state convention of that party. Mr. Huffaker died on July 10, 1910.

MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY. Her character, her intellectual attainments, her practical philanthropy and her prominent association with large movements make Mrs. George T. Guernsey of Independence one of the great women of Kansas. She has lived in Independence since 1879, and was first known in that city as a teacher in the high school. Her husband is one of the most successful and prominent bankers of Kansas, and the possession of ample means has enabled her to satisfy her cultivated tastes in the way of books, travel, art and literature, and her energy has impelled her to a position of leadership in the larger woman's movements.

In 1915 Mrs. Guernsey was candidate for the high office of president general of the national society Daughters of the American Revolution. That candidacy places her in a favorable position for election to that distinguished honor in 1917. Her name has thus become prominently known outside of her home state, and much has been written and said concerning this brilliant Kansas woman.

The state recording secretary, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Kansas, thus writes: "Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey of Independence has been chosen by many of the most thoughtful and earnest women of the Society as their candidate for the high office of President General, and in her they feel that the organization will have a leader of high efficiency.

"Mrs. Guernsey as state regent of Kansas, has been a member of the National Board of management for nine years and has been a faithful attendant at its meetings. Well versed in the work of the National Society, her knowledge will be of great value should she be elected to the office of President General, as she is well aware of the needs of the organization; and her practical, finely trained mind and splendid business ability will enable her to guide the financial affairs capably and to the best advantage. She is a good presiding officer, being fair minded and able to avoid personal preference. She will present a subject carefully and consider a question from all sides before giving decision, which is one of the most vital necessities in the duties of a president general. Her experience as chief officer of her state has been wide, and she passed successfully every test for capability during her nine years of service. She is emphatically a woman of deeds rather than words, and she has the happy faculty of keeping right at the matter in hand until it is settled. She is thorough in all her methods and will serve the cause into which she enters with absolute faith and honest endeavor. Personal feeling does not enter into the subject at all when it concerns the interests of any work she undertakes, for she is sufficiently broad minded to seek for the best and to listen to the opinions of all others who share the common interest.

"Mrs. Guernsey is a firm believer in upholding the constitution of the National Society—that Constitution, the work of far seeing minds, which formed the laws of the organization with a view to sustaining its power. . . . In regarding the Constitution as the will of the Congress and strictly adhering to its dictates, Mrs. Guernsey with the majority of the members, feels that all questions may be decided definitely and satisfactorily."

As the matter of the present article will have a reading by many people not connected with the Daughters of the American Revolution, it will be appropriate to refer somewhat in detail to Mrs. Guernsey's ancestry. Her maiden name was Sarah Elizabeth Mitchell. She is a daughter of Daniel P. Mitchell and Ann Eliza Baker, his wife, reference to whom is made on other pages of this publication. Daniel P. Mitchell was the son of George Mitchell and Mary McCann, his wife.

George Mitchell was the son of Rev. John Mitchell and his first wife, Catherine Margaret Teter. John Mitchell was born at Dawston, Lancashire, England, May 1, 1763, and came to America in 1774. He lived in Hampshire, Rockingham, and Harrison (later Lewis) counties, Virginia. He died April 29, 1840, and his tombstone is still standing in the old Harmony churchyard near Jane Lew, Lewis County, West Virginia, where he had "preached the Gospel forty years." This John Mitchell, Mrs. Guernsey's great-grandfather, according to the records in the War Department and Pension Office, served as a private in the Virginia militia and also in Capt. James Pendleton's company, First Continental Artillery. He was in battle at Petersburg and was present at the siege and surrender of Yorktown.

On her father's side Mrs. Guernsey is also descended from the Rev. Anthony Jacob Henkel, who came to this country in 1717 as one of the founders of the Lutheran Church in America. He settled in Pennsylvania and became pastor of the church at Faulkner's Swamp, the oldest existing Lutheran Church in the United States. Mrs. Guernsey's ancestors on her mother's side were pioneers in the early settlement of Maryland and Western Pennsylvania, and in addition to the Rev. John Mitchell, the following are among Mrs. Guernsey's Revolutionary ancestors: George Teter from Virginia, Patrick McCann from Maryland, Anthony Altman, Christopher and John Harrold from Pennsylvania. As elsewhere told, Mrs. Guesnsey's father, Rev. Daniel P. Mitchell, went out to Kansas to organize Methodism throughout that part of the country, and was well known and beloved for his broadmindedness and keen sense of justice as well as for his

knowledge and deep sympathy in his chosen profession.

Mrs. Guernsey was born in Salem, Ohio, and came with her parents to Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1863. She is a graduate of the Kansas State Normal School of Emporia, and after graduating taught school four years, coming to Independence in 1879 as principal of the high school. She was married in 1881.

Concerning some of her varied activities the writer already quoted goes on to say: "With her marriage to George T. Guernsey, then an ambitious young bank clerk and now one of the leading bankers and influential citizens of the state, Mrs. Guernsey entered into a partnership which resulted in the splendid business training she possesses. Side by side she and her husband built both home and fortune on a solid basis of loyalty, mutual understanding and good fellowship. Inheriting, doubtless, from her pioneer ancestors, her strong sense of right and wrong, her independence of thought and power of concentration, she has entered into those interests of her town and state and is identified with every movement for civic betterment. Wherever she has taken the leadership she has won and retained a devoted following. She could not be petty or small for her mind has been centered on the main object in view, and self has never entered into her plans. Before the days of the Federation of Women's Clubs, she was an active member of the Social Science Club of Kansas, and was president of the Ladies' Library Society of Independence. The library founded through the efforts of this society is now a Carnegie institution, but Mrs. Guernsey still selects the books for this flourishing institution, which is larger than that in many cities of equal population. She was at one time president of the school board. She is a member of the United States Daughters of 1812, a member of the National Council of Women's Section of the Navy League, National Society of the Patriotic Women of America, vice president of the National Star Spangled Banner Association, Eastern Star and many other societies which tend toward the higher education of women. She has traveled extensively both in this country and abroad and has read deeply. Her taste in music is cultivated to a marked degree and she is exceedingly well informed in the history of her own country and in current events. Her summers, except for several spent abroad, she has passed at Chautauqua, New York, where she has a cottage always filled with family and friends. She is president of the class of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle of 1891, and the present prosperous condition of the Daughters of the American Revolution Circle of Chautauqua is largely due to Mrs. Guernsey's influence while president.

As it is with all great natures, so it is with Mrs. Guernsey. She is truly charitable and her philanthropy is far reaching. Deeply sympathetic and tender hearted though she is, generous to a fault, if such can be a fault, her gifts take that wise and yet most difficult philanthropy which consists in helping people to help themselves. She also follows the policy of keeping her left hand in ignorance of the doing of her right hand in work of this kind.

Her beautiful home Ridgewood at Independence was planned and the work superintended entirely by herself. It is one of the handsomest houses in Kansas. She drew the plans, selected the materials and saw that they were obtained and fitted into the appropriate place. The interior carries out many of the ideals of Mrs. Guernsey, and she has a wonderful selection of beautiful things gathered many of them while she was abroad. It is a home in every sense of the word and a very united family enjoys its beauty and comforts.

Mr. George T. Guernsey was born in Dubuque, Iowa, in August, 1859, and is descended from sturdy New England stock. His father, Jesse Guernsey, was a minister of the Congregational Church and a native of Connecticut, while Mr. Guernsey's mother belonged to the celebrated Eaton family of Massachusetts, her grandfather and great-grandfather Eaton having both fought in the Revolutionary war. Jesse Guernsey was sent out to Iowa in the early days in the interest of his church, and carried on much the same work in Iowa as Rev. Daniel P. Mitchell did in Kansas in the interests of Methodism. Both these men occupied very high places in their respective denominations. Jesse Guernsey had charge of the whole state of Iowa for his church and was one of those who planned and assisted in bringing about the founding of Grinnell College.

Coming to Independence in 1876, George T. Guernsey found a clerkship in the bank of W. E. Otis, a cousin. By strict application to his chosen profession he rose steadily, and for a number of years has been president of the Commercial National Bank of Independence, one of the largest and strongest banks in South Kansas. He also has extensive oil and gas interests, owns farm lands in Montgomery County, but banking is first and last his profession and the business which has received the best of his energies. He is an active republican, a member of the Independence Commercial Club and has worked consistently during the forty years of his residence there for the making of a greater and better Independence.

Mr. and Mrs. Guernsey's only living son is George T., Jr., who graduated from Colorado College, from the State University of Kansas, and from the law department of Yale University, where he received the degree LL. B. Instead of the law he has followed the example of his father and become a banker and is now vice president of the Commercial National Bank of Independence. The junior Mr. Guernsey married Miss Joyce H. Taylor, daughter of Rev. Arthur Taylor, a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church at York, Pennsylvania. Both George T., Jr., and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. Their children are: Bonnie Bell, born in July, 1908; Jessie Elizabeth, born in December, 1909, and George Thacher III, born in July, 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Guernsey had another son, Harold Mitchell, who was born in 1886 and died in 1901. Their only daughter, Jessie, graduated at Miss Somers' Mount Vernon Seminary of Washington, District of Columbia, and is now the wife of Mulford Martin, Jr., of Independence. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have one daughter, Sarah Elizabeth.

HON. MARTIN MOHLER. Kansas has always been a progressive state. Its history proves that. But progressiveness is a spiritual attitude and by its very nature its material environment is constantly changing. Thus it was as possible for progressiveness to exist and flourish twenty-five or thirty years ago when Kansas was beset by mortgages, whirlwinds and sod houses, as in the present era of comfortable substance and prosperity. Hence it is possible to refer to the late Martin Mohler's distinction as one of the most progressive secretaries of the State Board of Agriculture Kansas ever had without disparaging in any sense the accomplishment of his honored son, Jacob C. Mohler, who is the present secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

Martin Mohler came to Kansas in the early days in 1871, and for three terms, six years, was secretary of the board of agriculture, from January, 1888, to January, 1894. In the fourteenth biennial report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is found an appropriate tribute to his life and its activities, written by a man who had known him practically ever since he came to Kansas, and from that article is adopted the following sketch for publication in the Standard History of Kansas.

Martin Mohler was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1830, and died at Topeka, Kansas, March 20, 1903.

During his boyhood he availed himself of every opportunity of securing an education, finally graduating from the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, being one of the three members of the second graduating class of that institution. He then returned to Pennsylvania and engaged in teaching, it being his ambition to devote his life to educational work, but for sufficient reasons he relinquished his cherished purpose.

For a man of his energy, the slow movement of affairs in an old established community like Pennsylvania made him restless; so he followed the course of empire westward, locating in Osborne County, Kansas, in 1871, securing a half section of land which he improved, surrounding it with hedges, and planting trees and flowers, so that the passersby in those early days were attracted to it as a traveler in a desert is attracted to an oasis.

Looking into the future, he was impressed with the responsibility resting upon the first settlers, advocating the importance of laying broad, deep and secure the foundations of all institutions in the county, so that those coming after could more firmly build the superstructure.

The hardships of those early days were severe, causing many to surrender and return to the place whence they came, but with a sublime faith he did not murmur nor complain, continuing the work with energy, hope and good cheer.

He held several positions of trust in Osborne County, where he resided until elected secretary of the State Board of Agriculture in 1888, when he moved to Topeka, where he resided till death.

During his regime as secretary he realized that methods in Kansas farming required many changes, so that he untiringly applied himself to the study of soils, seeds and seasons, suggesting many improved methods that have helped to make Kansas one of the best agricultural states in the Union. The sixth biennial report, issued under his direction, was awarded a medal and diploma at the Paris Exposition in 1889, as the best of its kind in the world. A man entitled to this recognition has not lived in vain.

Mr. Mohler was a man of culture and refinement, strong character and sterling integrity. He settled all questions of public and private affairs by the one test, Is it right? and never on the ground of the best policy. He was a firm believer in the golden rule and practiced it in his dealings with men. He was a Mason, and belonged to other fraternal societies. As a member of the Presbyterian Church he endeavored to fashion his life in harmony with the teachings of the Nazarene, with an earnest desire to develop in his own life the best qualities of mind and heart and work for the elevation of mankind.

Like all thinkers, he had times of depression; however, such times were as a passing cloud; he never remained low in the valley covered by the damps and mildews of misanthropy; and while his nature was somewhat ecstatic, he seldom sought the glittering peaks on the mountain top, preferring to live midway on the mountain side, where the genial rays of the sun might rest upon his habitation and where the influence of the extreme would not disturb the serenity of his life. He was eminently social, enjoying the companionship of friends, whom he entertained with his accumulated knowledge and cheered with his optimism.

At his death he was survived by his widow, two daughters and two sons: Margaret L., Mrs. W. A. Neiswanger; Laura A., Mrs. Rev. H. C. Buell; Jacob C. Mohler and Frank M. Mohler.

JACOB C. MOHLER. Just twenty years after his honored father, the late Martin Mohler, retired from the same office, Jacob C. Mohler was inducted into the office of secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. However, for more than twenty years he had been connected with the state board, and was assistant secretary for many years before he took the chief responsibilities of that office.

As a young man he had a practical training that eminently fitted him for his present duties. Old methods and ideals are especially hard to brush aside for newer and more practical ones, and Mr. Mohler is one of the newer and more progressive type of modern Kansas developers.

He was born on his father's farm in Osborne County, Kansas, April 7, 1875, was reared there and in Shawnee County, and came to know all about the details of Kansas farming by practical experience. He attended the district schools, and after his father moved to Topeka in 1888 he attended the academy of Washburn College. In 1892 he became a clerk in the State Board of Agriculture, in 1901 was promoted to assistant secretary, and in 1914 was made secretary.

Mr. Mohler has frequently called attention to the fact that while the wealth of Kansas rests upon agriculture, the state has never given more than a meager material assistance to the agricultural interests. In his office as secretary Mr. Mohler has already introduced some important innovations. Each particular branch of husbandry has its separate place, and records are kept showing its career and development. Already the department has made a name of which it can be proud. It is conducted along practical lines, and Mr. Mohler measures its value in proportion as it is most closely in touch with the actual farmers of the state. Starting with an ideal to make the State Agricultural Department represent to Kansas what the United States Department of Agriculture means to the farmers of the entire nation, it has already become possible to advance the service of the state board beyond that ideal. Original research is one of the features that have placed the Kansas Department of Agriculture at the front among the various states of the Union.

As a feature of this work only recently the various assessors have been instructed, in addition to their routine work, to make reports from their townships on such subjects as cowpeas, sudan grass, sweet clover, feterita, cream separators, silos, tractors and registered live stock. The members composing the present and more recent boards have accomplished wonders in developing the agricultural interest of the state.

Much of his usefulness is due to the fact that Mr.

Mohler has a permanent enthusiasm for his work. There is hardly any phase of Kansas agriculture with which he is not acquainted at first hand, and he has succeeded in a large degree in concentrating his ideas and ideals into practical service to the state. In other ways he is a normal, up-to-date Kansan, occupying the position of the average man and being identified with the various interests with which he is surrounded.

Mr. Mohler is a member of the Jayhawker, Country, Press and Topeka Commercial clubs, the Kansas Historical Society, is a member of the Episcopal Church and belongs to the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry. He is also treasurer of the State Temperance Union, secretary of the Kansas Flood and Water Congress, organized in 1915, and chairman of the Kansas Entomological Commission.

By his marriage to Miss Ruth McClintock, a daughter of J. C. McClintock, A. M., M. D., LL. D., which was celebrated October 30, 1901, he has two sons, John McClintock and James Calhoun, and one daughter, Marcia.

CHARLES J. PRICE. Topeka has in Charles J. Price as a resident one of the most capable mining engineers of the country. His has been an experience very much out of the ordinary. Nearly forty years ago he was a mine worker in the Black Hill region. He has a practical working knowledge of the mineral sections of the northwest country. He spent a number of years as a mining engineer in South Africa, and probably no American citizen has a closer knowledge of the people, the industrial conditions, of South Africa than Mr. Price. While there he served with the rank of captain in the British army during the Boer war.

Born in County Kent, England, January 20, 1857, he was brought by his parents in 1858 to the United States. John and Ruth (Relf) Price located in Sullivan County, New York, where his father was engaged in railroad construction work. In 1869, having a relative in Kansas and thinking that better opportunities were to be found in the West, John Price moved to Atchison and while there assisted in building the Missouri Pacific and Atchison and Nebraska (now a part of the Burlington system) Railroad. All his later years were spent in Kansas, and he died in Topeka in 1912. His widow still survives him and lives with her daughter, Mrs. Charles McClintock, in Topeka. All of their nine children but one are still living.

Charles J. Price became a resident of Kansas when he was about twelve years of age. He lived at home until eighteen and acquired his education in New York State and in Atchison, Kansas.

He was gifted with a mechanical self sufficiency and a desire to do something in a constructive way out in the frontier corners of the world. It was these traits that led him in June, 1875, to leave home and go west to Laramie, Wyoming. In December of that year, in company with five other men, he went to the Black Hills. For a time he was engaged in placer mining and later was employed in the famous Father De Smet mine. Later when a California syndicate was engaged in negotiations for the purchase of that mine he assisted the experts in taking samples. That was his first experience in mining engineering. He had the practical ability and experience, but keenly realized the lack of a technical foundation which would enable him to make any important advances in this profession.

With Mr. Price, to realize a deficiency, has always been the shortest method of making it up. He at once secured books and undertook a systematic study of mining engineering and mineralogy. In the meantime he continued hard labor in the mines, and was promoted, successively to shift boss, foreman, and finally superintendent. Altogether Mr. Price remained in the Black Hills until April, 1896, a period of over twenty years.

About that time flattering offers came to him to go to South Africa and continue in that great mineral district as an engineer. Selling his interests in the United States, he went to Johannesburg, in the Transvaal, and that was the scene of his operations for twelve years. Six months after his arrival his stipulated salary was increased, and in time he became one of the chief executives in some of the greatest mines of South Africa. He achieved distinction in his profession and at one time was general manager of eight mines. These mines were the French Rand, Crown Reef, Robinson, Robinson Central Deep, Ferreira, Village Main Reef, Village Deep and the New Modderfontein. In 1904 he organized these mines as the Central Administration. A special distinction came to him in 1907 when he was appointed by the government as one of the five men selected to compose the mining regulations commission.

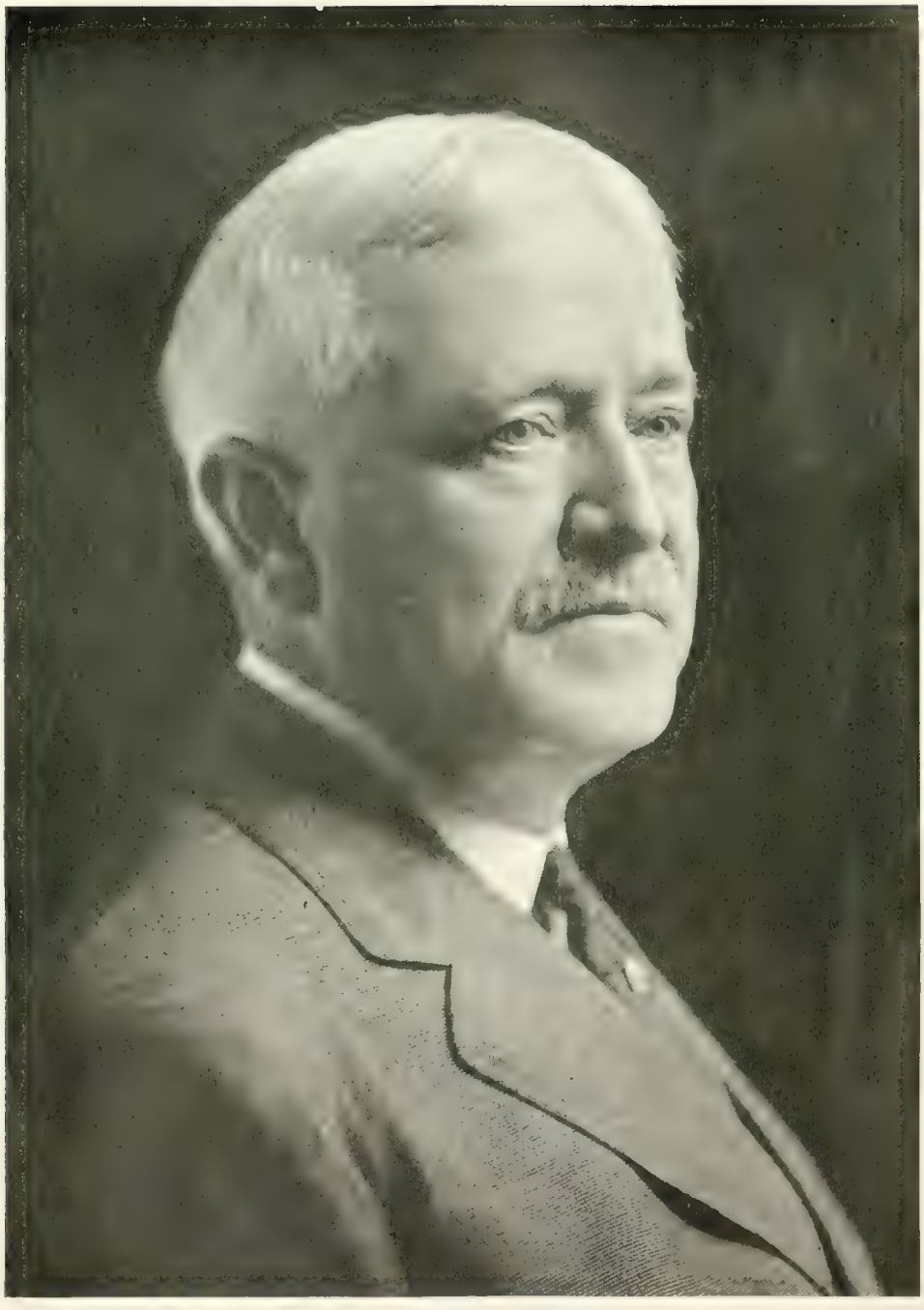
At the outbreak of the Boer war Mr. Price helped raise a regiment of 1,038 men, all mechanics, drawn from the district of the Rand. This regiment was attached to the royal engineers. There were eight American officers in the regiment. Upon its organization Mr. Price was elected first lieutenant. After his captain was killed on the Vaal River, Lieutenant Price was promoted to captain.

Returning to America in the fall of 1908, Mr. Price has since lived in Topeka. His time is now devoted largely to consultation work as an expert mining engineer, and he has drawn up many reports on mining properties. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

In the Black Hills in 1881 he married Miss Ella Cindel. Mr. and Mrs. Price are the parents of four children: Ruth Mary; Charles James Jr., who married Eulalie Tucker; Harriet Amelia; and Harlow Russell.

ERASTUS H. CROSBY. The Crosby Brothers Co. store of Topeka is not only an institution of that city but of the state at large. It is one of the metropolitan department stores of the Middle West. For thirty-six years or more the firm has been in existence at Topeka, and in that time, more than a generation, the reputation of the firm has become extended, as a result of honorable merchandising, to practically every county of the Sunflower commonwealth.

It was in 1880 that Erastus H. Crosby and his brother William T. Crosby, comprising the firm of Crosby Brothers, located in Topeka and bought out the old house of Bartholomew & Company. With this nucleus they engaged in the general mercantile business, the stock aggregating then about $13,000 in value. In 1893 the brothers bought the stock of the Stevenson & Peckam store and on the location of that store built their present large structure, which for more than twenty years has been a landmark on Kansas Avenue. They carry a stock



E. H. Crosby.



valued at many hundred thousands of dollars, and it is displayed over three entire floors and basement, the total floor space aggregating about three and a half acres. Approximately two hundred and fifty people find employment in this vast business. The upbuilding of such an enterprise would be a creditable performance in any city of America, and behind the record of the firm is solid integrity, wide experience and business ability of the two Crosby brothers.

Erastus H. Crosby was born in DeSoto Parish in Louisiana, one of a family of seven children whose parents were William and Frances (Hollinsworth) Crosby. His father was a native of Vermont. During his boyhood Mr. Crosby lived in the home of an uncle in Hartford, Conn., and attended the high school of that city. After leaving there he located at St. Louis, Missouri, where he spent eight years in the employ of a wholesale house. Then in 1880 he and his brother came to Topeka, and are now regarded as among the old timers in the business district of the city.

Mr. Crosby is vice president of the Central National Bank of Topeka, is a member of the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and belongs to the prominent clubs of Topeka. He is also affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His family are members of the Episcopal Church. The Crosby home is at 903 Harrison Street. Mr. Crosby married Miss Helen Dieckrieds, a daughter of Charles B. Dieckrieds of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Crosby have two children: Charles B. and Ellen Louise.

Llewellyn Kiene has served four years in the office of sheriff of Shawnee County, and his administration has been all that his friends predicted and has been such as to give him rank among the ablest sheriffs this important county in the state has ever had.

Sheriff Kiene is a Kansan by many years of residence and is thoroughly in the spirit of the Sunflower commonwealth. He was born March 2, 1868, in Putnam County, Illinois, one of the twelve children of Francis A. and Rose (Doriot) Kiene. When he was fifteen years of age his parents came to Kansas, and he has been a resident of the state since 1882. His education in the meantime had been supplied by the public schools of his native county and the state normal school at Emporia.

Mr. Kiene is perhaps most widely known as a newspaper man, and was active in that profession for about twenty years before he became sheriff. His first work was as a reporter on the Topeka Daily Capital, beginning in 1891, and he afterwards served as city editor of the paper and later became managing editor of the Topeka State Journal. Mr. Kiene was managing editor with the Journal for about twenty years. He gave up that office in order to make a stirring canvass of the county as republican nominee for the office of sheriff, and was elected by a substantial majority in 1912 and re-elected in 1914 by over 8,000 majority.

He is a member of the Masonic Order and served on the Topeka School Board. On December 16, 1901, at Murfreesboro, Tennesee, he married Miss Martha Jaqueith. Mr. and Mrs. Kiene have five children.

Gen. Charles I. Martin. Kansas, in the course of its history, has produced soldiers as well as farmers, statesmen, orators and business men. As is well known, some of these soldiers have covered themselves with glory.

It is the distinction of Gen. Charles I. Martin, present adjutant-general of the state, that he has succeeded in bringing the state militia, usually known as the National Guard, nearer to a basis of war perfection and preparedness than is true perhaps of the militia of any other state in the Union. In face, General Martin's name possesses a nation wide significance.

It was while teaching country school, in 1890, that he first enrolled himself as a private in the Kansas National Guard. Since then his interest in military affairs and particularly in the state organization has never relaxed for a minute. By close attention to his duties he was promoted through the grades until at the breaking out of the war with Spain he was captain of Company F of the First Kansas Regiment. With the mobilization of the troops on a war footing, his company became part of the famous Twentieth Kansas United States Volunteers. He shared prominently in the glorious record made by that regiment, accompanied it to San Francisco, thence to the Philippines, and he and his command participated in twenty-seven distinct engagements with the insurrectionists on those islands. General Martin was in the Philippines for about a year, and in July, 1899, was promoted to major of the regiment. He soon afterwards returned to San Francisco and was granted an honorable discharge.

During the next ten years, though busied with various private affairs and with public service in various capacities, he never lost interest in the Kansas Militia. In 1909 by appointment from Governor Stubbs he became adjutant-general of the state, a position he has filled ever since by reappointment. From 1909 to 1914 he was secretary of the National Guard Association of the United States, and is now vice president of that organization and a member of its executive committee. He is also president of the Adjutant Generals Association of the United States. It can be affirmed without a doubt that Kansas would perform a splendid share in any war in which the United States should be engaged, and should such a calamity come upon the country in the near future, much of the credit for Kansas' preparedness would be due to the present adjutant-general of the state.

Singularly enough a military career was far from General Martin's boyhood ideals, and only environment and circumstances brought him into touch with the military organization. He was born in Ogle County, Illinois, January 25, 1871, next to the youngest of six children whose parents were William H. and Mary (Nettleton) Martin, both of whom were native Canadians. When General Martin was about three months of age his parents moved to Kansas, and settled on a farm in the western part of Allen County, but later moving to Fort Scott, where William H. Martin died in 1907 and his wife in 1913.

It was on a farm that General Martin received his early training. He attended the district schools, and having an ambition to teach he qualified for the profession at the Kansas Normal College. One of his fellow students was Miss Lou Ida Ward, and she became his wife in 1894. General Martin taught school in various localities for about eight terms, and it was while thus engaged that he first became identified with the state militia. After his return

from the Philippines he had a brief experience as a traveling salesman, and he also filled out an unexpired terms as a teacher in the schools of Fort Scott.

In 1900 he was elected district clerk of Bourbon County, an office he filled four years. Then in 1904 he was elected state senator, serving during the sessions of 1905-07-08. While in the Senate General Martin voted for the two cent railroad rate and to abolish the railroad pass evil. As a legislator he proved an indefatigable worker and exercised an intelligent influence in shaping the various legislative enactments of his term. His associates say that he rarely spoke except on vital matters, but when he did speak his words carried appropriate weight. It was during his term as senator that he took up the study of law in the legal department of the State University. Mrs. Martin was again his schoolmate and they pursued the study of law simultaneously. Both graduated with degrees LL. B. in 1907 and Mrs. Martin has the distinction of being the second woman in Kansas to have been granted a certificate to practice in the courts of the state. Both of them practiced law at Fort Scott until 1909, when General Martin moved to Topeka to discharge his duties as adjutant-general.

They have one daughter, Lillian Mae, who is a student in the State University at Lawrence and is a member of the Sigma Kappa Sorority. General Martin is a member of the Phi Delta Phi college fraternity and also belongs to several benevolent organizations.

Gen. James H. Lane was probably the most romantic figure in Kansas during the entire period of his tornado-like career as a politician and a soldier. Whether on the battlefield or as a member of the dignified Senate of the United States, he was vigorous, open and somewhat dramatic, and a national subject for hero worship. He was born June 22, 1814, at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, his father having represented that state both as speaker of its House of Representatives and in the halls of Congress. When the Mexican war broke out, James H. Lane was engaged in business in his native town, but abandoned it to organize a military company, of which he was elected captain. Later he was commissioned colonel of the Third Indiana Regiment. At the close of the war he began to take an active interest in politics, and in 1848 was elected lieutenant governor. Before the close of the term he was elected (in 1852) to represent the Fourth Indiana District in Congress, and the same year was a presidential elector at large on the democratic ticket. While in Congress he voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In April, 1855, he came to Kansas and located on a claim near Lawrence. He came to the territory a strong democrat, but, like many others, he became a free soil man when he saw that his party had taken an uncompromising attitude on slavery as it affected Kansas. In June, 1855, Lane assisted in organizing the "National Democracy," one of the cardinal principles of which was that the citizens of other states should "let Kansas alone." He was a member of the first free state convention at Lawrence on August 14-15, 1855, and was chosen president of the Free State Territorial Committee. After the Topeka convention was held and the constitution was ratified by the free state men, Lane was elected United States Senator under the new government, but of course, was not admitted to a seat in the Senate. In the years that followed he was recognized as the leader of the radical, "fighting," free state advocates. When Kansas was admitted, in 1861, Lane was again chosen to the United States Senate, and this time was successful in obtaining his seat. At the commencement of the Civil war he was instrumental in raising a company known as the "Frontier Guard," which was the first military organization to reach Washington. He also organized a brigade and commanded it for some time before receiving a commission as brigadier general. While in command of this brigade he recruited the Third and Fourth Kansas regiments. When he was commissioned brigadier general Governor Robinson appointed Frederick P. Stanton to the Senate, but Lane declined the commission in order to retain his seat.

In 1862 General Lane received a commission as a recruiting officer and aided materially in organizing the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Kansas regiments. In 1865 he was re-elected to the United States Senate for a full term of six years. While serving this term he indorsed President Johnson's opposition to the Freedman's Bureau and the Civil Rights Bill, which rendered him unpopular in certain circles, and it was hinted that he was involved in serious Indian frauds. These accusations preyed upon his mind until it is thought he became deranged. A well-authenticated account of his suicide is thus given: "On Sunday, July 1, 1866, he rode out in a carriage with his brother-in-law, Captain McCall, from the government reservation at Fort Leavenworth. When McCall got out of the carriage to open the gate, Lane also sprang from the vehicle, called out 'Good-bye, Mac!' placed the muzzle of a pistol in his mouth and sent a bullet through his brain. He lingered until the 11th, when he died. He was buried at Lawrence. His wife, a granddaughter of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who passed away in 1883, was laid beside him. Their son, also James H. Lane, became an officer in the United States army."

Col. Thomas Moonlight, who served in the West against the Mormons as a soldier of the regular army, was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service in 1858. During the succeeding year he occupied the position of chief clerk in the commissary department, and in 1860 he bought a farm in Leavenworth County, Kansas, and settled down to agricultural pursuits. When the Civil war broke out, he raised a light battery and was commissioned captain of artillery. Promotions followed and at the close of the war he was colonel of the Eleventh Kansas cavalry, with the brevet rank of brigadier general. In 1864 he was a presidential elector on the republican ticket; was soon afterward appointed collector of internal revenue, and in 1868 was elected secretary of state. At the close of his term he declined a second nomination and later, on account of his views on prohibition, went over to the democratic party. He was an elector-at-large on that ticket in 1884, and in 1893 he was appointed minister to Bolivia by President Cleveland, which position he held for four years. Colonel Moonlight died on February 7, 1899.

Thomas Ryan, of Topeka, lawyer, soldier, congressman and diplomat, was born at Oxford, New York, November 25, 1837. But while he was an infant his parents moved to Bradford County, Pennsylvania, where he was reared upon a farm and attended the country school. He had been admitted to the bar

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A. A. Robinson

when the Civil war broke out, but enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, was chosen captain of his company, and served until 1864. He was seriously wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness. In 1865, accompanied by his wife and son, he came to Kansas and located in Topeka, where he formed a law partnership with Judge J. P. Greer. Mr. Ryan served as county attorney for four successive terms, commencing with 1866. This was followed by his appointment to the position of United States attorney in 1873, which position he occupied until 1877, when he entered Congress, having been elected on the republican ticket from the Third District the year before. He was re-elected five times, serving until 1889. His service in Congress was of great benefit to Kansas and the West, and he introduced the first bill throwing Oklahoma open to settlement. In 1889 he resigned his seat in the House to accept the appointment of minister to Mexico, tendered him by President Harrison, and while serving in that position strengthened the cordial relations between the countries. President McKinley appointed him assistant secretary of the interior in 1897, a position for which he was well qualified by training and experience.

ALBERT A. ROBINSON. There are any number of sufficient reasons why a sketch of Albert A. Robinson should have an important place in the history of Kansas. His home has been in the state for the greater part of half a century. The parent lines of the great Santa Fe system originated in Kansas, and among the builders of the Santa Fe Mr. Robinson has been pronounced "the greatest builder of them all." In this case biography and history go hand in hand and the significant story of the upbuilding of a great railroad system and the development of a large part of the western half of the continent might properly be told as incident to the individual story of Mr. Robinson. However, the history of the Santa Fe railway as it affects Kansas must be left to a separate chapter. The following paragraphs are to be devoted to the main subject of Mr. Robinson's personal career as a railroad builder, but even so it will reflect many interesting details of the Santa Fe's building and progress. Most of the material that follows is a condensation from a valuable work on the "Builders of the Santa Fe," by Glenn D. Bradley.

In the words of this writer, Mr. Robinson, having built nearly five thousand miles of railroad, is one of the world's greatest civil engineers. The parent lines of the Santa Fe system were practically all constructed under Robinson's direction. Coming to the Santa Fe a young man in 1871, Mr. Robinson also laid out hundreds of miles of the fast growing road.

"As chief engineer he outlined and executed the vast building operations conceived by Cyrus Holliday and William B. Strong. Robinson was Strong's right hand man during the famous Grand Canyon war. Himself a keen judge of men, it was Mr. Robinson who engaged the services of Lewis Kingman, W. R. Morley, George B. Lake, T. J. Seely, Dick Coleman and scores of others—all trusty lieutenants, who proved capable of fulfilling the plans of their chief engineer.

"As vice president and general manager, it was Mr. Robinson's magnetic personality that drew hundreds of good men to the Santa Fe. He was a great man without fuss or feathers; his high position and large abilities were always concealed by simple modesty. A leader who was loyal to his men, the humblest of whom knew him as their friend, Mr. Robinson has inspired thousands with a chivalrous loyalty that has rarely been equalled. Although more than twenty years have passed since he left the company, the spirit of Albert A. Robinson still goes on in the Santa Fe service. It is the spirit of courtesy, unselfishness, devotion to duty, efficiency and loyalty, which spirit bespeaks the soul of the corporation.

"Besides virtually building the Santa Fe and giving that road the stamp of his great personality, Mr. Robinson was for thirteen years president of The Mexican Central, which road he developed into a big railway system. He has received the highest scholarly honors that the famous university which trained him can offer. And he has always been an all-around citizen and a fine asset to his home community.

"Mr. Robinson was born near the little village of South Reading, Vermont, October 21, 1844. His ancestors for generations back were New Englanders. A grandfather, Ebenezer Robinson, fought two years for his country in the American Revolution, and was for six months confined in the notorious British prison ship, Jersey. One has to search the family records to discover this information, for Mr. Robinson never boasts of his ancestry. Men of his type do not boast.

"His father Ebenezer, Jr., was a country school teacher, farmer and carpenter. The soil where the family had long lived is rough and stony. Farming was carried on under great difficulties, yet the Robinsons were hard workers and always in comfortable circumstances. The father was a mechanic of unusual talent; he loved all things mechanical. Born at a later date this man might have won distinction in technical pursuits. But his ability was passed on to his three sons. Besides the great engineering genius of Albert, another son Stillman W. Robinson, was destined to achieve fame both as a civil engineer and as a professor of mechanical sciences in the State Universities of Michigan, Illinois and Ohio. The third boy, Elna, has also been successful in mechanical engineering. The children of Ebenezer, Jr., and Adeline W. Robinson were: Stillman W., born March 6, 1838; Elna A., born December 1839; Albert A., born October 1844; and Mary E., born in the spring of 1848.

"In the summer of 1848 when Albert was not yet four years old his father suddenly died of typhoid fever. Left without support and with four children —the oldest a boy of ten and the youngest a baby girl of a few months—the mother bravely resolved to keep her brood together. Fortunately for her a brother-in-law, Lewis Robinson, had in South Reading considerable business interests—a general store, a printing office where State maps were made, a starch factory, a tin shop and a washboard factory. Since railroads were not yet extensive, these products were marketed over the state by means of peddling wagons. The widow was given employment in the printing office where she worked as 'shading' maps while the boys, as fast as they grew old enough to work, were hired at odd jobs in their uncle's divers business.

"Five years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Robinson was again married to a man named Alba Childs. In 1856 they decided to locate in the west and so moved to Wisconsin where they became pioneers in a half developed and strange country. The older sons, Stillman and Elna, had been apprenticed as machinists for four years in Springfield, Vermont, and were left behind when the family

moved to Wisconsin. Prior to leaving Vermont, Albert, though nearly twelve years of age, had never been out of his home village more than five times. On one of these occasions at the age of eight he took a load of washboards for his uncle Lewis to Windsor, Vermont, on the Connecticut River, sixteen miles away. A year later he made a nine mile trip to Woodstock. These journeys were the greatest events of his boyhood.

"Arriving in Wisconsin, the family visited for a time with the mother's brother, S. S. Williams, who owned a farm in Rock County about four miles from the town of Edgerton and not far from Janesville. Albert at once began working on this farm. After spending a few months in Madison, the parents decided to make Edgerton their home and here they settled late in 1857. The step-father entered the general mercantile business with a man named Furlong as a partner.

"For about three years Albert devoted his time out of school hours to clerking. Those who have worked in a country store in the early days where goods were always sold in bulk, and where the clerk served as bookkeeper, salesman, janitor and warehouse man, will readily appreciate the job which young Robinson tackled.

"In 1860 the step-father's health failed and he closed his business. Albert then hired out to a neighboring farmer name Phineas Barker. Phineas gave the lad plenty of work to do—all farmers can do that—but he was, like many farmers, a failure and a 'ne'er-do-well.' At the end of a long summer of hard work the boy received for the major part of his wages a hog that was none too fat. Tying a rope to one of the animal's hind legs, Albert drove his 'salary' home.

"A year later, in 1861, Mr. Childs bought an eighty acre farm which Albert, now seventeen, proceeded to work. This place was soon sold and one of one hundred twenty acres purchased in its stead. Here the boy remained for nearly four years until 1865. His stepfather was not strong and able only to do chores and light work. The older brothers had already struck out for themselves. So the support of the family virtually rested upon the boy. It was a struggle. They were in debt for the land. Besides, in those early days of wood-chopping, stump-pulling, grubbing and burning, Wisconsin farms were with difficulty subdued, and they were not easily tilled. But Albert made good. Not only did he raise good crops and make the soil pay, but he made a success of tobacco raising. This great staple, in the production of which Wisconsin now ranks high, was only introduced into that state in 1861. Robinson was one of the first successful tobacco growers in Wisconsin. In 1863 he produced an exceptional crop of five acres which paid well."

As the writer indicates, Mr. Robinson might have become a successful farmer or merchant and a man of strong influence in a restricted locality. However, he was ambitious for an education, and even a college education, which fifty years ago was considered something of a fad and was usually enjoyed only by the boys of well-to-do parents. While clerking in a store and working on a farm he continued his studies in the lower grades, taught a district school one winter, and spent two winter terms in a small Baptist Academy in the neighboring Village of Milton. At the age of twenty-one he determined to secure a university training.

"In the fall of 1865 Robinson entered the University of Michigan. Before leaving Wisconsin he had paid for the home farm and located his sister and step-sister in the same academy he had attended at Milton. He landed in Ann Arbor with one hundred seventy-five dollars which had been saved for him from his father's estate. During his four years' residence at the university his stepfather was able to send him but one hundred dollars. Robinson made the balance of his expense money as best he could. The first year he did odd jobs to pay his way. But the university authorities soon recognized his merit. They learned of the efforts he was putting forth to secure an education and did all in their power to help him. Through the influence of President E. O. Haven and Professor De Volsen Wood, Robinson was given a position at the end of his freshman year as an assistant on the Great Lakes' Surveys. In other words, he helped the Government engineers survey the Great Lakes. This work engaged all his spare time during the years 1866, 1867 and 1868. Besides helping to pay his college expenses this professional work gave him some valuable experience. While at Ann Arbor he and two class mates roomed and boarded themselves, but during his last year he lived at the home of his brother Stillman, who had just been appointed assistant professor of Engineering in the university.

"Robinson graduated from the University of Michigan in 1869 with both the collegiate and engineering degrees of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer. In this now famous 'Class of '69' there were also graduated George B. Lake, Thomas J. Seely and Daniel H. Rhodes—all of whom won distinction in the building of the Santa Fe. In 1871 Mr. Robinson was awarded the degree of Master of Science. Twenty-nine years later, as president of The Mexican Central, he was called back to Ann Arbor to receive the degree Doctor of Laws, which is the manner in which a university confers its highest honors upon those who have achieved great things for the good of humanity.

"Mr. Robinson's railroad career began in May, 1869, when he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and entered the employ of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad. He started in at the bottom, serving first as an axman for the company engineers. He advanced rapidly. First he became a chainman, then a levelman, a transitman, office engineer, locating engineer and assistant engineer. All these promotions came within two years. So brilliant a showing did he make that three universities, Kansas, Illinois and Northwestern, all tried to hire him as a professor of civil engineering. But he purposed to stick to railroad work."

He at first worked under J. S. Burlingame, and then became assistant engineer under Burlingame's successor, Colonel Severance, who at that time was mayor of St. Joseph. In 1869-70 under Colonel Severance he was in charge of surveying and locating a line to Kearney, Nebraska. The management of the road changed in the spring of 1870 and he continued with the new regime until the completion of the line to Maryville, Kansas. He then became city engineer of St. Joseph through courtesy of Colonel Severance. This employment ceased when he was declared ineligible owing to insufficient residence.

"It was on April 1, 1871, that Mr. Robinson entered the service of the Santa Fe as an assistant engineer under 'old' T. J. Peter. The road which was then scarcely one hundred miles long had been built through the efforts of Peter and Holliday in spite of great opposition. For the wiseheads thought

old man Holliday a hot air visionary in attempting to drive a railroad across the 'worthless' prairies of Kansas. Twenty-two years later when Robinson as vice president and general manager left the Santa Fe, 'Holliday's road' had grown into a system more than nine thousand miles in extent; and over half of this system had been constructed by this brilliant engineer and his subordinates.

"Mr. Robinson's first work with the Santa Fe was on surveys and construction between Topeka and Atchison. When not stationed at his headquarters in Topeka, he was for more than a year actively engaged in extending the line in Kansas toward the Missouri River and west and south across the state." Track was laid from Newton to the west line of Kansas during 1872. At the time the western line of the state was unknown, having never been surveyed. This boundary line was established in 1873. It was uncertain at the time whether the railway company would extend their lines southwest or up the Arkansas Valley. Mr. Robinson was sent on an exploring expedition in the former direction, but the company finally determined to take the Arkansas Valley route. During this expedition the party was troubled by the Indians, and the news went out that Mr. Robinson and his entire force had been lost. By January 1, 1873, the line had reached Colorado. Mr. Robinson, though not always present, went over the line frequently on horseback to inspect the work as it progressed.

"On April 1, 1873, after just two years of service, Mr. Robinson was appointed chief engineer of the Santa Fe. In the summer of that year the track reached Grenada, and during the following fall he and the president of the road made a trip to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and he spent much time in examining the mineral deposits and the general features of topography in the vicinity of Raton Mountain. During the following two years he was busy in Kansas and in Colorado and New Mexico carrying out extensive investigations and explorations for the company. In 1874 the line was extended to Las Animas and Pueblo, and in 1877 the branch to Eldorado was completed. The great panic of 1873 had brought all constructive railroad enterprise to a standstill, and the Santa Fe also suffered from the disastrous grasshopper years of the early '70s.

"Toward the close of 1877 William B. Strong came to the Santa Fe as general manager. Always a man of great energy, Mr. Strong's ambition was now fairly popping. He found an engineering department splendidly organized and under one of the best civil engineers of the age. Strong found Robinson a man with whom wonderfully efficient cooperation was possible; a man whose power over his men was no less than Strong's, and a man whose extraordinary ability to master engineering problems made great expansion quite possible. It must always be remembered that Robinson was already eminent in his profession; he would have been a great engineer in spite of fate. But had it not been for Robinson's engineering skill and masterful cooperation, Strong, great an executive as he naturally was, might have achieved the career of just an ordinary railroad president. It was the Robinson-Strong team work that made the Santa Fe a great system. And without the combination of these extraordinary men whose exploits are a classic in railroad building, it is hard to see how the Santa Fe could ever have approached its present dimensions. Great railroads cannot be built, nor operated, without great engineers."

Within three months after Strong became general manager the Santa Fe had begun its struggle with the Denver and Rio Grande. That brought about the Grand Canyon war. Mr. Robinson had reconnoitered the canyon during the winter of 1872-73. Under an Act of Congress March 3, 1875, the Santa Fe Company was given the sole right to build through the Gorge. Later the Supreme Court decided that no company could monopolize a mountain pass to the exclusion of all others. In the meantime a war of injunctions, and collisions between quick witted lawyers and some physical violence had been waged between the Santa Fe and the Denver and Rio Grande forces. Though at first victorious in the Grand Canyon trouble, the Santa Fe, entrusting its case to the courts, was at last technically defeated, being compelled to give up the road it had built in the canyon after being paid a handsome bonus and the cost of construction. Also the Santa Fe was forced to give up the Denver and Rio Grande narrow-gauge line which it had leased. Mr. Robinson was an active factor in the events in Colorado as an executive of the Santa Fe, but without going into the details of the war reference should he made to one of his engineering achievements. This was the construction of a remarkable bridge in the Royal Gorge, where the Santa Fe built a line which the Denver and Rio Grande afterwards had to buy. At one point in this canyon the walls, which are nearly three thousand feet high, come together until they are scarcely thirty feet apart. The rocky ledge on which the road was being built thus terminated into space with the river below. How to bridge this gap was a serious problem. "Finally after puzzling for days Robinson hit upon a solution. He placed heavy iron girders across the caynon from wall to wall, like the rafters on a house. The ends of these girders he anchored in solid rock. From these rafters or girders he then suspended a bridge which sustained the track until it reached another safe ledge on the opposite side of the gap. The plan worked successfully. Although the original structure has since been replaced by a larger and heavier one, the same principle is still employed by the Denver and Rio Grande engineers to bridge this gap."

The character of Mr. Robinson as a railroad builder is well illustrated in the important part he took in realizing the dreams of a transcontinental line through New Mexico and Arizona. This part of his story should be quoted in full.

"On February 26, 1878, Strong ordered Mr. Robinson to hurry from Pueblo to Raton where he was to 'take the Pass and hold it.' Without delay the latter boarded a train for El Moro, then the nearest railroad point to the scene of operations. By a rather strange coincidence the Denver and Rio Grande engineer was on the same train, bound for the same point and with the same instructions—to get to the Pass without delay, seize it and hold it. The Rio Grande official, De Remer, evidently did not comprehend Robinson's purpose. Anyhow, on arriving at El Moro that evening, De Remer turned in for a comfortable night's rest. But while he slumbered and slept, Robinson was busy. The latter at once drove to Trinidad, four miles away, where he quickly engaged a good sized force with tools and firearms, who were to be in readiness at a moment's notice. As in many other disputed points in Colorado, the citizens of Trinidad and that locality favored the Santa Fe Company although it was an outsider. This was because the Denver and Rio Grande people had adopted the policy of building their road past the towns already established. Their plan was to avoid

existing towns and start new ones. Whereas the Santa Fe tried to reach these towns wherever possible. And it likewise sought the good will of local residents along its right of way.

"In making preparations to start grading operations, Robinson was exceeding his instructions. He had been ordered only to make survey through the Pass after he had secured it. But having thus learned of his opponent's evident scheme to forestall him, he saw that he must act on his own initiative. Besides making arrangements for armed men to begin construction, he also met W. R. Morley at Trinidad. The two men at once struck out for Uncle Dick Wootton's house at the foot of the Pass. Robinson learned from Morley that the latter and Kingman, with a corps of assistants, had already landed on the job, and were ready for business. Morley and Robinson spent the night at Uncle Dicks'. Early the next morning they were advised that the D. & R. G. were sending a grading force across country from El Moro to the Pass and that they would begin work the following day.

"The two Santa Fe engineers now hurried back to Trinidad, fifteen miles distant, to confirm the report and get their force. Finding that the D. & R. G. crowd had really started, they assembled their men and returned, evidently reaching Uncle Dicks' late that evening. By four o'clock on the following morning they were at work by lantern-light, grading on what is now the north approach to Raton tunnel. Kingman had made a temporary location without surveyors' instruments. Even Uncle Dick had grabbed a pick axe and joined the party.

"The Denver and Rio Grande force arrived about nine that morning and they were surprised and not a little puzzled to find their rivals in possession of the Pass. They attempted no violence and went into camp where they waited three or four days for orders. Meanwhile the Santa Fe railroad was being constructed over the mountain.

"After some delay it was announced that the D. & R. G. would build through Chicken Creek Pass, which parallels Raton about three miles west. The Santa Fe engineers were climbing Raton Pass on a two per cent grade. De Remer from the D. & R. G. claimed he could cross via Chicken Creek on a one and one half per cent grade. Robinson knew that could not be done, otherwise he would have taken the latter pass.

"But after locating a line across Chicken Creek and waiting for a few weeks the Denver and Rio Grande suddenly abandoned the job and took all their outfit back to El Moro, where they loaded it on a train for the north. Having failed to secure the only practicable route over the Raton Range they were now bound for the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas at Canyon City west of Pueblo."

The greatest single achievement of Mr. Robinson as a railroad builder was the construction of one thousand miles of road in a single year. That was the construction of the Santa Fe line into Chicago from the Missouri River. By the close of 1886 the Santa Fe system had secured a continuous main line of 1,870 miles extending from the Missouri River to San Diego, California. Many short lines had been acquired, and in 1886 a thousand miles was added to the system by the purchase of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe connecting with the Gulf of Mexico. All this great system brought traffic from all over the West and Southwest to the Missouri River, but there had to deliver to other lines for carriage to the eastern markets. It was determined that Chicago was the logical eastern terminus for this great system. To carry out this project the Chicago, Santa Fe & California Company was incorporated December 3, 1886. To get a road between the Missouri River and Lake Michigan the plan was adopted of building only what main line was positively necessary and purchasing minor lines as could be used to advantage. The company therefore bought the Chicago & St. Louis road, a rather poorly constructed and equipped line of about one hundred fifty miles between Chicago and Pekin. This road's Chicago terminal was at Twenty-third Street, and it was necessary to secure better facilities closer to the business center. The terminal problem was less difficult at Kansas City, since the Santa Fe owned an interest in a belt line extending out to Big Blue Junction. The final problem of getting into Chicago was therefore reduced to the construction of 350.6/10 miles of new line between Big Blue Junction in Missouri and Aneona, Illinois, the rebuilding of about one hundred miles of the main line of the Chicago & St. Louis road and the securing of terminal rights and facilities in Chicago. This plan also involved the building of five large bridges not to mention a large number of smaller ones.

After the consummation of the plan, the clearing away of legal difficulties, and the perfecting of the business organization the task was reduced to field operations.

"In February, 1887, Robinson received orders from President Strong to go ahead and have the line ready for operation before the end of the year. This order was at once carried into effect and work started all along the line with great energy.

"The grading and bridge building were let to private contractors who employed about five thousand men along the route. A little later this number was increased by a thousand railway employes engaged in track laying and construction work. The organization of the engineering staff and workmen was not unlike that of an army in the field. Over the entire enterprise, with headquarters in Topeka, but everywhere present, with Chief Engineer Robinson. In charge of the eastern division, with headquarters at Fort Madison, was P. F. Barr, who, resigning to take service with another company, was succeeded by Major C. W. Vaughn. B. F. Booker, with headquarters in Kansas City, was in charge of the western division between Big Blue Junction and the Des Moines River.

"Robinson's plans moved with absolute precision. At every crossing point the tracks of other roads were utilized to deliver construction material. The utmost harmony prevailed. Harmony and maximum efficiency have always characterized the enterprises conducted by A. A. Robinson. The details of this remarkable enterprise are merely a recital of smooth steady progress. The dirt just kept flying, the track kept getting longer and the bridge structures went up quietly and fast. There was no fretting or excitement. Everybody was good natured and the work moved smoothly and irresistibly to completion. That was the Robinson way of doing things. While the new main line was in progress the old Chicago and St. Louis road also underwent betterment. Its grades were reduced and it was relaid with heavier steel.

"At six o'clock p. m. on December 31, 1887, the last gap was closed near Medill, Missouri. The Missouri and Mississippi bridges—and all bridges—were ready for traffic, and the Chicago extension was an accomplished reality. In January, 1888, train service was started. In April the new line was taken over by the operating department. Meanwhile the

present splendid terminal in Chicago was secured at great effort and expense, and on January 1, 1890, the Chicago line was formally incorporated into the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad System. Old Man Holliday's dreams had finally all come true; William Strong's ambitions had all been realized; and one of the most significant chapters in the development of the Santa Fe had been written. This achievement had been realized by the building of three hundred fifty miles and the rebuilding of one hundred miles of railroad and by construction of over nine miles of bridges and trestles—all within eleven months. Robinson the engineer did it.

"On May 1, 1893, Mr. Robinson left the Santa Fe to become president of the Mexican Central. This position he held until 1906, when he retired. He has proved himself an able administrator as well as a great engineer. Not only did he add over 1,800 miles to the Central by building and purchase, but he operated it successfully under difficulties. He was forced to buy railway supplies on a gold standard while the revenues of his road were in silver of a continually diminishing standard. He was equal to the crisis, however, and kept his road out of a receivership. He did more than that. When he went to the Mexican Central the stock of that company sold for five cents a share; bonds were at forty-three. When he resigned the presidency Mexican Central stock sold at fifty and its bonds at eighty.

"Since 1906 Mr. Robinson has lived in retirement at Topeka, where his home and grounds are one of the beauty spots of the city. To visit this home is to see a rare collection of art treasures. To meet and know Mr. Robinson is to find nature's finest handicraft in man. Throughout the Santa Fe System one ever hears among old employes this unfailing sentiment: 'If I could only do things and get along with my men like Mr. Robinson did.'"

Samuel N. Hawkes. Assistant attorney-general of Kansas with a residence at Topeka, Samuel N. Hawkes is one of the older members of the Kansas bar, and has been in active practice in various parts of the state for more than thirty years. He came to Kansas with a training and education received at one of the oldest eastern universities, and his career has been one of uninterrupted success and influential participation in the life of his own community and the state.

He was born at Portland, Maine, May 8, 1861, a son of Charles M. and Susan A. (Whitney) Hawkes. His father, who was a wholesale shipper at Portland, up to 1870 and afterwards in the brokerage business there until 1875, moved his family in the latter year to New Haven, Connecticut, in order to educate his children. New Haven was his home the rest of his life.

Reared in Portland, Maine, and New Haven, Connecticut, Samuel N. Hawkes followed his course in the common schools with preparatory work at Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, and in 1879 was matriculated in Yale University. He graduated B. A. in 1883, and two years later received his law degree LL. B. from the same university.

Shortly after his graduation he came to Kansas, and practiced at Topeka and Lincoln Center until 1887, when he established his home at Stockton. Mr. Hawkes still maintains an office in Stockton and was in active practice there until January, 1911, when he became assistant attorney-general of the state. For three terms he served as county attorney, and was also city attorney of Stockton.

Politically he is a republican, is a Chapter degree Mason and Modern Woodman of America. He is a member of the Congregational Church and belongs to the Saturday Night Club of Topeka. In 1897 he married Edna Pierce of Stockton. Mrs. Hawkes died October 6, 1909, leaving three children: Helen Pierce, Ruth Augusta and Edna Susanna.

Joseph G. Waters, soldier, publicist, author of note, public speaker, lawyer, of Topeka, is an individuality out of the ordinary. As a soldier, his services were a credit to his country, and himself, and his five wounds received in action are witnesses of his activity. As an author his published utterances have been rarely seen outside his own family circle owing to the reticence and innate modesty of the writer, but throughout his writings, whether prose or poetry, forcefulness, pleasing diction and pathos of high order predominated. For three decades his services have been in demand as a public speaker covering a wide variety of subjects and including patriotic, political, economic and social questions. On the occasion of Queen Victoria's jubilee, he delivered the address in Topeka before those of English nativity or descent, and this was so highly esteemed by her majesty as to be one of six, out of thousands, to be selected as especially pleasing to the queen and worthy of being engrossed and placed in the English archives. For this Captain Waters received a grateful letter of thanks inspired by her majesty. For nearly half a century he has been one of the leading lawyers of Kansas and although past the three-score-and-ten years of life, he continues to be a conspicuous figure in the legals affairs of the state.

Captain Joseph G. Waters was born October 18, 1837, in Campbell County, Kentucky, and when young moved with his parents to Fort Madison, Iowa, and later to Keokuk, where his father died of cholera in 1852. He became a clerk in a dry goods store at Macomb, Illinois, later reading law with a brother, Louis H. Waters, who died at 89 years of age, and who until his death was an active legal practitioner at Kansas City, Missouri. Captain Waters was admitted to the bar in December, 1857, and since that time his occupation has been the practice of law. Early in 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, his brother being colonel of the regiment. In March, 1863, was elected first lieutenant of his company. He was a participant in the battle of Stone River, Chickamauga, all the continuous fighting of the Atlanta campaign, Franklin and Nashville. In September, 1865 he was discharged from the service, but in February, 1866, was commissioned second lieutenant in the Fifteenth United States Infantry, was promoted to first lieutenant in the Thirty-third United States Infantry, and to captain of the Eighth United States Infantry. During the reconstruction period following the close of the Civil war, and in the absence of the major, he was in charge of sixteen counties in Georgia. In 1869, he was wholly retired with one year's pay and allowance. In September, 1869 he came to Topeka. From 1871 to 1881, he was attorney for the Santa Fe Railway Company. For about twenty years he was president of the Topeka Bar Association, but while a republican in politics he has never been an official aspirant. In 1860, he married Adelaide Updegraf who died in 1861 leaving one daughter, Elizabeth, the widow of Frank Farnsworth. To his marriage with Mary Hays, which occurred in 1866, seven children have been born,

named, Mary, Rebecca, John C., Frederick R., Joseph Dean, Santa and Fé. Mrs. Waters died July 31, 1914.

SARDIUS MASON BREWSTER was born in Irving Township, Brown County, Kansas, on June 19, 1870. When he was about four years of age his parents moved to White Cloud, Doniphan County, Kansas, where he resided for more than thirty years. His father was Arthur Seeley Brewster, a native of New York, who came with his parents to Ashtabula County, Ohio, at an early age. His father was a practicing attorney at White Cloud and practiced in Doniphan, Brown and neighboring counties. He was for six years county attorney of Doniphan County, Kansas, and held many positions of public trust. He was a graduate of the Albany Law School. He died December 24, 1905.

Sardius Mason Brewster was admitted to practice law in Doniphan County in 1897. In 1898 he was elected county attorney of Doniphan County, Kansas, taking office in 1899. He served five consecutive terms of two years each. In 1908 he was elected to the State Senate from the First Senatorial District, consisting of Brown and Doniphan counties and served in the sessions of 1909 and 1911. In 1911 he was appointed assistant attorney-general of the State of Kansas by Attorney-General John S. Dawson and served in that position until January, 1915. In 1913 he was elected as a member of the House of Representatives from Doniphan County, Kansas, and served in the Legislature of 1913. In 1914 he received the Republican nomination for attorney-general of Kansas and was elected to that office, taking office in January, 1915. In 1916, he was renominated by the republicans for the office of attorney general and was re elected.

He was married on February 1, 1899, to Caroline Brown of Emporia, Kansas. They have five children living.

FRED W. MARTIN. A well known Wichita manufacturer and business man, Fred W. Martin possessed the qualities which enabled him to grow and adapt himself in proportion to his opportunities. As a youth he learned the tinner's trade and also clerked in a hardware store. It was on that narrow footing that he began to build himself into the larger affairs of business. He is now treasurer and manager of the Martin Metal Manufacturing Company, one of the growing and flourishing industries of Wichita.

Besides the interest that attaches to his own successful career, it is also a matter of note that Mr. Martin represents a pioneer family of Kansas. His grandfather, Henry Martin, came from Hull, England, in 1856, and located at Eldorado, Kansas, when this was still a territory. He had the distinction of conducting the first store at Eldorado.

It was in Butler County, Kansas, that Fred W. Martin was born October 19, 1874. He learned his lessons in the public schools there and in the meantime gained his first qualifications and experience for business as clerk in his father's hardware store at Leon in Butler County. He also mastered the tinner's trade while there.

From Leon he went to a clerkship in a hardware store at Coldwater, Kansas, and subsequently identified himself with the City of El Reno, Oklahoma, where he remained six years.

In 1899 Mr. Martin returned to Kansas and at Wichita helped establish the Hockaday Wholesale Hardware Company, of which he became assistant manager and buyer. In 1906 that company sold out to the Simmons Hardware Company, and he remained as secretary of the new concern two years.

In 1907 Mr. Martin perfected the organization of the Martin Metal Manufacturing Company, which began business March 1, 1908, with a capital stock of $25,000. The capital and surplus now exceed $200,000. This company manufactures metal stack covers, which they ship to all parts of the country, and also a general line of metal grain bins, tanks, corrugated culverts, eave troughs, metal roofing of all kinds, automobile fenders, and sheet metal parts for automobiles.

The company recently added a jobbing line of pumps, pipes, plumbers' supplies and heating material. Their new factory just completed is one of the most perfect in its appointment and equipment in the United States. In the office section of the building they have a large sample room for displaying plumbers' enamelware, and that is without doubt the finest in Kansas. Their first factory, at 140 North Moseley Avenue, was soon found to be inadequate for the growing business. The company then purchased its present site at the corner of Second Street and Moseley Avenue, and there erected a handsome two-story brick structure, the present home of one of the newer but most flourishing companies of Kansas. The company employs fifty hands.

While a resident of El Reno, Oklahoma, Mr. Martin was married December 17, 1894, to Miss Irene M. Sullivan. They are the parents of three children. Lillian May is a stenographer in the office of the Martin Metal Manufacturing Company. Hazel C. is the wife of Theodore Chapman and they live in Wichita. Fred W., Jr., is now a student in the Wichita public schools.

W. A. L. THOMPSON. More than ordinary interest always attaches to the man who builds up a business, whether it be a farm, a store, a factory or whatsoever establishment that serves the people in its line and has the usefulness of an institution. Forty years of careful and painstaking merchandising have been behind the well known Topeka house of W. A. L. Thompson Hardware Company, one of the oldest and most standard mercantile firms of the state.

Born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1848, W. A. L. Thompson was reared in his native state, and lived in Philadelphia from 1866 until he came to Kansas in May, 1869. After several months at Topeka he spent about a year at Park City, was the owner of a general store where he enjoyed a good business from the Texas cattlemen on the old Chisholm Trail until 1872, then moving to Hutchinson, Reno County, where he helped organize the county and was the first candidate for county attorney. Having traded his Southern Kansas property for a herd of cattle, he moved to Topeka, and remained in the cattle business for three years, then founded what is now the W. A. L. Thompson Hardware Company. He started with a modest stock, but has built it up to be the largest jobbing and retail establishment of its kind in Kansas.

On January 7, 1876, Mr. Thompson married Ida Smith, daughter of Jacob Smith, who was a pioneer merchant, banker and man of affairs in Topeka. Two children, a daughter, Helen T. Donaldson, and a son, Roy S. Thompson.

In 1888 the Merchants National Bank was organ-

ASTOR, LENOX



Lyp. N. L. Lindsey

ized with Mr. Thompson a charter member of the directory. In 1896 he became vice president and in 1899 president and held that office for ten years, and is now chairman of the board.

In 1910 he associated himself with Mr. H. L. Hall and constructed the New England Building, 100 by 150 feet, six stories, and is president of that company.

He is a charter member and president of the Topeka Club for twenty years, and a member of the Elks Club and director in the State Historical Society.

Col. Henry C. Lindsey. One of the most interesting citizens of Kansas is Henry C. Lindsey of Topeka. He is one of the men who know by actual experience and recollection the pioneer times of this state. He was a soldier in the Civil war, afterwards took part in one of the important Indian campaigns in Western Kansas, and added to his military prestige and honor by service during the Spanish-American war. He is also one of Topeka's oldest business men.

He comes of a family that have apparently lived on the frontier and taken a leading part in its activities for several generations. Henry C. Lindsey was born at Iowa City, Iowa, August 27, 1844. That was before Iowa became a state. His father, Elzey Lindsey, was born in 1813, in what is now the State of West Virginia, about twenty miles from Washington, D. C., near the present Camp Alger. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and the Lindseys have been identified with American life since colonial days. In 1838 Elzey Lindsey married Elizabeth Gordy of Dayton, Ohio. Not long after his marriage he went west to the Territory of Iowa, and identified himself with Iowa City, the first capital of that state. He assisted in building the state capitol there, but subsequently the seat of government was removed to Des Moines. From Iowa Elzey Lindsey came to Kansas and was an active participant in the movement to make this a free state. At the beginning of the war he joined Colonel Jennison's famous Seventh Kansas, and later gave his life to his country. He was killed at Germantown, Tennessee, and his body now rests in the National Cemetery at Washington.

Henry C. Lindsey was one of five children: Sarah, Minerva, William, Henry C. and Charles. The daughter Minerva lives with her son in the State of Oregon.

Colonel Lindsey was twelve years of age when his parents came to Kansas in 1856. Growing up on the frontier, he had very limited opportunities to obtain an education. The man who had the most influence over his life and gave him more of his schooling than any one else was E. G. Ross, a prominent early citizen of Topeka who later became distinguished in the history of the state. Mr. Ross befriended young Lindsey in many ways, aided him in his struggles to make a living, and gave him employment on the old Topeka Record. Colonel Lindsey says that he received more practical education while working on the Record than from any other source. Later Mr. Ross became United States senator from Kansas. He was was Kansas senator during the years following the Civil war. It became his unenviable duty to cast the deciding vote in the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. Every influence except that of his personal integrity and judgment urged him to vote for the impeachment, and Senator Ross has told Colonel Lindsey that before the vote was taken he was approached by some parties who offered him an immense sum of money to cast his vote in favor of impeachment. He could not be bribed, and consequently he became subject to much reproach in later years, though the judgment of modern times is that he acted with true statesmanship as well as according to the dictates of his own conscience.

With the breaking out of the Civil war Colonel Lindsey, though a very young man at the time, joined Captain Ross' Company in the Eleventh Kansas Infantry as a drummer boy. He was gone altogether three years four months. After the war in 1867 he became a member of the Eighteenth Kansas in Col. Horace L. Moore's Regiment and took an active part in the Indian campaign. During this service of little less than a year Mr. Lindsey was made captain of Company A.

In the meantime, in 1865, after the Civil war was over, he engaged in the livery business. He is today still in active business and at the same location where he started fifty-one years ago. In 1898, when the Spanish-American war broke out Colonel Lindsey was appointed to command the Twenty-second Kansas Regulars, and he went into camp with this regiment at Camp Alger in West Virginia, close to the birthplace of his father.

Colonel Lindsey is a member of Lincoln Post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Topeka. In earlier years he gave much of his time and ability to public positions of trust and responsibility. He was chief of police of Topeka four terms, having been first elected in 1871, and he also served four years as deputy chief. For six years he was a county commissioner of Shawnee County and three years of that time he was chairman of the board. The handsome county jail at Topeka was built during his term of office.

In 1869 he married Miss Mary Stewart, and they became the parents of two children. Catherine W. is now the wife of O. S. Perkins. Harry S. died at the age of twenty-six.

Maj. James B. Abbott, one of the pioneer colonists of Lawrence and legislators of the territory and state, was born at Hampton, Connecticut, December 3, 1818, and grew to manhood in his native state. He was a member of the third party of emigrants from New England, which reached Lawrence on October 10, 1854, and soon became recognized as a free state leader. Major Abbott took up a claim about half a mile south of Blanton's bridge, on the road to Hickory Point, and his house was a favorite meeting place of the free state men in that neighborhood. He was one of those who went east to procure arms, and through his efforts there were sent to Kansas quite a supply of Sharp's rifles and a twelve-pounder howitzer. He was one of the party that rescued Branson from the sheriff of Douglas County; was a lieutenant in command of a company at the first "battle" of Franklin; commanded the Third Regiment of free state infantry during the siege of Lawrence in 1856; fought with John Brown and Black Jack, and was the leader of the expedition that rescued Dr. John Doy. He was a member of the first House of Representatives elected under the Topeka constitution, and in 1857 was chosen senator. Upon the adoption of the Wyandotte constitution he was elected a member of the lower house of the first State Legislature, which met in March, 1861. In that year he was appointed agent for the Shawnee Indians and removed to De Soto, Johnson County. At the time of the Price raid he led a party of Shawnees against the Con-

federates. In 1866 he retired from the Indian agency, and in the fall of that year was elected to the State Senate. He was influential in securing the establishment of the School for Feeble Minded Youth. Major Abbott died at De Soto on March 2, 1879, twelve years prior to which he had served as a director of the State Historical Society.

EDWARD H. FUNSTON, who as a resident of Allen County served in both houses of the Kansas Legislature and a member of the United States Congress, was a native of Clark County, Ohio, born September 16, 1836. He was of Irish descent. Mr. Funston received only a fair education in his earlier years, worked on the farm, taught school and pursued a partial course at Marietta College, Ohio. Later that institution conferred the M. A. degree upon him. In 1861 he entered the Sixteenth Ohio battery and took part in the principal actions along the Mississippi River, until mustered out of the service in 1865.

In 1867 Mr. Funston came to Kansas and located on a prairie farm in Carlyle Township, Allen County. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1873, was re-elected at each of the two succeeding annual elections, and was speaker of the House the last year. In 1880, he was elected to the State Senate and served as president pro tempore of that body. After four years in the State Senate, he was elected to Congress on March 1, 1884, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dudley C. Haskell, and was re-elected at each succeeding term until 1892, when he was defeated by a fusion of the democratic and populist parties. He was given the certificate of election, but his seat was contested by Horace L. Moore, and he was unseated on August 2, 1894. Mr. Funston died at his home in Iola, Kansas, September 10, 1911. He was the father of the late Gen. Frederick Funston.

FREDERICK FUNSTON, the most distinguished soldier who has ever gone forth from Kansas, was born at New Carlisle, Ohio, November 9, 1865, a son of Edward H. and Ann E. (Mitchell) Funston. When two years old his parents removed to Kansas, and in 1885 he became a student in the State University. He also attended the University in 1889-90, after which he was employed as a newspaper reporter in Kansas City, and the next year was botanist with the Death Valley expedition. General Funston was commissioned by the United States Agricultural Department, in 1893, to explore Alaska and report on the flora. When this work was completed he went to Cuba, where he served for eighteen months in the insurgent army in 1896-97, receiving promotions to captain, major and lieutenant colonel. Having received a wound, he returned to the United States, and when the war was declared against Spain he was commissioned colonel of the Twentieth Kansas Infantry on May 20, 1898. His regiment was ordered to the Philippines and on May 2, 1899, Colonel Funston was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers for his bravery in crossing the Rio Grande River at Calumpit on a small raft and establishing a rope ferry in the face of a severe fire. He organized and led the expedition that captured Emilio Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, and on April 1, 1901, was commissioned brigadier general in the regular army. In that year he returned to the United States and commanded in succession the departments of the Colorado, the Columbia, the Lakes, the Southwest, and California. In 1911-13 he was military head of the Department of Luzon and in 1913-14 that of Hawaii. In January of the latter year he was appointed commander of the Second Division, United States army, and in April was placed in charge of the Vera Cruz expedition, sent to Mexico because of the Villa-Huerta complications. He was military governor of the city until November, 1914; was raised to the rank of major-general in the regular army the same month, and in February, 1915, placed in general command of the United States forces along the Mexican border. Subsequently he had command of the expeditionary force which crossed the border into Mexico and which was actively led by General Pershing. While thus having general supervision of the border forces of the American army, whether regular or comprising the regiments of the National Guard, General Funston suddenly died at his headquarters in San Antonio, Texas, February 19, 1917.

JAMES MADISON HARVEY, fifth governor of the State of Kansas, was born in Monroe County, Virginia, September 21, 1833, and was the second child and oldest son of Thomas Jefferson and Margaret (Walker) Harvey. His ancestors for several generations were Virginians. His paternal ancestor in America was Henry Harvey, who came from England about 1725, settling in Orange County. Henry Harvey's son John was the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Other ancestors of the colonial period were Michael Woods of Albermarle County, who was a descendant of a Yorkshire trooper of Cromwell's army; Capt. Henry Walker, who came to Botetourt County from England a few years before the Revolutionary war; John Handley, an early settler of Augusta County, and Robert Poage of Augusta County, a descendant of Scotch Covenanters. Of the women among his ancestors several were of Scotch descent, Grizelda Pollock, Mary Campbell and Isabella Bruce. Lucy Estes was the maiden name of his paternal grandmother.

His parents removed from the Old Dominion when their son James M. was an infant, going first to Rush County, Indiana, thence to Iowa, and finally to Adams County, Illinois, where both died, leaving their children a goodly heritage in all save worldly wealth. Besides their own family of nine children, their household included a large family of orphaned nephews and nieces, and the combined family of cousins had the family home and farm, where they lived and worked together until they went out into the wider world.

James Madison Harvey acquired his education in the public schools of Indiana, Iowa and Illinois, and, following his tastes and talents, became a finished practical surveyor and civil engineer. We quote from a contemporary review: "He early manifested a thirst for knowledge, and any history, no matter how large, was none too big for him. Even before he was ten years old, his favorite pastime was to busy himself with a book of history so large that he could scarcely handle it. He would set it against the wall and lie down on the floor in front of it, completely absorbed. His memory was excellent and to the day of his death he was very accurate in his references to matters of history."

On October 4, 1854, James M. Harvey was married to Miss Charlotte Richardson Cutter of Adams County, Illinois. From 1854 to 1859 he followed the occupations of teacher and surveyor in Adams County, Illinois.

In the year 1859, just before Kansas was freed from territorial enthrallment, Mr. Harvey, with his young family, came hither. He settled in Riley County and



James M. Harvey

at once began to develop his pre-emption claim. "Here his Viking-like strength of body and spirit contended single-handed with the problem of wresting from the acres of new prairie sod a subsistence; planting crops and orchard, digging and blasting a well, fighting the prairie fires and the drought and building a home. Walking beside slow-moving oxen he worked until set of sun and then, when occasion required, was ready to start off on foot to Fort Riley, a walk of five miles, to procure medicines for his sick neighbors. He was never too busy to take time to "locate" a new settler or to help him to "prove up," and with compass and chain he trod with him the lines, showing where the best lands lay. To one without a sympathetic spirit, or, let us say, to one without poetic simplicity of outlook, this grim round of toil might seem sordid and lacking in the joy of life. Not so to the subject of this sketch. Children loved to follow his steps in his daily round of tasks. Sympathy and understanding on the part of both was never feigned."

As a citizen of Kansas he at once became keenly interested in the affairs of public welfare and was soon recognized as a man of patriotic spirit, of ability and of extraordinary intelligence. He gave enthusiastic and telling support to measures which led to the admission of Kansas as a Free-State, and when the Civil war came on, in 1861, James M. Harvey enlisted as a soldier in the Union army. He organized Company E, Fourth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, at Ogden, Kansas, and was mustered into the service at Fort Leavenworth, and from 1861 to 1864 was captain successively of Company E, Fourth, and Company G, Tenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He served with honor in the campaigns in which his command took part, and was mustered out in 1864. On October 19, 1864, he was commissioned colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, Kansas State Militia, called out for service in repelling the raid of Confederate General Price. He then returned to his farm and served in 1865 as representative from Riley County in the Kansas Legislature, and was returned in 1866. In 1867-8 he was a member of the Kansas Senate. As a legislator, Mr. Harvey displayed such power as to attract the admiration of the leading men of the commonwealth, and to give great promise of future eminence in public life. We again quote from the review before mentioned:

"Prior to the holding of the republican primaries in 1868, Mr. Harvey canvassed his chances of support for the gubernatorial nomination in perhaps a dozen counties and found a good support; but to make a canvas required money, and this was not at his command, so he decided to retire from the field. The state convention was about to be held. At this stage a neighbor of Senator Harvey was informed by a friend in another part of the county that if the senator needed money to conduct his campaign, he would supply him. The result of this unexpected offer was that Senator Harvey borrowed $200 of this friend, and that sum paid all the expenses of the campaign. Some years later, Governor Harvey said to this friend, 'That offer of yours, tendering me money, was the turning point of my life. I had decided not to go before the state convention as a candidate, and had given it all up. I would not ask any one to loan me money, but the tender of it unasked was the occasion of my going into the convention, and the result made me governor, and, later, United States senator.' Other candidates before the convention were George A. Crawford and Ex-Governor Carney, with the former in the lead, but after the second ballot Carney withdrew and Harvey was nominated. That was before the days of prohibition. Some of Harvey's supporters thought that a little whiskey was desirable, but there was not a drink of Harvey whiskey to be had, for he said, 'If I can't be elected without paying for whiskey votes with drink I prefer to remain a private citizen.' Those most familiar with the campaign say that not a dollar was spent for whiskey, nor anything except personal expenses. He was a plain man and not at all given to display, and his success seems to have come because of his worth as a citizen. His majority in 1868 was about 16,000 and in 1870 about 20,000. The cognomen 'Old Honesty,' given him in the Kansas Legislature, continued through his two terms as governor, and followed him through the United States Senate. It was a well-merited designation and far too appropriate to be lost sight of."

"The period," says Noble L. Prentis, "covered by Governor Harvey's administration may be counted, perhaps, as the most interesting of the gubernatorial periods. It is inspiring to see anything grow; and these were growing days for Kansas. It was not so much a 'boom' period as one of genuine increase. The Union Pacific Railroad, the 'Kansas Pacific' of that day, was completed through the state to Denver, the first road to span Kansas in either direction, and other roads gained a great start. Everybody wanted railroads, and then, when they were built, wanted more. The state was also a builder; it was in the first year of Governor Harvey's reign that the state government removed its 'local habitation' from the old 'State Row' to the first completed wing of the capitol, and the executive office from the front room of a newspaper office to the apartments now occupied by the governor. It was an era of town-building. There were some failures, but the greater number of towns which were started or which took a fresh start in the years 1869-1873 are still 'good towns,' and some have risen to the dignity of actual cities. It may be said that of the numerous foundations of many kinds laid in those years, most have proved enduring. The great claim, boast and pride of Kansas in that period was agriculture; and it was an appropriate circumstance that the governor of the state in those years was a farmer—not a political or 'play' farmer, but an actual owner and tiller of the soil; a farmer, and, like George Washington in his youth, a land surveyor. He was called from these pursuits to be a soldier, and a governor, and a United States senator; but when released from these labors he went back to his plow and his compass and chain. It is hard to believe that there was a time so recently, when the governor, in his messages, enlarged on the garden-like productiveness of the state, recounted with pride the triumphs of the farmer called out to 'speed the plow' and urged that all means be used to forward immigration; when, moreover, the railroad companies not only proclaimed but demonstrated the fertility of their acres by exhibition in half the windows of Kansas of great ears of corn and sheaves of wheat, one of which would have been a fortune to the gleaning Ruth; great red apples, and everything that goes to fill Ceres' horn of plenty in the pictures. Kansas, with a farmer governor, was then given 'bold advertisement' as pre-eminently the farmers' state; and everybody mocked the old geographers and their descriptions of the 'American Desert.'"

On February 2, 1874, after four days of balloting, Governor Harvey was elected to the United States Senate to serve the unexpired term of Alexander Caldwell, resigned. He took his seat as United States senator February 8, and filled the position with credit to himself and honor to his state until March 4, 1877, when his term expired.

As United States senator, though his term was short, he held at its close positions of importance on several committees. He was chairman of the select committee to examine the several branches of the civil service. He was also a member of the committee on public lands, on agriculture, on mines and mining, and of the select committee on the levees of the Mississippi.

Between 1873 and 1884 Governor Harvey filled government surveying contracts in Kansas, New Mexico, Nevada and Utah.

In 1884, his health being impaired, and hoping to receive benefit from a milder climate, he, with his family, removed to Virginia, living three years near Norfolk and three years in Richmond. In 1890, the family returned to Kansas to the old home where, with the exception of the summer and fall of 1891 spent at government surveying in No-Man's-Land, and the winter of 1893 passed in Southern Texas, Governor Harvey lived until his death. He died of Bright's disease, at his home in Riley County, on Sunday evening, April 15, 1894, aged sixty years. It was such an ending as we love to picture of a life well rounded out. It was like the passing of a glorious sunset into the quiet of a calm summer's evening. His grave was made in Highland Cemetery (Junction City), on one of the bluffs overlooking the Republican and Kansas River valleys."

He is survived by his wife and six children: Clara, Emma, Lillian, Martha, James M. and John A. Clara is Mrs. Joseph P. White of Oklahoma City.

Noble L. Prentis, who was one of his friends, said as follows: "Governor Harvey was a man of sturdy frame; fit in youth to cope with any toil; brave enough to meet any danger; a deliberate, not to say slow, sort of man, but capable of being roused to a certain heat and glow as of iron in the fire. He had dark, solemn eyes, which seldom glittered or flashed, but which looked every man in the face and never quailed. But he was a man quite incapable of making what the Scriptures call a 'vain show.' This inability to 'show off' followed him in all he did. Those who knew him as a soldier could readily conceive that he would stand and die whenever the time came, if those were the 'orders,' but never that he would shine and coruscate in the dispatches. In a state full of orators, he, with a full command of facts and ideas, scarcely ever made speeches, never, if he could with propriety avoid it. He was a reading man and especially fond of poetry by the masters of verse; but it is doubtful if this was known outside of his immediate circle of acquaintances. He lived his honorable, brave and simple life; and when he had done serving his state, either as its chief magistrate or its representative in the senate chamber, he lived apart from the 'madding crowd,' on his farm which was miles from any town,—traversing weary leagues in New Mexico with his surveying party; seeking restored health in the oldest of old Virginia; at last returning to husband his remaining days and die in the Kansas he loved, which will bear forever on her map his honored name, in that of one of her central counties."

Hon. Ed Secrest of Riley County wrote of Governor Harvey: "Whether driving oxen in breaking the prairie, or moving among his distinguished peers in the United States Senate chamber: whether offering shelter to the many early settlers who called at his home, or conferring with the counsellors of state at the capitol,—he remained a true son of the prairie in mien and mood, heart and soul, and in republican simplicity."

CHESTER I. LONG. Definite distinction and assured prestige have been gained by Chester I. Long as one of the representative member of the Kansas bar, and his influence in public affairs has been wide and potent, as indicated by the fact that he was elected to the United States Senate from Kansas and has been a recognized leader in the councils of the republican party in the Sunflower State. He is engaged in the practice of his profession in the City of Wichita, has honored Kansas by his character and achievement, and is eminently entitled to recognition in this history.

Mr. Long was born on a farm in Perry County, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of October, 1860, and is a son of Abraham G. and Mary Long. His father was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1812, and was a resident of Daviess County, Missouri, at the time of his death, in 1891, the major part of his active career having been marked by close and effective association with the industry of agriculture. His ancestors came from Germany and located in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in the early part of the eighteenth century. He continued to reside in his native state until 1865, when he removed with his family to Daviess County, Missouri, where he developed the old homestead farm which was his residence until his death. His widow passed the closing period of her gentle and gracious life at Broken Bow, Nebraska, where she died in the year 1898, her birth having occurred in Perry County, Pennsylvania, in 1813. Of the nine children the subject of this review is the youngest and of the number only three others are now living.

Chester I. Long was a lad of about five years at the time of the family removal to Missouri, and he remained on the old home farm until he had attained the age of fifteen years, when he gave evidence of having profited fully by the educational advantages that had been afforded him, for he assumed the honors and prerogatives of a youthful pedagogue and did successful service as a teacher in the rural schools during the winter terms, the while he passed the intervening summers in advancing his own scholastic training. In 1880 he was graduated in the Kansas State Normal School at Paola, and thereafter he continued his work as a teacher for three years. He then went to the City of Topeka, where he began the study of law in the offices and under the effective preceptorship of the firm of Peck, Johnson & McFarland. With characteristic assiduity and earnestness he applied himself to his technical reading, and two years later he was admitted to the bar at Topeka. Since 1885 he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, and he has long held precedence as one of the able and representative members of the Kansas bar. During the national campaign of 1880 he made an excellent reputation as one of the effective speakers for the republican. In 1889 he was elected to the State Senate, and in the ensuing legislative session he had the distinction of being the youngest member of that body. In 1892 he was the republican nominee for Congress in his district, but though he made a vigorous and effective canvass his defeat was compassed by normal political exigencies. At the time of the historic legislative war in Kansas in 1893, Mr. Long was retained as one of the attorneys for the Republican House of Representatives, and in this connection he prepared a brief from which extensive quotations were made by Chief Justice Horton, of the Supreme Court, in

making his decision in the case. In 1894 Mr. Long was again nominated for Congress, and on this occasion he recorded a distinctive victory at the polls. Notwithstanding the sentiment in his district for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one was overwhelming, yet he followed his own convictions and courageously voted against the financial heresy on the 14th of February, 1896. The result of this action on his part was exactly what he had anticipated, for in the ensuing election the voters of his district failed to return him to his seat in Congress. In 1898, however, he was again elected, and in the following session of Congress his speech on the Porto Rico Tariff Bill gained to him a national reputation. He proved also an effective and uncompromising advocate of reciprocity with Cuba. In the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress he was active in the fight that kept Kansas from losing one of its representatives in Congress. In 1902, there came further and more distinguished popular estimate of the character and services of this able legislator, in that he was re-elected a representative in Congress. He resigned as a representative in Congress for in 1903 he was elected to the United States Senate for a term of six years. He continued his zealous services as a member of the Senate until the 4th of March, 1909, and made an admirable record in the Upper House of Congress.

On the 12th of February, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Long to Miss Anna Bache of Paola, this state, and they have two daughters, Agnes and Margaret. He has always been a republican, and in 1908 was one of the Kansas delegates at large to the National Republican Convention. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity, Mr. Long has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Upon his retirement from the United States Senate Mr. Long resumed the practice of the law, and in 1911 he broadened his field of professional endeavors by establishing his home at Wichita, where he has since built up a large and lucrative general practice.

Curt Bergmann. For the past thirty-four years the community of Tecumseh has profited by the business activities and progressive citizenship of the Bergmann family. It was late in the year 1882 that Wilhelm Henry Bergmann came here and purchased a property, and subsequently he became one of the locality's substantial men and continued so during the remainder of a long and useful life. The reputation for solidity and integrity which he made is being perpetuated by his son, Curt Bergmann, present postmaster of Tecumseh and proprietor of one of the city's leading mercantile establishments.

The late Wilhelm Henry Bergmann was born in the kingdom of Saxony, October 26, 1836. He was the son of a poor man, but managed to secure an excellent education, which was completed by several years of attendance at the great University of Heidelburg. As a young man he mastered the trade of tailor, a vocation which he made his life work, and, like everything he did, perfected himself thoroughly in every branch of the business. Mr. Bergmann remained in his native land until 1881, when he decided to seek the opportunities offered energetic and ambitious men in America. Accordingly, in the autumn of that year he came here and from Castle Garden proceeded to Philadelphia, where he secured employment at his trade. In the spring of 1882 he came to the West, locating for a short time at Manhattan, Kansas, and subsequently going to Topeka, where, on August 22d he was joined by his wife and seven children. Mr. Bergmann's fine workmanship gained him ready recognition among leading merchant tailors, as shown in the fact that he was employed by such firms as Koester & Trapp, George Hammel and Fred Renker. Toward the close of the year 1882, he, with his son Curt, walked to Tecumseh to look over some property belonging to Mrs. Kringel, whose husband had died a short time before. When she sold to Mr. Bergmann, Mrs. Kringel returned to her old home in Germany. Mr. Bergmann became so well pleased with conditions at Tecumseh that he never thereafter desired to reside any place else, and throughout the remainder of his life was happy and contented with his surroundings and did not even express the desire to go back to his native Saxony. He was a man possessed of the qualities that attract lasting friendships and make for the highest type of citizenship. He was a Lutheran in religious belief and lived his religion every day. Fraternally, he belonged to the Odd Fellows.. In his death, which occurred in October, 1897, Tecumseh lost one of its best men, who had been always a supporter of educational and moral movements. Mr. Bergmann had ten children, seven born in Germany and three in the United States, all of whom lived to maturity except the last born, who died in infancy. They were: Lena, Fanny, Helen, Curt, Antonio, Selma, Elsie, Lillian and Ella.

Curt Bergmann was born near Dresden, the capital of the Kingdom of Saxony, May 21, 1872. He was ten years of age when he came to the United States, and his education was completed in the public schools of Kansas. Under the teaching of his father he learned the trade of tailor, which he followed for seven years, then accepting a position with the Santa Fe Railroad as the first agent of that line at Tecumseh and later serving the company in the same capacity at Scranton, Atchison and Kansas City. When he left the Santa Fe he engaged in newspaper work, which retained his attention for 2½ years in New York City, but, at the time of his appointment to the postmastership he returned to Tecumseh, where, in connection with discharging the duties of his office, he has since conducted a mercantile establishment. Under his able direction, the Tecumseh office is giving the people excellent mail service, and his business, at the same time, has grown and prospered. Mr. Bergmann is a Mason of high standing, belonging to Golden Rule Lodge No. 90, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Valley of Topeka Consistory; Scottish Rite; and Orient Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He takes an active part in all progressive civic movements and has earned the right to be named as one of Tecumseh's representative citizens.

Oscar Krauss is one of the veteran merchants of Topeka. After a residence of four years in America he came to that city in 1869. Nearly half a century has gone by, and at the present time the largest wholesale house of its character in the State of Kansas is O. Krauss & Sons, harness, leather and shoe findings. It has a splendid record of progress and one that has been built up on the basis of square dealing and strict integrity.

The Krauss family from which the Topeka merchant is descended has an authentic record of antecedents as far back as 1503. The first ancestor mentioned on the family tree is Hans Krauss, who

was a councilman and judge of the City Court of Staffelstein, Bavaria.

Mr. Oscar Krauss was born in Saxe-Coburg, Germany, in 1847. His grandfather, George Salomo Krauss, was a minister of the Gospel. The father, Paul Frederick Samuel Krauss, was an extensive manufacturer of toys. He had a large family, their names being: Berthold, Herman, Fanny, Agnes, Frederick, Carolina, Leopold, Werner, Antonia, Helmina, Moritz, Oscar and Thekla, thirteen in all. Oscar, Carolina and Helmina are still living. Helmina, after residing with her brother in Topeka, Kansas, ten years, returned to the old home at Saxe-Coburg, where her sister, Carolina, resides. Samuel Krauss was a man of affectionate nature in his family. He was a good provider and also was a figure in public affairs. At one time he was a representative of the Duchy of Coburg-Gotha.

When he was nearly eighteen years of age and after completing his education in the German schools, Oscar Krauss came to America in 1865. One year was spent in New York City, one year in Chicago, a short time in St. Louis, and two years at Hamilton, Ohio. Then in 1869 he came to Topeka. In that year he engaged in business under the title of Bischoff & Krauss. Their first establishment was on Kansas Avenue where Crosby Brothers Company's department store now now is located, and they operated on a small scale as hide and leather merchants. Soon afterwards they moved to North Topeka, Kansas Avenue, to a larger establishment, where they continued and prospered in business. For several years Mr. Bischoff and Mr. Krauss traveled alternately with team through Eastern, Southern and Central Kansas, buying and selling hides and leather. Railroads were rather scarce at that time in Kansas. This was a profitable venture, and with the proceeds of their efforts they built business houses in North Topeka and on Kansas Avenue, South. These old-time partners dissolved their partnership in 1881. Mr. Krauss continued the business in North Topeka, and about 1886 he established the present business on Kansas Avenue, South, taking his sons in the firm February 1, 1902. The old business in North Topeka they continued as a branch until January, 1910.

In 1873 Mr. Oscar Krauss married Miss Augusta Fensky. Her father, Jacob Fensky, was a favorably known early pioneer citizen of Shawnee County. Mr. and Mrs. Krauss are the parents of the following children: Leopold, George, Theresa and Samuel, twins, Antonia, John Paul, Augusta Theresa, and Willie. Leopold and George are in business association with their father and as young energetic men they have assumed a large share of the responsibilities connected with the management of the extensive business. The daughter Antonia is Mrs. William Suhm, of Wichita, Kansas, Mr. Suhm being a member of the firm of the Sauer Drug Company, one of the oldest drug firms of Wichita. The son John Paul has attained a successful position as civil engineer at Gary, Indiana, where he is connected with the Gary Steel Company. Augusta Theresa is living at home with her father and mother in Topeka.

Mr. Krauss is a member of the German Evangelical Church (St. Paul Church), East Third Street. He was police commissioner of Topeka from 1892 to 1894.

JAMES HARVEY STEWART of Wichita, who has been identified with Kansas for thirty years, is a lawyer by profession, is vice president of the National Bank of Commerce, is former state senator, and for twenty years or more has played a very influential part both in business and civic affairs at Wichita.

He is now chairman of the Commerce Committee of the Wichita Commercial Club, has served as vice president of the Chamber of Commerce and is vice president of the Wichita Business Men's Association, and is chairman of the Eighth District Congressional Republican Committee. At one time he was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of Sedgwick County, and was a delegate to all republican state conventions for ten years before the primaries succeeded the convention system.

An Ohio man by birth, he spent most of his early years in Iowa and from there came to Kansas. He was born at Hebron, Licking County, Ohio, October 9, 1854, and at the age of ten, in 1864, his parents removed to Lucas County, Iowa. He got most of his education in the country schools of Iowa. His father and an older son conducted a general store at Chariton, Iowa, and in 1871 James Stewart became a clerk in that establishment, and during the next nine years got a very practical business training. In the meantime he studied law at night under N. B. Branner, a very able Iowa attorney, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. In 1880 he was made assistant postmaster of Chariton, and soon afterward was appointed postmaster by President Arthur. After filling that office eighteen months he resumed his law practice in Chariton.

In 1886 Mr. Stewart became identified with the Lombard Investment Company, at that time the largest mortgage loan company in the West. For two years he was cashier of the company's office at Abilene, Kansas, and he was then placed in charge of the company's land department at Kansas City, Missouri, where he remained until 1893. In that year he established his home at Wichita, opening a law office and also handling real estate and mortgage loans. The real estate and loan business is still conducted under the name of Stewart & Burns.

On the organization of the National Bank of Commerce in 1898 Mr. Stewart was elected director and later on vice president, offices which he still retains. He is also vice president of the Farmers Bankers Life Insurance Company and chairman of its finance committee.

The first public office he ever filled was that of township clerk at Chariton, Iowa. He is now a member of the Board of Education of Wichita and for two years served as president of the board. His service as a state senator of Kansas followed his election to that office in 1904 and he was also elected in 1908. Mr. Stewart is a Mason, being affiliated with the Wichita Consistory of the Scottish Rite, belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Warwick Lodge of the Knights of Pythias at Wichita, and was the first master workman of Charitan Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen.

As this brief outline shows, his career has been a varied and successful one. He is a man of excellent financial judgment, and has been an able conservator of the many interests entrusted to his charge. On March 5, 1885, he married Miss Kate Martin of Chariton, Iowa. Their three living children are: Bertha Hartwell, wife of Harry A. Lawrence of Wichita; Catherine Owings, wife of George T. McDermott, an attorney of Topeka; and James Harvey, who studied law in the University of Chi-

cago and is now connected with the National Bank of Commerce at Wichita.

J. C. O. Morse, who was the first superintendent of the State Reformatory at Hutchison, a former member of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners and now president of the Kansas Casualty and Surety Company of Wichita, has had a long and prominent career in Kansas. He is an able business man and the efficiency of business characterized all his public work. His name is widely known among financial and business circles, and he has attained that position after beginning life as a Kansas farmer.

His home has been in Kansas since he was about thirteen years of age. He was born in Henry County, Illinois, January 15, 1857, and in 1870 his parents moved to Kansas and located in Sedgwick County for four years, subsequently moving to Sumner County. Born and reared on a farm, he had a common school education partly in Illinois and partly in Kansas, and until 1889 made farming his regular pursuit in Sumner County. In that year he was elected sheriff of that county, and filled the office four years.

When the State Reformatory was completed at Hutchinson, Mr. Morse was appointed its first superintendent in 1895, and during the next two years he gave all his time and energies to inaugurating the service of that important state institution.

In 1897 he was appointed superintendent of the Hutchinson Water, Light & Power Company, and had the practical management of that public utility until April, 1902. He was then called to the service of the state as a member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, and held that office until 1905. During the next six years Mr. Morse had active charge of the Wichita Independent Telephone Company, of which he was a part owner, and directed its affairs until the close of 1911.

In May, 1912, he organized the Kansas Casualty & Surety Company of Wichita, of which he has since been president. While his business headquarters are now in Wichita, he still keeps his home at Hutchison.

Mr. Morse is both a York and Scottish Rite Mason, is past master of his lodge, past high priest of the chapter, past eminent commander of the Knights Templar. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1878 Mr. Morse married Miss Rachel E. Chenowith of Sumner County, Kansas. Their two daughters are Emma and Lucretia.

Elmer Ellsworth Enoch began practicing law at Wichita when that city was still on the southwestern frontier, and within the range of his own observation he has witnessed history in its making in that part of the state. His home has been in Wichita upwards of thirty years, and his reputation as an able lawyer has become widely extended.

He was born in Morristown, Belmont County, Ohio, February 10, 1864, and was liberally educated in preparation for his professional career. After the public schools he entered Franklin College in his native state, where he was graduated A. B. in 1885. For several years he diligently pursued the study of law, being admitted to the bar at St. Clairsville, Ohio, in 1888, and in the same year he came out to Kansas and opened his office in the little City of Wichita.

After a brief period of waiting clients came to him, and entrusted him with their law business. He has had a reputation extending over many years of doing whatever he does do thoroughly, and bringing a conscientious performance to every task entrusted. Official honors and responsibilities were also thrust upon him. In 1895-97 and again from 1901 to 1904, he was clerk of the Probate Court of Sedgwick County. In 1897 he was elected justice of the peace, serving two years. In 1903 he was made probate judge of Sedgwick County and served from that year until 1907 inclusive. Since then he has applied himself with little interruption to his law practice. At the present time he is a member of the Wichita Board of Education.

In 1888, the year he was admitted to the bar and came to Kansas, Judge Enoch married Ella Douglas West. Her father, now deceased, was a state senator of Ohio. To their marriage have been born five children: Edith, wife of J. L. Fox of Joplin, Missouri; Mary; Henry S.; Alfred W.; and Elmer Ellsworth, Jr. The son Henry is now a student in the law department of the University of Chicago, and it is said that he is the only student who ever entered that law school direct from a high school course.

Eugene F. Ware, a soldier of Iowa, a lawyer and public man of Kansas, and an author both of that state and Missouri, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, May 29, 1841. His parents moved to Burlington, Iowa, in his childhood and he was educated in the public schools of that place. During the Civil war he reached the rank of captain in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. He took a section of land in Cherokee County, Kansas, in 1867, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Fort Scott and to the United States Supreme Court; entered the law firm of McComas & McKeighan at Fort Scott; in 1874 married Miss Jeanette P. Huntington of Rochester, New York, and was for many years editor of the Fort Scott Monitor. His political career consisted of two terms in the Kansas Legislature, 1879 to 1883, and three years as United States pension commissioner—1902 to 1905. He was prominent in the republican party; was a delegate to two of its national conventions; was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Bar Association, the Loyal Legion and the Society of the Mayflower Descendants. His home for some years was at Topeka, from which place he moved to Kansas City, Kansas, about 1909 where he practiced law in partnership with his son until the spring of 1911 when both retired to the Ware farm in Cherokee County. Mr. Ware died on July 1, 1911, at Cascade, Colorado. He was the author of "The Rise and Fall of the Saloon," 1900; "The Lyon Campaign and History of the First Iowa Infantry," 1907; "The Indian Campaign of 1864," 1908; "Rhymes of Ironquill" (13th edition), 1908; "Ithuriel," 1909; "From Court to Court" (4th edition), 1909; was the translator of Castaneda's account of Coronado's March, from the French of Ternaux Compans, 1895; Roman Water Law from the Latin of Justinian, 1905; and was a contributor to a number of legal and literary publications.

Vincent J. Lane, the veteran of the newspaper profession in Kansas and a leading citizen of Wyandotte County in every way, was born at West Middleton, Washington County, Pennsylvania, on the 27th of January, 1828, and is a son of Joseph and Margaret (McKeever) Lane, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, of English lineage, and the latter of whom was born in Virginia, of Scotch-

Irish ancestry. The parents continued to reside in Washington County, Pennsylvania, until the close of their lives, and there, in the early days, the father was a manufacturer of furniture at a time when all the work was done by hand.

Vincent J. Lane left home when sixteen years of age, taught school in Virginia and Indiana, and in 1857 located at Quindaro and assisted in laying out the town. He served as postmaster of the village from 1858 to 1861, after which he engaged in farming for four years. In the late '60s Mr. Lane went to Montana, where the gold excitement was then at its height, and there he continued, with varying success, for nearly two years. He returned to Kansas and located in Kansas City, where he has maintained his home during the long intervening years. For a few years he acted as local representative and reporter for the Kansas City Times, and he then assumed a contract for the construction of twenty miles of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. After the completion of this work he engaged in newspaper work on his own responsibility, by founding the Wyandotte Herald, a weekly paper. With this paper he has since been continuously identified.

Mr. Lane has served two terms as register of deeds of Wyandotte County and was twice elected to represent the county in the lower house of the State Legislature, in which he made a substantial record. He served as postmaster of Kansas City for four years, under the first presidential administration of Grover Cleveland; was a member of the board of education for several years and has otherwise been influential in local affairs.

Marcus J. Parrott, the second delegate to Congress from Kansas Territory, was born at Hamburg, South Carolina, October 27, 1828. He received both a classical and a legal education and served two terms in the Ohio Legislature (having located for practice at Dayton) previous to becoming a resident of Leavenworth in 1855. At the first session of the Territorial Supreme Court, which commenced in July of that year, he was appointed reporter of the decisions, and in October was elected a delegate to the Topeka Constitutional Convention. He acted as a lawyer of the defense in the trial of Governor Robinson and other free-state prisoners at Lecompton, in September, 1856, and at the Topeka Convention of July, 1857, was nominated for Congress, which selection was seconded at the Grasshopper Falls Convention of the following month. He was elected in November and was re-elected on the republican ticket in November, 1859. His entire congressional service extended from December, 1857, to March, 1861. In that year Mr. Parrott failed of nomination to the United States Senate; was defeated for Congress in 1862, as well as in 1874. During the later years of his life he successfully operated his farm near Leavenworth City. His health failing, he spent some months at Dayton, Ohio, where a brother resided, and died there October 4, 1879.

Col. John Conover. Of the individuals whose lives have influenced, developed, stabilized and broadened the civic and commercial resources of the State of Kansas, one of the most conspicuous was that of the late Col. John Conover. Coming to Kansas in 1857 and locating in Leavenworth, he was one of the pioneer merchants of that city. Going from Kansas at the outbreak of the war into the service of the Union army, he made a brilliant record as a soldier and officer, and that record is one of the many reasons why Kansas people should have a grateful memory of his life. Following the war there came ten years more of successful participation in the business affairs of Leavenworth, at the end of which time he identified himself with Kansas City, Missouri, and there occurred the culminating achievements of his business career, resulting in the founding and development of the Richards & Conover Hardware Company, the largest wholesale house in that line west of St. Louis.

He died January 8, 1914. Before proceeding to the details of his career there should be quoted the summary of his experience which was happily phrased in the editorial columns of the Kansas City Star:

"Colonel John Conover was a typical pioneer of the sort that has conquered the wilderness and made this western country great. A boy whose endowment lacked the glittering non-essentials of wealth and influence, but included the really important qualities that make men count in the world, he hewed his way up from obscurity by industry, energy and intelligence.

"In the war between the states he answered the call of his country and served with distinction. Later he helped to build up an important business which in its half century of existence has become one of the great business enterprises of the country.

"His career was one that people like to regard as exemplifying the possibilities of American life—the career in which the substantial qualities find the door of opportunity open to success."

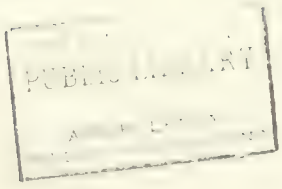
He was born on a farm near New Brunswick, New Jersey, November 27, 1835. His great-grandfather came to New Jersey from Holland, where the name was spelled Kovenhoven. His son, John, grandfather of Colonel Conover, was a Revolutionary soldier and among other battles he participated at Monmouth, not far from his own home. After the war he settled near New Brunswick and built the house where John Conover, Sr., and Colonel Conover were both born. John Conover, Sr., who was born in 1810, was a farmer until 1841, and then for thirty years was in the service of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, being located at Camden for twenty-four years and later at Philadelphia. He died in 1871. His wife was Jane E. Cornell.

The only son of his parents, Col. John Conover attended the public schools of Camden and at the age of sixteen gained his first acquaintance with the hardware trade as clerk in a store. Four years later, in October, 1856, he went west, to Chicago and Quincy, Illinois, and Keokuk, Iowa, and for a time was assistant engineer on a United States dredge boat on the Des Moines River. In the spring of 1857 he took the boat from St. Louis and landed at Leavenworth March 18, 1857. For two months he was employed by the assistant city engineer, then engaged in taking up land claims in Kansas, and in the fall of 1857 became salesman for the Leavenworth hardware firm of Reisinger & Fenlon.

He was called from the routine duties of a store to serve his country as a soldier. July 22, 1861, he became second lieutenant of a company which he organized at Leavenworth for thirty days' service and spent the period stationed at Fort Leavenworth. After being mustered out August 22, 1861, he and other officers recruited a company for three years' service, and on August 28th was mustered in as second lieutenant of Company A, Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He became first lieutenant December 12, 1861, and when eighty-three men had been enlisted he was mustered in as captain March 15, 1862. August



Jno Conover



23, 1864, he was mustered in as major, was mustered as lieutenant colonel October 21, 1864, was commissioned colonel, though he was not mustered since the regiment was not recruited to the full required strength. However, March 13, 1865, the President of the United States breveted him colonel "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." The regiment had been formed for service in the state and along the border. The company was, therefore, distributed at various posts and with several commands, and Colonel Conover, as a line officer, remained at Fort Leavenworth until February, 1863, in the meantime participating in several expeditions into Missouri against Quantrell's guerillas and during August, 1862, participating in skirmishes with Coffee's, Cockrell's and Quantrell's guerilla bands. In February, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Nashville and placed on provost duty. The regiment was subsequently assigned to the Third Brigade First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and after the twentieth and twenty-first corps were consolidated and made the fourth corps on October 15, 1863, the Eighth Kansas was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps. From August to November, 1865, the regiment did duty in the Department of Texas.

The detailed record of Colonel Conover's service after he left Kansas is summarized as follows: Provost duty at Nashville, Tennessee, until June, 1863; ordered to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, June 9th; Middle Tennessee or Tullahoma campaign June 22d to July 7th; Liberty Gap, June 24th-27th; Chickamauga campaign August 15th to September 22d; Caperton's Ferry near Bridgeport, Alabama, August 29th; Battle of Chickamauga September 19th and 20th; on duty in Chattanooga from September 22d until November 23d; Battle of Chattanooga, including capture of Orchard Knob November 23d, and assault that carried Missionary Ridge, November 25th; November 28th on march to relief of Knoxville; December 8th to February, 1864, campaign in East Tennessee, Strawberry Plains and Dandridge; February 17, 1864, regiment sent to Fort Leavenworth on a veteran furlough and returned to the army April 5th; arriving at Nashville, Eighth Kansas detailed to escort a pontoon train from there to the front June 17th; rejoined brigade at Big Shanty, near Kenesaw Mountain, June 28th; in the operations against Kenesaw July 2d; Ruff's Station, Smyrna Camp Ground July 4th; Chattanooga River July 5th to 17th; Battle of Peach Tree Creek July 19th-20th; Siege of Atlanta July 22d to August 25th; flank movement of Atlanta via East Point August 25th to 30th; engagement at Jonesboro August 31st to September 1st; in line front of Lovejoy Station September 2d to 6th; battle at Lovejoy Station, closing Atlanta campaign, September 6th; Fourth Corps in pursuit of Hood and occupying position at Pulaski, Tennessee, September 29th to October 26th, and from November 1st to 23d; Nashville campaign November and December; Columbia Duck River November 24th to 27th; Spring Hill November 29th; Battle of Franklin November 30th; Battle of Nashville December 15th-16th; pursuit of Hood to the Tennessee River December 17th to 28th; march to Huntsville, Alabama, December 31st to January 5, 1865, and on duty there to February 1st; moved to Nashville February 1st, and returned to Huntsville February 8th; on duty to March 15th and then expeditioned to Bull's Gap and operations in East Tennessee, March 15th to April 22d; duty at Nashville to June 24th; move to New Orleans, Louisiana, July 1, 1865, and July 10th to Indianola, Texas; march to Green Lake and on duty there to August 10th; move to San Antonio August 10th to 23d and on duty to November 29th; mustered out November 30, 1865; to Fort Leavenworth November 28, 1865, and honorably discharged January 9, 1866.

For nearly 4½ years he had been in the active service of his country. The service was one that strengthened rather than weakened the sterling qualities of his manhood and almost immediately on his return to Leavenworth he became junior partner and acting commercial salesman for the hardware firm of J. F. Richards & Company. In October, 1875, the partners bought the hardware stock of D. A. McKnight of Kansas City, Missouri, and after that Colonel Conover made his home in Kansas City. He took active charge of the Richards & Conover store in 1882, and in that year the Richards & Conover Hardware Company was incorporated. From a small business it grew until Colonel Conover long before his death had the satisfaction of seeing it one of the greatest wholesale houses in the Missouri Valley.

September 5, 1862, during his army service, Colonel Conover married Mary E. Hathaway of Leavenworth. She died September 3, 1866. April 10, 1875, he married Miss Alice Leona Austin. Mrs. Conover was born near Norwalk, Ohio, daughter of Homer and Adeline Austin. There are four children: Leona May, John Austin, Ethel Bird, now deceased, and George R.

While Colonel Conover was an active supporter of the republican party, he never desired to hold office, being content with the service he had rendered as a soldier and the further service he could give as head of a thriving business. He was a Mason, and while not an active member of any church, he believed in and had a deep veneration for Christianity. He was captain of the organization known as Craig's Rifles, of Kansas City, Missouri; was a member of the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion and of the Kansas City Commercial Club and Hardware and Manufacturers Association. He had a wide business and personal acquaintance in the East as well as in the West, and wherever known he was loved for his character as a man and companion and respected because of his superior achievements and his thorough rectitude of character.

Of his objective life as expressed in war and business, no commentary is required beyond the matter of fact record given above. His personal friends came to know and appreciate many of those finer qualities which permeate and give color and tone to personality. Something of this is expressed in the felicitous editorial that appeared in the Kansas City Journal at the time of his death, and which is quoted in part as the conclusion of this article:

"There are now only a pitiful handful of those who may be counted as the real empire makers of the West. Once their rugged faces were met everywhere. Gradually, however, they have relinquished their trust to younger men and the pioneers have fallen one by one before the blasts of time. Colonel Conover was one of the first generation of business men in this part of the West. In his vigorous youth he participated in those splendid activities which wrought out of the desert marvelous development. He lived when men did great deeds, and did them in the course of the day's work. This environment was remarkably congenial to a man of his temperament and enduring physical vitality.

"Until his fatal illness Colonel Conover loved life with a virile enthusiasm seldom met with among those who have lived long and have seen much. Even

in his advancing years he took an interest in all that went on about him—and it was the genuine interest felt by men who have played a good part on the stage and held life at its true value. He was especially fond of youth and the ever fresh and effervescent spirit within him always found sympathetic response among the younger generation. His ready and kindly wit, his native sense of humor, his wonderful aptitude in reminiscence and the rich fund of his experience and inclination made him a delightful companion and a happy addition to every gathering. He made it a point to attend veterans' meetings, gatherings of the Loyal Legion, etc., and many times he made pilgrimages to battlefields and other points of historic and patriotic association. His life was full and complete. As a soldier, a business man, a citizen and in his family and social relations he reaped that harvest that is life's best reward—the consciousness of duty well done and the love and respect of all who knew him.''

Jacob Ramer Blackshere was one of the men who laid the foundation of Kansas' great agricultural prosperity. He was a pioneer both in point of time and in point of achievement. The history of Kansas ought to give recognition and honor to such men, and that is the purpose of this brief article.

One of the greatest sources of Kansas wealth is alfalfa. It is not strange, therefore, that many should have been mentioned for the premier honor of having introduced that crop into the Sunflower State. No doubt the controversy has been settled for all time in favor of the late J. R. Blackshere. All the facts necessary to substantiate this claim are in the possession of the Blackshere family and some account of his pioneer work in this direction will be found in the columns of the Topeka Daily State Journal, the issue of January 12, 1907. A paragraph from the article that appears in the Journal reads as follows:

''According to P. C. Jeffrey, who has written to the State Journal, the first alfalfa seed to be brought to Kansas was in 1875 by J. R. Blackshere, who owned and lived on the Clover Cliff Ranch southwest of Elmdale, Chase County. Claims that were made for the late Harrison Parkman, former owner of Sunny Slope Farm near Emporia, will have to give precedence in favor of Mr. Blackshere, who purchased and introduced the first alfalfa seed seven years prior to the shipment brought to Sunny Slope by Mr. Parkman. Mr. Blackshere secured his seed in San Francisco through the firm of J. M. Griffith and brother of Emporia, who at that time were in the hardware and implement business. The first purchase made amounted to 1½ bushels and the bill which Griffith and brother presented and which is still preserved in the family of Mr. Blackshire gives the cost at $32.25. The bill states, '1½ bushels alfalfa clover seed.' ''

The late Jacob Ramer Blackshere was born in Marion County, West Virginia, September 2, 1834, though his native state was really Virgina, since West Virginia was not made a state until nearly thirty years after his birth. The death of this pioneer Kansas rancher occurred November 10, 1894. He married Melissa A. Martin, also of Marion County, West Virginia.

Some time after their marriage they came to Kansas, in 1860, locating in the fertile cottonwood valley of Chase County. Mr. Blackshere from a modest start as a farmer added to his holdings until Clover Cliff Ranch at the time of his death comprised 4,635 acres. For many years cattle was the chief product, but he was also a pioneer in the introduction of new crops as well as livestock, and in a few years after planting his first alfalfa had a considerable acreage on his ranch. His experiment attracted considerable attention among the farmers, and no doubt his example proved widely beneficial in making alfalfa one of the staples of the state. As high as 1,200 acres of the Clover Cliff Ranch, while it was owned by the Blackshere family, were devoted to alfalfa.

It was one of the most noted of Central Kansas ranches. Early in his career as a Kansan Mr. Blackshere introduced the first black Galloway cattle to that locality and thereafter bred and raised that type almost exclusively. He was also the first to introduce and successfuly grow kaffir corn and sorghum as forage crops in Chase County.

This sturdy pioneer Kansan was well content to confine his achievements to the field of agriculture and stock raising, and as such he deserves to be remembered. While a democrat, he had no ambitions in politics, and many times refused nomination. His participation was consigned to attending conventions and he was a delegate two or three times to national conventions.

In the family of J. R. Blackshere were six children. Carl E. and Cora B. are now both deceased. Earl M. was for many years the active manager of Clover Cliff Ranch, until that property was sold three years ago, and since then he has had his home on East Douglas Avenue, College Hill, Wichita. Another son is Frank R., a physician at Colorado Springs, Colorado. Jesse R. and Harold M. are both well known farmers in Chase County. Mrs. Blackshere, the mother of these children, died February 3, 1911.

Hon. William T. Buckner of Wichita was born at Washington Court House, Ohio, January 2, 1846, and secured his early education in the public schools. He was still a lad in his early 'teens when the Civil war came on, but succeeded in enlisting as a private in Company I, Seventy-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he was in almost constant service at the front. His enlistment had been for three years, but the hard life of the army broke down the young soldier's health and after two years he was given his honorable discharge because of disability and returned for a while to his home. After his recovery, he again enlisted, this time in Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and again went to the front, his service continuing until the close of the war and his final discharge being given him in July, 1865. As a member of two regiments, he was a participant in a number of important engagements in Virginia and in the Southwest, including the battles of McDowell, Cross Keys, Franklin and Nashville, and his record as a soldier was a most honorable one.

When his military career was finished, he returned to his home and took up the study of law under the direction of his cousin, Judge Robert M. Briggs, of Washington Court House. After some preparation he enrolled as a student at the Cleveland Law School, Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was duly graduated with the class of 1871. During the next twelve years he was engaged in the practice of his calling at Cleveland, where he built up a large professional business, but at the end of that period he answered the call of the West, and in

1884 located permanently at Wichita, which city has since been the scene of his activities. Here he soon won merited recognition, and four years after his arrival in Wichita was elected on the republican ticket to the office of judge of the Probate Court. To aspire to public station is a laudable aspiration; to attain it by honorable means is a proud distinction; to use it for the common good justly deserves public gratitude. Judge Buckner's elevation to the bench was secured through no chicanery, but through a just appreciation of his general fitness for such an honor. That he used the power of his high office for the general good was shown in the following elections, in 1890, when he was re-elected, serving until January, 1893. Since then he has devoted himself to the practice of his calling. He stands high in the estimation of his fellow-practitioners as well as of the general public. Judge Buckner has always taken a deep interest and has given much substantial aid in matters pertaining to the welfare of Wichita.

In 1883 Judge Buckner was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Wadsworth, of Cleveland, Ohio. She is a member of the Wichita Board of Education and is a past state president of the Woman's Relief Corps of Kansas. They have two daughters: Dora A., connected with the Wichita City Library, and Susan E., a teacher in the Enid High School of Enid, Oklahoma.

IKE N. WILLIAMS. One of the strong and growing political figures in Kansas during recent years has been Ike N. Williams. A natural leader of men and at the same time an able and industrious lawyer, it is but natural that his name should as it does appear frequently on the pages of political history. He has, since locating at Wichita, in 1910, always used his fine legal talents in the furtherance of what he has believed to be for the best interests of the city, merging the two characters of citizen and lawyer into a high personal combination. In his participation in various movements, he has stimulated discussion and has always insinuated his forceful personality in a manner that has redounded to the public good.

Ike N. Williams was born April 12, 1877, at Big Rock, Kane County, Illinois, a son of David and Elizabeth (Nightingale) Williams. His father, a native of Wales, in his younger days followed the sea as a sailor, but after a few years decided upon a career as a landsman, and in 1849 made his way on a sailing vessel to America, where he was convinced he could make his fortune as a farmer. On first coming to this country he secured a property in New York State, on which he settled, and while residing there was married, in 1852, at Brooklyn, to Miss Elizabeth Nightingale, who was also born in Wales. When the family left New York for points farther to the west, they journeyed to Kane County, Illinois, there taking up their residence at Big Rock, in a small farming community of several hundred people. There the father continued his activities in an agricultural way until 1882, when he brought the family to Kansas and located on a farm near Prescott. Through hard work and good management he succeeded in the accumulation of a valuable property, and was known as a successful farmer and stockraiser. When he arrived in this country he had little capital save a store of energy and an appreciation of the value of integrity in business transactions, combined with a natural aptitude and an ability to accommodate himself to new conditions and methods. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1906, he was possessed of a good estate, as well as the esteem and respect which always accompanies the gaining of honest and honorable success. While he was not a seeker for public preferment, Mr. Williams was always a good citizen, and took an active part in the movements which made for better conditions in his community. He and Mrs. Williams were the parents of eleven children, of whom six are now living, and Ike N. is the youngest in order of birth.

Ike N. Williams was a child of about five years when taken by his parents to Kansas, and there he grew up on the home farm and secured his early education in the public schools. After graduating from the Prescott High School, he entered the Kansas State Normal School, and there completed a two-year course. He was ambitious and eager to be out and doing something on his own account, and at this time accepted an opportunity that led him to several strange lands. It had always been his wish to see something of the world outside of his own country, and when he was offered a position as teacher in the Philippine Islands, he grasped it quickly and passed the necessary preliminary examination. During the four years that followed, Mr. Williams gained much experience and had some of his enthusiasm worn off in teaching "our little brown brothers," and at the end of that time started on a tour of the world. After visiting various points of interest in China, Japan, the Holy Land, etc., he returned to his native land, his thirst for adventure satisfied, at least for the time being.

While he had been away, Mr. Williams had determined upon a career in the law, and shortly after arriving home entered Kansas State University, from the law department of which he was graduated in 1910. In that year he came to Wichita and became associated with the law firm of Stanley, Vermillian & Evans, a concern with which he remained for two years, then opening an office and beginning practice by himself. He has since built up a large and very representative clientele and has been identified with a number of important cases, practicing in all the courts. As a lawyer Mr. Williams is distinguished for his tireless energy, clearness of perception and keen discrimination. While he has been engaged in practice only six years, he is already known as a legist whose briefs give indubitable evidence of legal acumen, forcible statement and faultless logic.

Mr. Williams adheres to the principles of the republican party, believing that they best conserve the public good. In 1912 he was elected on his party's ticket as representative of his district in the Kansas Legislature, and in 1914 received the re-election. In 1915 he acted as speaker pro tem of the House. He belongs to the Phi Delta Phi college fraternity, is a member of the Fraternal Aid Society, is a thirty-second degree Mason and is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He has recognized his obligations as a citizen and has taken an active part in every effort to improve municipal government.

WILLIAM P. CAMPBELL. There has been no period in the long and significantly active, vigorous and varied career of Judge Campbell in which there has been any possibility of submerging his incisive individuality. As a youthful and gallant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, as a lawyer and jurist, as a man of large and benignant influence in public

affairs and as one of the honored pioneers of Kansas he has left a record that shall ever reflect honor upon his name and memory. He has been most closely and influentially associated with civic and material development and progress in the Sunflower State and is still engaged in the active practice of his profession as one of the leading members of the bar of the City of Wichita.

Judge William Potter Campbell, a scion of staunch Scotch-Irish ancestry, was born at Stanford, the judicial center of Lincoln County, Kentucky, on the 18th of February, 1843, and as a youth he received the advantages of the old Presbyterian Academy at Stanford. As the year of his nativity indicates, he was a youth of eighteen years at the time when the Civil war was precipitated on the divided nation, and he promptly manifested his intrinsic loyalty and patriotism by tendering his aid in defense of the Union. He first enlisted as a member of the First Kentucky Cavalry, and after the expiration of his original term he re-enlisted, as a private in the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry. History effectually records the gallant service of these two vital and dashing Kentucky commands, and with the latter Judge Campbell continued in active service until the close of the war, during the last two years his official post having been that of sergeant-major. In August, 1863, while scouting along the Tennessee River, he was captured by a company of Confederate soldiers, and thereafter he was held as a prisoner of war at the historic old Belle Isle Prison until March, 1864, when his exchange was effected.

After the close of his military career this youthful veteran who had done well his part in the preservation of the nation's integrity, found less valorous but equally honorable employment, by becoming concerned in the operation of a sawmill on Rock Castle River, amid the mountains or hills of Southeastern Kentucky. In 1860 he had started the study of law under the preceptorship of one of his uncles who had a small collection of standard law books. While engaged in the strenuous work of the sawmill he continued to devote as much of his leisure time as possible to the continuation of his law studies, and he so fortified himself in his knowledge of jurisprudence that in 1866, at Somerset, the county seat of Pulaski County, Kentucky, he was granted his license to practice law in his native state. He engaged in the practice of his profession at Somerset, where he remained until 1869. In that year was solemnized his marriage to Miss Kate Barnes, a daughter of Col. Sidney M. Barnes, who had been an officer of the Eighth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry in the Union service during the Civil war. Immediately after his marriage Judge Campbell set forth with his gracious young wife to establish a home in the West. After arriving at Topeka, Kansas, Mrs. Campbell there remained while her husband went forth on foot to look for a suitable location for their home. He arrived at Eldorado, Butler County, in July, 1869, and there he opened an office and engaged in the practice of his profession. There he and his wife maintained their home until March, 1872, when Governor Harvey conferred upon Judge Campbell appointment to the bench of the newly established District Court of the Thirteenth Judicial District, which at that time comprised the counties of Sedgwick, Sumner, Butler, Cowley, Howard and Greenwood. Later in the same year Judge Campbell was duly elected to this office by the popular vote, and in 1876 he was re-elected, his zealous and effective service on the bench having continued until 1881, when he retired. While on the bench he was called upon to render decision in many very important cases, among the number being the celebrated Winner and McNutt trial. His judicial opinions were marked by wisdom and by broad and accurate knowledge of the law, so that few of his decisions met with reversal by courts of higher jurisdiction. The judge was known for the inviolable honesty of purpose which marked his administration and which gained and retained to him the confidence and respect of all, even the malefactors against whom he found it necessary to render verdicts. Upon assuming his judicial office he removed to Wichita, where he has since maintained his home. He served for several years as city attorney and within his regime in this office he had the supervision of the organization of Wichita as a city of the first class. He has been an influential and honored figure in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic in Kansas and in 1894-95 he had the distinction of serving as commander of the Kansas Department of this great patriotic organization.

Judge Campbell has never wavered in his allegiance to the basic principles of the republican party and he has been one of the recognized leaders in its councils in Kansas. He has, however, been one of the stalwart workers in behalf of prohibition of the liquor traffic.

From the time of assuming a position on the district bench Judge Campbell has continued to wield influence in connection with the civic and material interests of Wichita, and especially potent has been the moral influence which his earnest, determined and honorable judicial and personal opinions have exerted in this community. At the time when he became district judge Wichita was a virtual headquarters for cattle thieves, and with utmost courage and vigor he brought to bear his judicial prerogatives in ridding the community of such malefactors and other outlaws and undesirable citizens. He is still active and vital in the work of his profession and is now one of the oldest practicing lawyers to be found in the state. The great loss and bereavement of his life came when his wife was called to the life eternal, in December, 1915, at the age of sixty-six years, and her memory is revered in the community that represented her home for many years and felt the impress of her gentle and gracious personality.

Frank S. Porter. This representative business man of the City of Wichita was about twenty years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Kansas, and he has since continued his residence within the borders of the Sunflower State, where he has been long and prominently identified with the retail drug business, of which he is now a leading representative in the City of Wichita, his attractive drug store, metropolitan in equipment and appointments, being eligibly situated on East Douglas Avenue, in the College Hill District of the city.

Frank S. Porter was born in the Village of Rushsylvania, Logan County, Ohio, on the 6th of July, 1866, and is a son of Robert B. Porter, who was born in West Virginia and who was a miller by trade. For a long period of years Robert B. Porter operated a flour mill at Rushsylvania, Ohio, from which place he finally removed with his family to Urbana, that state, where he became the owner of a large mill. In 1876 he established a retail drug store at Paulding, the little city that is the judicial

center of the Ohio County of the same name, and this he placed under the active supervision of his elder son, Don M. In 1886 he disposed of his varied business and real-estate interests in Ohio and came with his family to Kansas. The home was established at Larned, and there Robert B. Porter continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1894. He served as a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, in which he was a member of an Ohio regiment of volunteer infantry.

In the public schools of his native village Frank S. Porter acquired his early educational discipline, and after leaving school he became a clerk in his father's drug store at Paulding, where he gained a thorough and practical knowledge of pharmacy and where he continued his association with the drug business until he accompanied his parents to Kansas, in 1886. He found employment in drug stores at Larned and Great Bend during the interval between 1886 and 1890, and in the latter year he became associated with his brother, Herbert M., in organizing the Porter Drug Company, which established well equipped drug stores at Larned, Newton and Kinsley. In 1900 the stock at Newton was removed to Great Bend, and in 1904 Frank S. Porter sold his interest in the other stores and assumed full ownership and control of the business at Great Bend. There he conducted the enterprise successfully until 1908, when he sold the stock and business to good advantage. In 1910 he removed to Wichita, where he has since maintained his home, and in August, 1914, he opened his present drug store, in which he has built up a substantial, profitable and representative trade.

On the 30th of April, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Porter to Miss Elizabeth C. Campbell, of Larned, this state, and they are popular factors in the social activities of their home community, even as Mr. Porter is known as a progressive business man and loyal and public-spirited citizen. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Porter are Amy M. and Baird C., both of whom remain at the parental home and the latter of whom is, in 1916, a student in the Wichita High School.

Mrs. Mary C. Wuester. A representative of the best type of the progressive women of the Sunflower State is she whose name initiates this paragraph, and she has proved specially successful and influential in connection with a line of educational and business enterprise in which few women have made exploitation. In 1909 Mrs. Wuester established in the City of Wichita the Wuester School of Pharmacy, and she has made this institution one of the valuable and ably directed technical schools of the state.

Mrs. Wuester was born in Marshall County, Kansas, and after completing the curriculum of the public schools she pursued a higher academic course in the Seminary of the Sacred Heart at St. Joseph, Missouri. Thereafter, by close application under the direction of private preceptors, she fortified herself in the varied and exacting branches of scientific and practical study involved in commercial pharmacy, and in 1901 she initiated her specially admirable work as a teacher of pharmacy. She conducted classes in several of the larger cities of Kansas and in 1909, as previously noted, she established at Wichita the Wuester School of Pharmacy, which has since been successfully conducted under her personal supervision and each department of which is modern in facilities and general equipment. The school now draws its students not only from Kansas and other states of the Middle West but also from some of the eastern states, and it has the distinction of being the only independent institution of its kind in Kansas. Graduates of the school are so fortified in scientific and technical knowledge as to be able to pass the examinations demanded for the practice of pharmacy in any state in the Union, and the students who have gone forth from this excellent institution are the most effective exploiters of its effective work. Mrs. Wuester is a woman of prodigious energy and progressiveness and has found in her present domain of enterprise a splendid field for valuable service. She is an active member of the Kansas State Pharmaceutical Association and is consistently to be designated as one of the representative women of the Sunflower State.

Col. John T. Burris, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, in December, 1828, spent his boyhood and youth in Kentucky. He went to Iowa in 1847, served in the Mexican war from that state, cultivated a farm for several years which he obtained on a soldier's land warrant, and in 1852 sold his land and opened a hotel at Fredonia on the Iowa River. Soon afterward he commenced the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1853, two years later was elected judge of the County Court and in 1858 settled at Olathe, Kansas.

Colonel Burris was elected a member of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention in 1859. In the spring of 1861 he served as sergeant in Lane's Frontier Guards, and soon afterward Lincoln appointed him district attorney of the new state. He enlisted in August, 1861, and became lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Kansas Infantry, continuing with it and its successor, the Tenth, until the close of the Civil war. At its close he returned to Olathe and resumed practice. In 1865 he was elected to the Kansas House of Representatives, of which he served as speaker; was chosen attorney of Johnson County in 1866, and three years later was appointed judge of the Tenth District; also in 1869 was again elected to the lower house of the Legislature. Colonel Burris was one of the projectors and organizers of the Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad and active and influential in many other fields of practical improvement.

George W. Martin, long secretary of the State Historical Society, an old newspaper man and state printer, was born in Blair County, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1841. He learned the printer's trade in his native town and in Philadelphia, and in April, 1857, accompanied his parents to the Territory of Kansas. Young Martin worked in printing offices at Lecompton until the fall of 1859 and in 1861 became connected with the Junction City Union, which he edited for several years. Mr. Martin was postmaster at Junction City several months in 1865 and register of the land office in 1865-66; assessor of internal revenue in 1867-68; register of the land office a second term; state printer in 1873-81; member of the Kansas House of Representatives in 1883, and mayor of Junction City in 1883-85. He moved to Kansas City, Kansas, in July, 1888, where he published the Gazette until December, 1899, when he was elected secretary of the State Historical Society, which he held at the time of his death.

Shaler W. Eldridge, one of the leading free-state men of Lawrence and therefore of the Territory of

Kansas, was a native of Massachusetts, born at West Springfield, August 29, 1816. The twelve years previous to coming to Kansas, he spent as a leading railroad contractor of New England. Arriving in Kansas City, Missouri, January 3, 1855, he purchased the American House from Samuel C. Pomeroy, who had previously obtained it from the Emigrant Aid Society. It is needless to say that it was headquarters for the free-state men, and that it harbored Governor Reeder in his escape from Kansas. In the early part of 1856 Colonel Eldridge leased the Free-State Hotel at Lawrence, which was burned by the pro-slavery people under Sheriff Jones. He attended the convention at Philadelphia which nominated Fremont, and was also a member of the Buffalo convention of July 9, 1856. It was doubtless his influence which mainly induced Secretary Stanton to issue the proclamation calling the first Free State Legislature to submit the Lecompton constitution to the people. In 1857 he and his brothers erected the Eldridge House at Lawrence, which was destroyed a second time by Quantrill, August 21, 1863. He enlisted in a company of the Second Kansas Regiment, was made lieutenant and in 1863 appointed paymaster.

Alfred Clark Pierce. At the age of eighty-one, bearing the impress of a life of remarkable experience, a pioneer builder of Kansas, for many years identified with its public and business life, this venerable citizen is now living in comfortable retirement at Junction City.

A small party of free state men arrived in Kansas in 1856. It comprised eight or ten men. One of them was Preston B. Plumb, whose name is a household word in Kansas. Alfred Clark Pierce was also in that little party. At Iowa City, Iowa, he had first met Mr. Plumb, and they were ever afterwards intimate friends. Besides coming to Kansas as pioneer settlers and for the purpose of lending their individual aid to the free state movement, this party convoyed a very significant train of supplies, including 250 Sharpe rifles, a supply of ammunition, and a small brass cannon. Those who are acquainted with the scenes enacted on Kansas soil in subsequent months need not be told to what purpose these military supplies were devoted.

At Manhattan the party divided. Mr. Pierce went to what was then the far western Kansas, and located a claim on which the City of Salina has since been built. However, in November, 1856, he abandoned the claim and went to Ogden. There he was employed in cutting logs and later took up surveying. Mr. Pierce permanently settled at Junction City in 1860, and has lived in that community continuously for more than fifty-five years. For some time he was chiefly employed at his work in surveying.

His part as a maker of Kansas also included military service. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G of the Eleventh Kansas Infantry, which in the following year was made a cavalry organization. He went in as a private, became captain of his company, and was mustered out with the rank of captain in August, 1865.

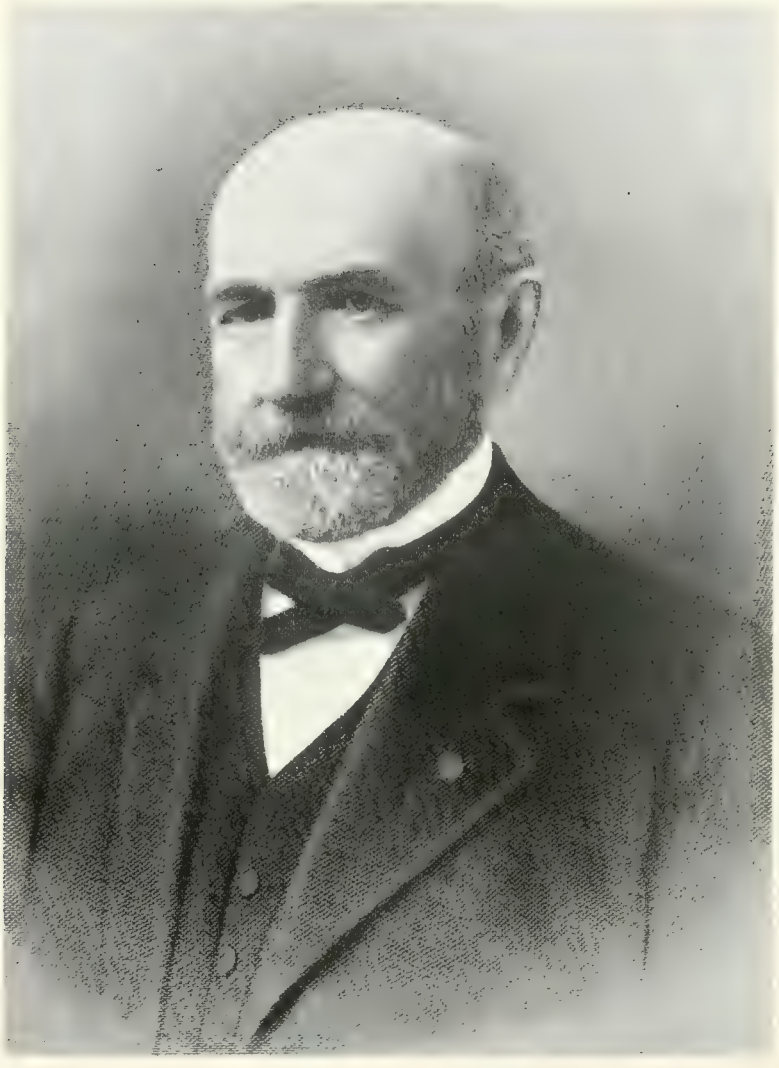
On his return to Junction City after the war he was elected successively county surveyor, county clerk and register of deeds. In 1867 Mr. Pierce opened the first real estate office in Geary County. Later he added insurance and loans. He compiled the first set of abstract books for the county and for years furnished nearly all the abstracts to the lands in that county. He was very successful in business, but it was not until 1906, when he had passed his seventieth year, that he retired, and turned over the management of his affairs to his son Hal Pierce. During his active career his interests extended to the ownership of a large amount of land and he was long engaged in the cattle business, and is widely known over the state among the old time cattle men. Though his activities have brought him into close touch with Kansas affairs for more than half a century, and though he has known nearly all the prominent men of the state since territorial days, he has always retained the character of the simple and unassuming American. He has been a loyal republican since the formation of the party. He did all he could to bring about the abolition of slavery and afterwards was equally ardent as a prohibitionist. He has helped to make Kansas laws, having been elected a member of the state legislature in 1861, again in 1868, and again in 1880. Captain Pierce is a life member of the Kansas State Historical Society. He is one of the most prominent of the surviving soldiers of the Union, and has long been active in the Grand Army of the Republic and in the military order of the Loyal Legion.

His family history shows that his antecedents took firm root on American soil when this nation was still in the making. Alfred Clarke Pierce was born at Cooperstown, Otsego County, New York, September 13, 1835. The first member of the Pierce family in America settled in Rhode Island in the early years of the seventeen hundreds. His youngest son, John Pierce, removed to Dutchess County, New York. Mial Pierce, one of the five sons of John, was born in Dutchess County in 1766. He married Isabel Chase, and by her became the father of thirteen children. The youngest of these was Benjamin Pierce, father of Alfred C. Benjamin Pierce was born September 30, 1804. He married Polly Bowen, who was born in New York State. She was descended from Henry Bowen who came from Langerrith, Wales, in 1638, and settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts. There he married a daughter of Isaac Johnson, in whose company he fought in the Indian wars, with the rank of lieutenant. The successive generations come down through Isaac, son of the immigrant Henry, Henry, who was the father of Silas, the father of Henry, the father of Henry known as Deacon Henry, who settled in Otsego County, New York, and Deacon Henry was the father of Polly Bowen, mother of Alfred Clark Pierce.

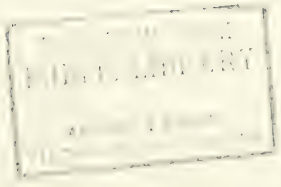
Benjamin and Polly (Bowen) Pierce were the parents of thirteen children: Cynthia Ann, Laura Elvira, Henry Bowen, Sabrina M., Horace Milton, Alfred Clark, Elmer Wood, Ellen, Marcia, Silas E., Arthur S., Amy L. and Sumner W.

Mr. Alfred C. Pierce spent his early life on his father's farm in Otsego County, New York. He was able to secure what was then considered a liberal education. He attended the Coopertown Academy and in 1855 attended the State Normal School at Albany. With this equipment he started west, taught one brief term of school in Michigan, and from there went on to Iowa City, from which point his career as a Kansas pioneer has already been traced.

On May 9, 1865, Mr. Pierce married Harriet L. Bowen. Mrs. Pierce, who was a woman of many fine qualities of heart and mind, died June 2, 1910. They became the parents of seven children: Alfred Bowen, Mary, Hal, Madge, Levi Benjamin, Marcia and Maud.



A C Pierce



MARTIN S. ROCHELLE. A resident of Wichita for nearly forty years, the late Martin S. Rochelle here achieved distinctive success in connection with business affairs and was a citizen who commanded unequivocal esteem in the community. He was a native of the old Buckeye State and represented the same as a gallant soldier in the Civil war.

Mr. Rochelle was born near Columbus, the capital city of Ohio, on the 25th of November, 1842, and at his home in the City of Wichita, Kansas, his death occurred February 25, 1908. He acquired his youthful education in the public schools of Columbus, and was a youth of eighteen years at the inception of the Civil war. He promptly tendered his aid in defense of the Union, by enlisting in Company C, Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served four years with this gallant command and its history virtually constitutes the record of his military career. He took part in twenty-six of the strenuous battles of the great conflict between the states of the North and the South, was with General Sherman in the ever memorable march from Atlanta to the sea, and for a considerable part of his service he held the office of commissary sergeant.

After the close of the war Mr. Rochelle engaged in business at Gahanna, Franklin County, Ohio, where he held for some time the position of postmaster. He finally sold his business at that place and numbered himself among the pioneers of Kansas. He engaged in the hotel business at Independence, judicial center of Montgomery County, and on January 1, 1872, he established his permanent residence at Wichita. Here he was engaged in the real-estate business for a period of about fifteen years, during which his progressive policies and honorable methods enabled him to aid materially in the civic and social development and upbuilding of the ambitious little city. In 1888 Mr. Rochelle here established a sanitarium for the treatment and cure of cancer, and the effective system of treatment which he employed did much to relieve human suffering, the treatment at his sanitarium having enabled him to build up a substantial and successful business and likewise to prove a true benefactor. He continued to give his personal supervision to the affairs of his well equipped sanitarium until the time of his death and gained to the institution a wide and commendable reputation. Since his demise his widow has successfully continued the beneficent institution and has proved herself a specially able business woman.

On the 6th of September, 1860, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rochelle to Miss Margaret J. Hanson, of Franklin County, Ohio, and they became the parents of two sons: Homer L., who was summoned to the life eternal on the 23d of November, 1911, had, about five years previously, established a cancer sanitarium at Kansas City, Kansas, and since his death the institution has been conducted by his widow, Dr. Mae E. Rochelle; Charles, the younger of the two sons, is a representative contractor and builder in the City of Wichita.

Doctor Rochelle was one of the charter members of the Garfield Post, No. 25, of Wichita, and was one of the prime movers of the organization of the post.

CLYDE MAGILL, M. D. One of the younger members of the medical profession in Sedgwick County, Dr. Clyde Magill has found his work at Clearwater, not far from his birthplace, and in the past four years has enjoyed a rapidly accumulating practice and is accounted one of the ablest doctors in that vicinity.

He was born on a farm twelve miles east of Wichita December 6, 1887. His father, Silas Magill, is an old settler of Sedgwick County, having come to Kansas from Illinois, in 1871, and taking up a homestead in Sedgwick County. In the years that followed he proved one of the leading farmers and stock growers of the county, and is still living here.

Educated in country schools, Doctor Magill early formed an ambition for a professional career, and advanced his training by a course in Fairmount College at Wichita. He then entered the medical department of the Kansas State University, where he was graduated M. D. in 1912. This was followed by a year as interne in the General Hospital of Kansas City, Missouri, and then well equipped for active work, he opened his office at Clearwater in 1913.

Doctor Magill is a member of the Sedgwick County and Kansas State Medical Societies, and is affiliated with Unity Lodge No. 273 Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On June 25, 1913, soon after beginning practice, he married Miss Erma Keister of Wichita. They have two children, Russell and Jean.

CHESTER ADELBERT LATHAM. A member of the bar of Wichita, Chester A. Latham is now established in a good practice as patent attorney in that city, and represents one of the early Kansas families. The Lathams have lived in the Sunflower State nearly half a century.

Though brought to Kansas in early childhood, Chester Adelbert Latham was born in Adrian, Michigan, December 19, 1861. He obtained his early education while living on the farm near Wichita, and also attended the Wichita High School and for three years was a student in the Kansas State Agricultural College. Mr. Latham has had a varied business and professional career, and whatever he has done has done well. From 1885 to 1888 he was a manufacturer of wooden pumps. In the meantime he was studying law in the office of D. W. Welty, one of the early attorneys of Wichita, and on May 7, 1889, was admitted to the Kansas bar.

A few weeks previously Oklahoma Territory had been opened to settlement, and for a brief while Mr. Latham had experience as a lawyer at Guthrie. Returning to Wichita, on June 1, 1891, he accepted an appointment as city mail carrier and continued in that work for fourteen years. For a number of years Mr. Latham had been studying patent law and some exceptional opportunities for work in that branch of the profession came during the two years from April, 1913, to March, 1915, when he served as private secretary to Congressman Victor Murdock. During the greater part of those two years was in Washington with Mr. Murdock and soon after his return to Wichita, in August, 1915, he opened his office as a patent attorney, and has already acquired a substantial clientage.

Mr. Latham is past master of Sunflower Lodge No. 86, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, at Wichita. In 1886, while a young business man at Wichita, he married Eva M. Penn, of Georgetown, Kentucky. They are the parents of three children: Ervene Roberta; Della Lucile, wife of Jacob Spine, a Wichita merchant; and Catherine Lucretia, a student in high school.

Robert Latham, father of the Wichita lawyer, was born in Rochester, New York, settled in South-

ern Michigan, and for many years conducted a business in Adrian, but in 1864 brought his family out to Illinois and was one of the early settlers of the new state. Locating near Bloomington, he conducted a dairy there until 1872, then moved to Wichita. He was one of the pioneers in that part of Kansas, and preempted a claim of 160 acres near the city. He lived on that continuing its improvements and engaged in general farming until 1880. He then retired from active affairs and lived in Wichita until his death on May 29, 1886. Robert Latham married Lucretia Cornwall. She was a descendant of the Cornwalls of England, her first American ancestor, William Cornwall, having come to this country in 1649 and settled in Massachusetts.

Mr. Latham traces his paternal ancestry back to Sir Thomas Latham, a noted Englishman, record of whom is found in the year 961 A. D. The American founder of the family was Robert Latham, who came from Denbig, Wales, in 1634, in company with his friend the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, who later founded Cambridge College. Robert Latham settled in Massachusetts and at the time of his death was living in Bridgewater. He married Susan Winslow, a daughter of John Winslow and a niece of Edward Winslow, one of the noted early colonial governors of Massachusetts.

James Latham, the great-grandfather of Chester Adelbert Latham, was in the Revolutionary war, in the Second Massachusetts Regiment, and Mr. Latham's grandfather, Robert Latham, was in the War of 1812.

Emery M. Cockrell is one of the oldest settlers in the Kaw River Valley of Shawnee County. He located in Mission Township of that county in 1873. For forty years or more his business interests have been chiefly farming, and he has developed and improved some of the best land found in that township. Mr. Cockrell is also widely known in Shawnee County as a public spirited citizen, has filled several offices of trust and responsibility, and for a number of years has made his home in the City of Topeka.

He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, August 21, 1850. He is one of three living sons in a family of four whose parents were John and Esther Ann (Seeley) Cockrell. He comes of a very old and substantial American lineage. John Cockrell, his father, was a native of Virginia, a son of Robert Cockrell, who moved from the old Dominion to Ohio in 1840 and spent the remainder of the life there as did also his son John. There is also a record of many generations of the Seeley family in America. They came to the American colonies before the Revolution. Seeleys fought with the colonies in the struggle for independence, and among others Captain Isaac Seeley commanded a company, and was killed at the battle of Danbury in 1777. He was great-great-grandfather to Mr. Cockrell. Mr. Cockrell's mother was born in Lorain County, Ohio.

Reared to manhood in his native county and state, Emery M. Cockrell attended one of the Ohio district schools of half a century ago. Among his fellow students was Henry Lamm, who in later years became chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. During this period of his life Mr. Cockrell worked as strength permitted on the home farm. He was ambitious to gain a better education than the average farm boy, and for about three years he was a student in the Smithville Academy. That school was about twenty miles from the old home farm. He attended there during the fall terms and in the winters taught.

Another experience of his young manhood was the learning of telegraphy and for several years he was employed as station agent and telegrapher by the Atlantic & Great Western, now a part of the Erie railroad system.

On December 1, 1872, Mr. Cockrell married Mary C. Eckert. In the spring of 1873, following the advice of the famous New York Tribune editor, this young couple came west. Arriving at Topeka, Mr. Cockrell bought eighty acres in Mission Township of Shawnee County from the Santa Fe Railway Company. This land was a part of the old Pottawatomie Indian Reserve. It was several years before the land had reached a stage of successful productivity, and in the meantime during the winters Mr. Cockrell taught school in districts adjacent to his home. However, farming has been his chief interest since he came to Kansas. At the present time he owns 300 acres in three separate tracts in the Kaw River bottom of Shawnee County.

Politically he has been identified with the republican party since reaching his majority. His public spirit led him to take a keen interest in his party and in public affairs, and for four terms he served as trustee of Mission Township, and was also a member of the school board many years. In 1894 he was elected clerk of the District Court of Shawnee County and was re-elected for another two year term. Since 1895 Mr. Cockrell has had his home in Topeka, and from that city he supervises his extensive farming interests. For two years in the earlier part of his career Mr. Cockrell was employed in the clerical department of the Santa Fe Railway Company, part of the time at Topeka and part of the time at LaJunta, Colorado. He removed to LaJunta on account of failing health, and while living in that Colorado city he superintended the Sunday School of the first religious organization in the town. He and his wife are very active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the early days he was also affiliated with the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

By his first wife Mr. Cockrell had two children: Viola M., who died at the age of eight years; and Anna Ethel, the widow of Dr. George P. Lux and now living in California. The mother of these children died in January, 1880. Her father Daniel Eckert, who came to Shawnee County, Kansas, about 1873, afterwards moved to Los Angeles, California, where he is still living at the age of eighty-four.

In July, 1881, Mr. Cockrell married Frances G. Eckert, a cousin of his first wife. Her father, Henry Eckert, spent his life as a farmer in Richland County, Ohio. There are also two children of the second marriage: Grace M., now Mrs. Edward G. Robertson of Wichita, Kansas; and Helen G., wife of Grover Pierpont, the present judge of the Court of Wichita.

Edward Thomas James. Among the veterans of the great Civil war who came in numbers to Kansas following the end of strife, was Edward Thomas James, whose useful and honorable life closed on December 6, 1915. For almost a half century he was one of the representative men of Shawnee County, an active force in the development of this section and one who will long be remembered for his sterling traits of character.

Edward Thomas James was born in Talbot

County, Maryland, August 27, 1830. At the time of his death he was the only survivor of his parents' family of three children. His only sister died in infancy. Between himself and his brother W. Lambert, three years his junior, there existed the closest affection until the latter's death. In his youth Mr. James had only limited educational opportunities but a love of reading and contact with many phases of life provided him with information on every subject and caused him in later years to be chosen for offices of trust and responsibility in his community. In 1857 he moved with his family to Indiana and shortly after Civil war was declared he enlisted for service in the Union army, becoming a member of the Ninth Indiana Infantry. He fell sick and was granted a furlough but subsequently re-enlisted and continued in the army until the close of the war.

In 1867, accompanied by his own and several other families, Mr. James made the overland trip to Topeka, from Brazil, Indiana, six weeks being consumed in the journey. Mr. James resided near Topeka until 1871 when he moved to a farm west of Rossville, purchasing eighty acres of land to which he subsequently added until he owned 120 acres. This land was all developed by himself or under his direction and is now a very valuable property.

Mr. James was twice married. In 1852 he was united to Elizabeth Stoker, who died in Indiana in 1860. They had five children born to them: Charles, John, Mrs. Amanda Reid, and two who died in infancy. In 1862 Mr. James was married at Shelbyville, Indiana, to Sarah Radifer and they had six children: Mrs. Chettie Kassebaum, Mrs. Lulu Kassebaum, Sherman, Harvey, Harry and one who died in infancy.

Although Mr. James had succeeded well in life despite his lack of schooling, it was one of his first desires after coming to Rossville Township, that a school should be established in his neighborhood so that his children could have advantages that had been denied himself. It required considerable effort at that time as many of his neighbors were poor and taxes were already heavy, but he succeeded and the James school in District No. 65 was the result and probably he served longer on the school board than any other citizen in the district. In the early seventies he was elected county commissioner and it was through his honest efficiency that improvements were brought about without appreciable expenditure of the people's money. For fifteen years he served as a justice of the peace and his rulings were accepted because men depended on his knowledge and relied on his judgment. At that time the validity of Indian titles often had to be proved or disproved and much trouble thereby was occasioned but when Judge James decided the case everyone was satisfied because of his known high character. He served at times in township offices, not from choice but because he knew that he could administer them efficiently, and his fellow citizens also recognized that fact. His death occurred at Rossville, having survived his wife since 1879. In early years he was a member of the United Brethren Church and throughout life exhibited the virtues of a true Christian man. He had never identified himself with any fraternal organization other than the Grange, in which he was an official many times, and he belonged also to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Thomas Azro Noftzger has long been successfully identified with the legal profession in Kansas, and is now senior member of the firm of Noftzger & Gardner, with offices in the Beacon Building at Wichita. His partner is Mr. George Gardner.

Mr. Noftzger was born November 15, 1861, in Jackson Township of Kosciusko County, Indiana. His father, Levi J. Noftzger, was born September 3, 1836, and is still living at the age of four score. The mother, Mary C. Noftzger, also living, was born September 2, 1840.

Partly through the liberality of his parents and partly through his own ambitious determination Thomas A. Noftzger gained a liberal education. In 1883, at the age of twenty-two, he completed the course in the department of literature, science and the arts at the University of Michigan, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He soon afterward took up the study of law at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the office of Robertson and Harper, and after his admission to the bar began active practice, and in 1884 came to Kansas and located at Anthony, where he continued to reside until 1912. He has practiced in this state steadily and has won a high reputation by the excellent ability in handling many cases of importance.

In the way of public service he has served as city attorney of Anthony, as county attorney of Harper County, Kansas, and from 1901 to 1909 was senator, representing the Twenty-seventh Senatorial district. He is an active republican, a Mason, a Knights of Pythias and Elk.

At Wabash, Indiana, November 15, 1886, he married Lelia K. Kidd. Her father, Merideth H. Kidd, served with the rank of colonel in the Civil war, and afterward became a major in the regular army. He was a very prominent man, and specially distinguished as a member of the First Dawes Commission, which treated with the five tribes of Indian Territory and practically concluded those negotiations and arrangements by which the tribes surrendered their lands long held in common and accepted the role of American citizenship. Mr. and Mrs. Noftzger have two children: Millicent Noftzger and Lee J. Noftzger.

Mr. Noftzger is recognized as one of the leading lawyers of Kansas. And he is known for strong convictions—also his courage in standing by them and maintaining them. He possesses all the solid and substantial qualities of that citizenship which places Kansas at the front in this stirring and progressive age.

William Leslie Porter. A public office is only an opportunity for rendering real service to the public. Whether that opportunity is utilized depends upon the man. Several years ago the people of Topeka elected William Leslie Porter commissioner of parks and public properties. When he entered office he was new to the duties, and he was practically without political experience. But he has exhibited other qualities far more important that political experience. He had a well defined ambition to do everything he could for the community welfare through the opportunity afforded by his office. Mr. Porter also has a reputation of having a strong will and ample determination to carry out any plan upon which he embarks. The results in the past two or three years stand as a splendid justification of his election as commissioner.

Some brief survey of what has been accomplished in those two or three years is necessary to complete

the personal record of Mr. Porter and is also an important chapter in Topeka municipal history. In the year 1914 one small playground was established in one of the Topeka parks. The experiment was one of unqualified success from the standpoint of the parents, the neighborhood and the children. Then followed an association composed of members of the school board, the city commissioners and the Commercial Club. The association appointed a legislative committee. This committee appeared before the legislature in 1915 and pleaded for the enactment of a law giving to the school board the right to make a levy of a quarter of a mill for the support of playgrounds. The law passed, and thus in 1915 the real playground movement in Topeka was inaugurated. Here nine playgrounds were maintained, a staff of sixteen supervisors was kept on duty, and the total enrollment on these various playgrounds aggregated about 6,000. During 1916 it is planned to give the city three or four additional playgrounds, bringing the total number up to twelve or thirteen. In 1915 the value of the equipment installed on the nine playgrounds was about $3,600. At first the extent of the work was met by subscriptions and by entertainments given by the children. About $2,000 was collected in this way to pay for supervision. In Topeka those most closely identified with the movement are of the opinion that the proper supervision of playgrounds is a most important feature and hence the large staff required to direct and supervise the management of these different grounds.

In 1913, the year Mr. Porter was elected commissioner of parks, a social survey of Topeka was made under government auspices. The investigator who did most of the work reported particularly on the milk and the general sanitary situation. The results of his investigation as to the milk supply were startling. Some of the samples of local milk when analyzed at the Manhattan Agricultural College and the Kansas University showed a bacterial count of more than 85,000,000 per cubic centimeter. With the publication of this report Mr. Porter at once recommended that the city officials secure a new milk inspector together with a bacteriologist as an assistant. Then followed a year and six months of educational campaign among the dairymen and producers, at the end of which time the high bacterial count was reduced to something like 80,000 per cubic centimeter. The new inspector inaugurated a score card system by which the results of the milk examination were shown at regular intervals. This stimulated the dairymen to work on their own account in order to secure a high score. Formerly the inspector found it necessary to go around and use his official authority to get the dairies cleaned up. But with the score card system the dairymen of their own accord did the cleaning and exercised every practical means toward getting a favorable report on their products. According to a statement by Dr. S. J. Crumbine in an address before Topeka people, the city now has the best milk supply in the United States with one exception.

The social survey also reported a lamentable condition of affairs prevailing in the health department. Up to that time the head of the health department, its secretary, was paid a nominal salary of $60 per month. No competent services could be secured for such wages. Again Commissioner Porter made the important suggestion which brought about a change in the system in 1915, and since then a health officer has been employed at a salary which enables him to give all his time and energies to the supervision of the public health. He has complete authority over public sanitation, including the carding and quarantining of all contagious diseases. Since then there has been a material decrease in contagious diseases and the death rate in the city has been lowered. During the last three years there has come about a steady decline in infant mortality. In 1913 the infant death rate was twelve out of a hundred babies born, while in 1915 the rate was only 8.6 in a hundred. These gratifying results are largely due to an improved milk supply and the more efficient work of the public health nurses.

Returning again to the matter of public parks. In 1913 Topeka had 188 acres of park grounds, but practically without facilities and almost unused by the people. There was not a single baseball diamond or tennis court. Such portions of the park as had grass showed a number of signs "Keep off the Grass." Trees were even planted and shrubs placed in some parts of the parks, in order to discourage the playing of children on the grounds and keep the people generally off the grassy spots. In the last two years some of these parks have been entirely devoted to playground purposes, six baseball grounds have been laid out, a public golf course and fifteen tennis courts. Thirty-two acres of ground have been added to the park system and the people are learning to demand more each year in the way of appropriations for purchasing ground and the addition of general amusement features. Plans are now under consideration for providing more equipment, and especially the laying out of additional baseball grounds, tennis courts and other places for healthy sports. When Mr. Porter went into office the city owned a pest house southeast of the town. It was seldom tenanted and yet it cost a good deal to maintain. At Mr. Porter's suggestion the council provided that this should be converted into a sanitarium for the care of tuberculosis patients among dependent people, and this sanitarium is now being established. It is Mr. Porter's commendable ambition that when he shall leave his office to have it considered one of the most efficient departments in a municipal government anywhere in the west.

William Leslie Porter is a native of Kansas, and was born in Douglas County September 30, 1884. He was one of the four children of Alfred Sutton and Clara (Laughlin) Porter. His maternal grandfather was a pioneer in the West, was a trader among the Indians, and for some years prior to the building of continental railways conducted wagon trains from the Missouri River to Colorado Springs. He was killed by lightning while sitting under a tree and engaged in making a trade with an Indian. After his death his widow conducted the wagon trains herself for several years, and finally settled at Manhattan, Kansas, where her daughter Mrs. A. S. Porter now lives. Alfred S. Porter was born in Liverpool, England, but when a child was brought to Kansas by his father James Porter, who located on a farm southwest of Lawrence. Before coming to this country they had heard a great deal about Kansas; such as to lead them to expect that they could pick money off the trees. They made their first crops in the year 1871. That was the first incursion of the grasshopper pest, and the complete destruction of their crops all but discouraged them in their enterprise in the new land. However, James Porter and son were of true pioneer fibre,

and they kept up their work until they reached a degree of material success which enabled James Porter to retire in 1899. He then moved to Topeka, where he died in 1903. His widow died in September, 1905, and both are laid to rest in the Topeka Cemetery. Alfred Sutton Porter was married in 1883 to Miss Laughlin. He continued farming until 1894, when while engaged in lifting a heavy burden he wrenched his back and had to give up the active work of the farm.

At that crisis in the family affairs William L. Porter was just ten years of age. He was small in stature, but being the oldest child he had to assume the major share of responsibilities and act as head of the household. He was so small that it was necessary for him to stand on a chair while harnessing the horses, but he nobly performed a man's work and did practically everything connected with farming, plowing, harvesting and thus continued until he was thirteen. At that time his mother being ambitious to give her children a better education induced her husband to move to Manhattan, where she conducted a boarding house in the residential district for a time. A. S. Porter on recovering from his injury subsequently engaged in the real estate business under the title of Blue Valley Real Estate Company, with Seth Yenowine as a partner. A few years later he sold his interests to Mr. Yenowine and formed with Walter More the Manhattan Realty Company, in which he is still active. In 1913 he was appointed police judge by the mayor and also holds that position, and is one of the prominent men of Manhattan.

Such were the circumstances and conditions environing the early life of William L. Porter. Prior to the injury to his father he had attended the country schools, and when the family moved to Manhattan he went to public school there and for a year was in the Kansas State Agricultural College in the preparatory department. Leaving Manhattan he moved to Topeka and learned the plumbing trade under Frank P. Edison. After completing his apprenticeship he again returned to the Kansas Agricultural College for a technical course, and was a student there a year and a half. One of his school mates at the time was Miss Gweneth May Petty. On August 1, 1907, this young couple went to Liberty, Missouri, and were married in that city. They kept their marriage a secret from their friends and parents for about six months.

Then in January, 1908, Mr. and Mrs. Porter went to El Paso, Texas. He was there only about six months, and owing to the hard times brought on by the panic of 1907 he returned to Topeka and entered the services of the H. E. Shaffer Plumbing Company. He remained with that concern until the spring of 1913, when he was called by the citizens to his present office as commissioner of parks and public property.

On coming to Topeka Mr. Porter joined the Plumbers' Union, was a delegate to its various conventions, and his popularity among its members and his interest in public affairs caused him to be urged by the labor union as a candidate for the office he now holds. Mr. Porter is a past president of the Plumbers' Union and past president of the Industrial Council at Topeka. He is a Mason and also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security. Mr. and Mrs. Porter have one child, James William, aged five.

JAMES C. SHIMER. Thirty years of association with the coal and feed business at Topeka has established for James C. Shimer a reputation for ability, resource and unflagging industry. He is one of the captains of success who have piloted their own craft to harbor. In his numerous varieties of experience, he has gained the good will of his fellow men, has made a place for himself in the business world and has served his county faithfully and well in public office, and out of all his struggles has evolved the belief that hard work rarely injures any one and that straightforward dealing always pays.

His father, Caleb D. Shimer was born in Ohio, and as a young man went to Indiana, where he was engaged in the feed business until the Civil war came on. At that time he became keeper of a toll-gate on the National Pike, outside of Indianapolis, the last one to be built in the county, and of this he continued keeper until the close of the war. He then returned to the feed business, but four years later purchased a small farm near Bethel, Indiana, which he continued to operate, with the making of candles as a side line, for many years. He died March 20, 1916, at the age of ninety-three years. Mr. Shimer married Ellen Bingham, who was born in Indiana, and they became the parents of four children: Katherine, who is now Mrs. H. D. McNeely, of Topeka; Mattie, who is now Mrs. Giroud, of Greenville, Indiana; Emma, who is deceased; and James C.; of this review. After her divorce from her first husband the mother of James C. Shimer married George W. Bradshaw of Topeka and had one son, George W. Jr., who is now a resident of Parsons, Kansas.

James C. Shimer was reared on a farm by his paternal grandmother and uncle and attended the district schools and farmed until he was sixteen years of age. During the summer months he farmed on the homestead of a neighbor, thus earning enough to pay for his tuition in a business college, where he took a course in bookkeeping. Later he returned to the home of his uncle, but in September, 1883, came to Topeka, Kansas, where his mother and younger sister had preceded him and secured employment in the fence gang of the Santa Fe Railway and in the winter in the car gang of the shops at Topeka. He assisted in building fences between Kansas City, Missouri, and Topeka, and was one of the best workers in his section, having become accustomed to hard work as a child, as he had been called to do a man's share ever since he was twelve years of age. After two years of this work, Mr. Shimer's brother-in-law, H. D. McNeely, started in the coal business and admitted Mr. Shimer to partnership. They started in 1887, in a small frame shack, at 1815 South Kansas Avenue, and in the following year Mr. Shimer purchased his partner's interest. At the end of the next year the business had grown to such proportions that he was compelled to provide better quarters, and accordingly built the brick building that now stands, and bought the ground. Later he added the feed department, and the business continued to grow rapidly, until today it is one of the firmly-established houses of its kind of Topeka. Mr. Shimer continued alone until 1914, in which year he admitted his son to partnership.

While Mr. Shimer has won success in business circles, his service to the city has been no less notable in character. From 1902 until 1906 he was

a member of the Topeka City Council, to which he was elected on the republican ticket, and during his two terms was identified with various movements which made for civic betterment. In this time the council bought the water works for the city, and Mr. Shimer was the father of the bonds which made possible the building of the five bridges in 1903 which bettered materially the bridge situation of Topeka. In 1908 he was elected by the people of his community to the office of county commissioner, and so ably discharged his duties that he easily won re-election in 1912. He has served the people conscientiously, doing whatever he thought has been for their best and working energetically in behalf of good roads and permanent bridges, while at the same time striving to gain these things economically. More than the citizens know, he has been a factor in securing improvements and institutions that will be of lasting benefit to Topeka and Shawnee County. Mr. Shimer is an eighteenth degree Mason and belongs to Sylvan Lodge No. 225, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and also holds membership in Topeka Lodge No. 38, Knights of Pythias. He and Mrs. Shimer are members of the Walnut Grove Presbyterian Church and have been active in its work.

On December 7, 1890, Mr. Shimer was married to Miss Dora McElvain, of Topeka, and they have had eight children: Grace, who is now the wife of Paul Emery, of Topeka; James Robert, who is associated in business with his father; Merle, who is employed by his father; and Ralph, Ruth, Emory, Lenore and Katherine ("Bess"), who are attending the Topeka schools.

George W. Brown was one of the earlier free-state men who suffered materially in defense of the cause. On May 21, 1856, the offices of his Herald of Freedom and the Kansas Free State (Miller & Elliott), as well as the Eldridge House and a number of stores were sacked and destroyed. The notorious Sheriff Brown was the leader of the pro-slavery mob.

Thomas J. Vanderslice, a prominent figure in the earlier affairs of the Great Nemaha Indian Agency, a public man of the territory and state, was a native of Scott County, Kentucky, born in 1827. He enlisted from his native state as a soldier for the Mexican war, but never saw service. In 1853 he came to Kansas and stopped at the Great Nemaha Agency, where his father, Maj. Daniel Vanderslice, had just assumed the agency there of the Iowas, Sacs, Foxes and Kickapoos, and from 1854 to 1856 served as farmer and miller for the Sacs and Foxes. He was elected to the Territorial Legislature of 1860 and to the State Legislature of 1868, and served two terms as sheriff of Doniphan County, beginning 1874 and 1876. During the Civil war he belonged to the state troops who repelled Sterling Price in his threatened raid against Kansas City. Shortly before his death he moved to Oklahoma, dying at Perry March 18, 1902.

Henry King. It is not the rule for men to follow the trade or profession to which they are best adapted and to achieve the dominant ambition of their lives. This inclination and result can in absolute truth be said of Capt. Henry King. He learned the printer's trade because the attraction was irresistible, and advanced from the composing room and hand press to the editorial desk because he must have foreseen the work he was best fitted to do. His taste and capacity were for writing, a natural force impelling him to reduce the workings of his mind to written form—and it was real writing, for he never used a stenographer or typewriter, and his "copy" was the perfection of chirography.

As a young man he published and edited a weekly newspaper at his home town, LaHarpe, Illinois. This work was interrupted by a four years' service in the army in 1861-65. Returning from the army, he engaged in a profitless mercantile business, and studied law, but all the time there was a ceaseless call to write, and he was soon working on the Daily Whig, at Quincy, Illinois, of which he became editor. Later, in 1869, he removed to Topeka, where in turn he edited the State Record, the Commonwealth and the Capital. From the latter post he went to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in 1883, first as contributing editor, and for the last eighteen years of his life as managing editor.

Conducting a metropolitan newspaper gave him the broad field for which he had prepared himself, and in which he gained a reputation that was conspicuous and a fame that was dear to him. He had made his influence felt in Illinois; his career in Kansas was a distinguished one; his success in Missouri was so notable that he was elected to be the life president of the Missouri State Editorial Association; and, crowning these achievements, he was chosen to be the president of the World's Press Parliament at the time of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He was also the first editor of the Kansas Magazine, now a bright literary memory in Kansas.

When asked to prepare a biographical sketch recounting his labors and experiences, Captain King modestly replied: "Life generally uneventful; simply a story of trying to do my best wherever placed."

Henry King was born at Salem, Ohio, May 11, 1841, and died at St. Louis, March 15, 1915. From 1869 to 1883 he was prominent in Kansas affairs. His interest in and love for the state continued up to the date of his death, and during the period of his activity he undoubtedly contributed as much to the history of Kansas and the West as any of his contemporaries.

Joseph A. Muir. One of the farms that gives a character of progressiveness to Saline County is owned and occupied by Joseph A. Muir, one of the younger representatives of the agricultural industry in this state. This farm is near Mentor in Walnut Township. It is a farm that Mr. Muir has known all his life and he was born there.

He has 200 acres of land, and well adapted for the raising of alfalfa, which is one of his principal crops. In every point it is modern in equipment and facilities. He has substantial buildings, including barns and silos for the care of his crops, and is working the land in such a way as to secure the highest possible yield consistent with its continued fertility and productiveness.

On that farm Mr. Muir was born July 5, 1889, a son of William and Mary (Crowther) Muir. Both parents were born in Scotland. His father was a pioneer Kansan, and took up the homestead in Walnut Township where his son Joseph now resides. William Muir died by accidental drowning in the Smoky Hill River in 1899. Joseph was one of five children, two sons and three daughters, named: Nettie, now wife of Henry Muir; John, a farmer in Saline County; Mary, wife of Victor Green, a farmer now living at



Wm Mercer

ASTOR, LENOX

Salina; Joseph A.; and Nellie, who is unmarried and resides with her mother in that county.

The early life of Joseph A. Muir was spent on his father's farm in Walnut Township. He attended the public schools and also the Kansas Wesleyan Business College at Salina. For the past ten or fifteen years he has had active management of his father's old home and is known as a prosperous and progressive citizen of Saline County. He is a member of the Congregational Church and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

On September 8, 1915, at Solomon, Kansas, he married Miss Gladys Stephenson, a daughter of Sherman H. and Anna (Minor) Stephenson, who were natives of Indiana. Mrs. Muir was born June 19, 1898, at Abilene, Kansas, and was graduated from the Solomon High School in 1915, only a few months before her marriage.

THOMAS M. LILLARD has been practicing law at Topeka for the past nine years. He was born July 29, 1881, at Bloomington, Illinois, where his father John T. Lillard, also a lawyer, is still living. His mother Sallie (Williams) Lillard is now deceased.

Reared in Bloomington, Mr. Lillard attended the public schools, and in 1902 graduated bachelor of science from the Illinois Wesleyan University. Following that came two years of study in the law department of the Denver University at Denver, Colorado, and he then returned to Bloomington, where in 1905 he was graduated LL. B. from Illinois Wesleyan University Law School.

Coming to Kansas in 1905, Mr. Lillard practiced law for three years at Burlingame, and since then has had his home and offices at Topeka. In August, 1913, he became a member of the firm of Blair, Magaw & Lillard, with offices in the New England Building. Mr. Lillard is now assistant general attorney of the Union Pacific Railway Company for the states of Missouri and Kansas.

Politically he is identified with the democratic party. He is a member of the Sigma Chi College fraternity and the Topeka Commercial and Country Club. On October 15, 1908, he married Elsie Hooper. Their three children are Sallie Elizabeth, Mary Lucile and Elsie Marian. Mr. and Mrs. Lillard are members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE WOOLSEY CRANE. After a long and useful career which made him one of the leading publishers of the Middle West, George Woolsey Crane died in Topeka January 30, 1913. For many years his name had meant much in Kansas. Several times he won victory out of defeat, and his career is an inspiring one because of the manner in which he triumphed over adversity.

The best estimate of his life and work is found in the words of a biographer who was also his intimate friend. The following is a quotation from an article which appeared in one of the Topeka papers after his death.

"The publishing house of Crane & Company bore the impress of George W. Crane. It was his house. It was built along lines marked out by him. It was always liberal and loved by the people of Kansas. The house was always fair, never grinding and contentious with creditors. It never lost its friends and no house in Kansas today is so widely known or better loved than the house of Crane & Company.

"It has a reputation far beyond the bounds of the state. It is the oldest publishing house in the West, and not only the State of Kansas but the entire West owes George W. Crane a deep debt of gratitude. He published more books about Kansas and the West than any other man. On some of the books he lost money, but he became a thorough Kansas man with a love for the West and his adopted state. He published the statutes of Kansas for thirty-four years.

"There is not a lawyer in Kansas who is not familiar with the name Crane. Around the publishing house established by him gather many memories of Kansas and the West. It has had to do with Lane and Robinson and John Brown. It has published the works of John Speer, Eugene F. Ware, James W. Steele, Henry King, Henry W. Inman, W. E. Connelley, and other prominent Kansans.

"It was George W. Crane who demonstrated to the people of Kansas and the big book trusts that just as good, if not better, school books could be produced right here in Kansas, and this house carries a large line of school books at the present time.

"He was a man of public spirit and it is doubtful if there is a single subscription paper for the betterment of Topeka in the last forty years without his name and all he could possibly afford to give standing opposite. His father Dr. Crane was of the same temperament and disposition, and donated land and money to every different enterprise which would help to build up the city. When the question of bringing the Santa Fe shops came up, it was Dr. Crane who donated five acres of ground which are now occupied by the freight house, yards, and a part of the shops. Dr. Crane owned the district bounded by Sixth avenue, Monroe street, First street and Klein street, and since Dr. Crane's death George W. Crane has given hundreds of warranty deeds to poor people who could not finish paying for their lots."

George Woolsey Crane was nearly seventy years of age when he died. He was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1843. His father, Dr. Franklin L. Crane, was a prominent surgeon and dentist at Easton until he joined the Topeka colony in 1855. He helped to make Kansas a free state, and became secretary of the Topeka Town Company. It was largely due to the influence of Doctor Crane in this position that Topeka was laid out with the beautiful wide streets and avenues it possesses, the work of surveying the town being under his direction. When George W. Crane was an infant his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Howell, died. Both parents were of Puritan stock and their ancestors fought in the Revolutionary war.

After the death of his mother George W. Crane lived with an aunt in Canada until March, 1865, when he came to Kansas. His father and three brothers had served in the Civil war in Kansas regiments and were located in the state at that time. While in Canada George W. Crane studied and worked four years in an institution which taught scientifically the arts of gardening and floriculture. A love of this profession remained with him to the end of his life and was evidenced about his residence where could be seen beautiful shrubbery and fine flowers winter and summer.

On arriving in Kansas he went to Fort Larned and for a year clerked in the store of his brother, Jesse H. Crane, who was post trader at Fort Larned. From there he came to Topeka when he was twenty-three years old, and began his career in that city endowed with a good education, and in accordance

with the banking custom of those days had the usual belt, in which he carried $500 in gold, which at that time was sufficient for a good start for a young man. During the first three years he cultivated a market garden on land where now stands the Santa Fe depot.

Then in November, 1868, he began business as book binder and blank book maker in partnership with J. Y. Byron. In the summer of 1869 he bought one-third interest in the Daily Commonwealth, and was manager of that newspaper under the firm name of Prouty, Davis & Crane until he sold his interest. In the meantime he continued a member of the partnership of Crane & Byron. The entire stock of that plant was destroyed by fire in November, 1869. The business was renewed in a few months, but in the fall of 1873 the Commonwealth Building burned and Mr. Crane's business was again wiped out. The loss in this fire was $47,000 with an insurance of $29,000. Mr. Crane re-established the business at once, this time alone, and by 1888 had built it up as one of the largest publishing houses west of the Mississippi River and had secured an immense trade in the blank book business. In 1888 he organized the George W. Crane Publishing Company to continue on a large scale the business of printing, binding and publishing. At that time the factory was the largest between Chicago and San Francisco. Again there came a destructive fire in February, 1889, completely destroying the plant, and the loss above insurance was about $135,000. Before the fire the company had occupied the entire Keith Block. The business had grown so rapidly that a very large debt had been incurred in the purchase of new machinery and other expenses incident to removal to the Keith Block in the fall of 1888, and the loss was so heavy that an assignment for the benefit of the creditors was necessary in May, 1890. The business was carried on by the creditors with George W. Crane as manager until 1893, when satisfactory settlements were completed, and from that time until 1895 he was sole owner of the business. In order the better to carry on his extensive business while reorganizing it Mr. Crane resided temporarily in Kansas City. As soon as he was able to secure a good building and re-establish himself in Topeka he did so, and in 1895 the business was incorporated under the name of Crane & Company, with George W. Crane as president, his brother D. O. Crane as vice president, and his son Frank S. Crane as secretary, treasurer and superintendent. Since then the business has had a highly prosperous career, and has steadily grown until it is one of the largest and best known institutions in the West, owning its own four-story building 50 by 150 feet, and having assets of over $200,000.

In the words of the article above quoted, "it will be seen that Mr. Crane suffered constant reverses in business, none of which came through any fault of his own. It was misfortunte rather than reverses that came upon him, but he was not discouraged. Few men would have so persistently gone on with the business under such adverse circumstances. It required courage, recuperative powers and a genius of high order to build up the great business which Mr. Crane left."

In June, 1870, Mr. Crane married Ella Rain, daughter of Silas and Minerva Rain. Mrs. Crane died in April, 1881, leaving two children, Frank S. and Edna. The daughter Edna married Charles L. Mitchell, and she passed away in 1904. In November, 1882, Mr. Crane married Miss Fannie Kiblinger, a cousin of his first wife.

George W. Crane died as he had lived, cheerful, comforting, consoling those about him, instead of grieving or complaining. Death had no terrors for him. Politically he always took a lively interest in city and state affairs, voting constantly with the republican party but never consented to hold office. In 1893 he was nominated by his party in the Legislature for the office of state printer, one for which he was eminently qualified and he lacked only one vote of election, receiving many more votes than his party controlled.

GEORGE W. AKERS, who came to Kansas in 1863, has in the course of a long and active career served with credit in two professions, medicine and the ministry. He is now living at Stafford, and was at one time identified with the Stafford County Republican, the paper of which his son, Earl Akers, was proprietor until the latter entered office as state treasurer of Kansas.

George W. Akers was born in a log cabin on Little Walnut Creek in Putnam County, Indiana, March 20, 1839, a son of Thomas and Margaret Akers. His parents were both natives of Kentucky, while the grandparents on both sides were Virginians. His grandfather, Thomas Akers, served in the Continental Army under Washington during the Revolution. Following that war he went to Kentucky and located near Boonesboro and assisted in the defense of that place against an Indian attack.

While a youth George W. Akers attended public schools and Bainbridge Academy at Bainbridge, Indiana, and studied medicine under Dr. J. B. Cross and later in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, where he graduated. With his experience and training he came to Kansas in 1863, locating at Paola. He practiced for a number of years successfully, and in 1881 entered the Methodist ministry and in 1882 joined the Southwest Kansas Conference. He was ordained a deacon in 1884 and an elder in 1886. Some of his pastorates were at Little River, Burrton, Sylvia, Sedgwick and Douglass. Owing to failing health he gave up the active work of the ministry and removing to Stafford resumed his profession as a physician. He also bought a controlling interest in the Stafford County Republican and was its editor until his son Earl succeeded him.

Doctor Akers cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln and has been one of the wheel horses of the party in Kansas. President Harrison appointed him postmaster of Stafford in 1888. He was complimented on his efficiency in handling that office by Postmaster General John Wanamaker. In later years Mr. Akers has given his time to a general mercantile business with his son Arthur under the name Akers & Son.

He was married at Bainbridge, Indiana, March 22, 1860, to Margaret M. Steele, daughter of Neanian and Joann Steele. They have four living children: L. Nean, a veterinary surgeon at Stafford; Arthur B., active member of the firm of Akers & Son; Earl, former state treasurer, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere; and Lillian D., wife of Dr. W. H. Griffith, a dentist at Protection, Kansas. Doctor Akers served for a number of years as vice president of Nora Larabee Memorial Library at Stafford.

EARL AKERS, treasurer of the State of Kansas, is a native of Vermilion County, Illinois, and was brought to the Sunflower State when six years of age.

He had a public school education, and for many

years was editor of the Stafford Republican. During 1911 he was chief clerk of the House of Representatives and in 1912 was executive secretary to Governor Stubbs. Mr. Akers in 1912 was elected state treasurer and was re-elected in 1914, his present term expiring in 1917. He is cashier of The Kansas Reserve State Bank at Topeka, president of the Citizens State Bank at Argonia, Kansas; treasurer of the Beggs Motor Car Company (a new million dollar manufacturing plant) at Kansas City, Missouri, now forming and interested in numerous banks and other financial institutions in Kansas.

William Edward Davis is the youngest state auditor Kansas has ever had and one of the youngest men who ever held such an official dignity in any of the states. It may also be added, to express a general opinion current at the capital and over the state, that Mr. Davis' administration as auditor has been a synonym of efficiency and economy. He represents that splendid type of young American manhood which has drawn attention by its capacity for accomplishment.

Though most of his life has been spent in the Middle West, he was born in West Virginia, and his ancestors had lived there for several generations. He was born on a farm in Hampshire County, July 14, 1875, a son of John William and Hannah Catherine (Timbrook) Davis. His paternal grandfather, Eli Davis, was born in what is now Hardy County, West Virginia, then Old Virginia. He married a Miss Evans. Gipson P. Timbrook, the maternal grandfather, married a Miss Hott. John W. Davis was born in Hardy County, West Virginia, May 26, 1851, while his wife was born in Hampshire County, July 12, 1854. Both parents are still living, residents of Shawnee County, Kansas, removing there from Carroll County, Missouri, in November, 1915, and they naturally take much pride in the accomplishments of their son.

When William E. Davis was nine years old, his parents moved to Carroll County, Missouri, and he grew up there on a farm. The limited advantages of the country schools he supplemented by attendance at Avalon College in Livingston County, Missouri. Leaving school at the age of twenty he became clerk in the village postoffice at Tina, Carroll County. In 1896 at the age of twenty-one he came to Kansas to make his fortune. He worked as a solicitor one year at Atchison and another year at Topeka, and then moved to Hutchinson, where he became a traveling salesman for a stationery house selling goods to counties and banks. In 1902 in addition to his work as salesman for the stationery company, he bought and still owns a controlling interest in the Globe-Republican, at Dodge City, now the daily and weekly Globe. This was the pioneer weekly paper of Dodge City, and the Globe is now and has been for several years the leading organ of the republican party in that section of the state. Mr. Davis never gave his personal attention to the paper, trusting its management to an experienced newspaper man.

He continued as a traveling salesman for the Hutchinson firm until January, 1907, when he was appointed to the office of assistant state auditor. He made a commendable record while in that position, and it was this record plus popularity gained by extensive traveling acquaintance over the state that elected him auditor of the State of Kansas on November 8, 1910, on the republican ticket. It was the first office for which he was ever a candidate, and he was only thirty-five years of age at the time of his election. Mr. Davis began his official duties as state auditor January 9, 1911, and is now filling his third successive term. He has realized the ideal which he set before himself of making the office of state auditor a medium of service to the entire people of Kansas. Whether as an official or a friend he has the courtesy, the personal magnetism and the impartiality which are valuable requisites for any official, and at the same time he possesses and exercises a promptness and sureness of decision and a thorough knowledge of details which largely account for the excellence of his administration. While in office he has exercised a careful scrutiny of public expenditures, and it is said that he has put in effect rules governing the expenditure of public moneys that have been helpful to the claimant and beneficial to the state. The difficulty pertaining to school lands that had been one of the chief sources of worry to the state auditor's office has practically disappeared. By co-operation with the county clerks he has straightened out the defects in the sale of lands and has cut through some of the technicalities which interfered with the prompt issue of patents. Another achievement has been his energetic requirement that all moneys collected on school land sales and payments should be brought into the state treasury within the time required under the law.

Mr. Davis still has his legal residence at Dodge City. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the United Commercial Travelers. On September 23, 1899, he married Miss Ellen Mary Wiley, who at that time was a resident of Meade, Kansas, but was born in Osceola, Iowa. Their one son, William Edward, Jr., was born November 16, 1902.

Albe B. Whiting, a resident of Topeka for the past forty years, is distinguished as being one of the few survivors of the great free-soil struggle in Kansas during the decade of the '50s. His home has been in Kansas since 1856, and few men now living have more interesting experiences to connect them with Kansas history.

Of New England birth and ancestry, he was born in Lamoille County, Vermont, November 10, 1835, and has already passed the fourscore milestone on life's journey. His parents were Harris and Mary (Dodge) Whiting. His father was of old English colonial ancestry, and died in 1847, when Albe B. Whiting was twelve years old.

The oldest son in the family, much of the burden of family support fell upon his young shoulders. He became inured to toil, and worked early and late not only as a contributor to the household but also to supply himself with the necessary equipment of education. He attended the common schools, and also paid his way through a few terms at the Academy at Johnson.

When quite young he absorbed from his father and mother the abolition and temperance ideas which had much to do with his subsequent life. Thus he became interested in the struggle between the pro-slavery and the free state elements in Kansas, and that interest led him to ally himself with this section of the great western border.

In the spring of 1856 he set out, traveling by railroad as far as St. Louis, and there took a boat which took him to Westport Landing, now Kansas City. He had secured some preliminary training as a civil engineer, and it was his purpose to find em-

ployment in that line. After a week at Westport Landing, he, with his partner and a passenger, started West with a team of seven yoke of oxen drawing a covered wagon filled to the bows with supplies. This little party started for Fort Riley, and after about three weeks arrived in the Republican Valley some fifteen miles from the fort and just beyond the outposts of civilization. Mr. Whiting had a partner, B. E. Fullington, an honest, God-fearing, upright man, and their plan was to engage in farming—raising corn for the Government post at Fort Riley. Mr. Fullington soon became disgusted with the meager success that attended their efforts, and after one season returned East, leaving Mr. Whiting to conduct the business. Mr. Fullington agreed to furnish the capital while Mr. Whiting was to manage the business connected with the partnership. But Kansas looked better to Mr. Fullington after he got to Vermont and he came back the next spring to spend a long and useful life here. Mr. Whiting thinks that his locality was subject to one of the first scourges of grasshoppers in Kansas, and that pest almost destroyed his crops in 1857. The real grasshopper year was in 1874, though Mr. Whiting thinks the grasshoppers were just as numerous in 1857, though of course the damage done was not so great as Kansas at that time had very few farms and only a meager population. Grasshoppers were only a temporary pest, but scant rainfall was a more serious handicap to farm operations. Mr. Whiting and his associate constructed a log cabin, every stick of which was made of rough timber by hand labor. Later a thousand feet of pine lumber was bought at St. Louis, being shipped to Leavenworth by boat and was laid on the river bank there at a cost of $105. From there it had to be transported 140 miles by ox wagon.

Mr. Whiting has a range of recollection which includes all the more prominent features of the border days. During his early years in Kansas the buffalo was plentiful, antelope occasionally appeared on the plains, deer were in abundance, and livestock suffered considerably from the coyotes and wolves. The reservation Indians, Mr. Whiting states, were nuisances as beggars, but because of the fair treatment they received from the settlers they were probably more of a protection against hostile tribes than were the soldiers. For several years Mr. Whiting followed his occupation of farming along with an occasional excursion for hunting and in such other employment as was necessary at the time. With his partner he opened up extensive farm tracts, and all the supplies were brought by freight wagons and teams from the Missouri River. On some of these trips he experienced considerable trouble with the border ruffians. In the spring of 1861, Mr. Whiting went to Denver, transporting supplies of bacon and various farm products to the mining camps. Denver at that time had less than a thousand population, and was a town of tents ranged along one street.

He and others became interested in the establishment of a townsite. In the early days the machinery and fixtures for a mill had been shipped out by the New England Emigrant Aid Company, but the equipmet was raided and was thrown into the Missouri River at Wyandotte by border ruffians from Missouri. It was later recovered and sold to three men who used it to manufacture lumber from timber cut on the Government land. Eventually the mill property came into the possession of Mr. Whiting, and was by him converted into a flouring and saw mill, and established at what was then Batcheller, now Milford.

The scene of his early operations in Kansas was in what is now a part of Geary County. In those early days this county had not been organized or given a name. There he spent about twenty-one years and on the whole his business interests prospered and increased, and he was one of the very successful business men in that section.

In the fall of 1877, in order to give his children the advantages of better schools, he moved to Topeka, and is still living in the same house into which his family moved on Christmas Day of 1877. For several years he gave his time to closing up his affairs in Riley County, and at Topeka he became interested in a drug store which eventually he had to take over, and this he developed into a paint and glass business, both wholesale and retail, operating it for upwards of twenty-five years.

Mr. Whiting is independent in politics, though with republican tendencies. He has never aspired to office though unknown to him and without his sanction he was elected surveyor of Riley County in early days, though he never qualified for the office. After coming to Topeka he served at one time as president of the board of police commissioners by appointment from Governor Llewellyn. Mr. Whiting served as president of the Kansas State Historical Society in 1910. He has always been active in the cause of temperance and all matters of morality, and he and his wife were charter members of the Central Congregational Church.

In 1858 Mr. Whiting married Kate Amelia Whitney of Waterbury, Vermont. To their marriage were born six children, Annie Frances, dying at the age of four years, and William Wallace in infancy. Those still living are: Harris Lyon; Mary Helen, Mrs. Henry L. King; Katherine Louise, Mrs. Tallmadge Hand; and Lillie Bell, Mrs. Hampton L. Shirer. Mrs. Whiting passed away August 11, 1907, and was laid to rest in the cemetery she named Mount Hope.

Much of Mr. Whiting's time and attention in later years have been given to the benefit of various local institutions and some substantial philanthropies. Soon after coming to Topeka for the purpose of educating his children, he was made a trustee of Washburn College, and has served as a member of its board ever since. The efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Whiting have been directed particularly in recent years to the Mount Hope Cemetery Company, which they organized, and of which he is president. It was not organized for profit, but is a truly philanthropic enterprise. They have established a beautiful place for the burial of the dead, and the profits from the enterprise, amounting to many thousands of dollars, are in the nature of an endowment fund for Washburn College, and also for the Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association, Christian charities, each of which gets a percentage of the profits. Thus for sixty years Mr. Whiting has been closely identified with Kansas in its making. His life has counted for good, he has always stood for morality, upright living and good citizenship, and his influence has been exceptionally great in behalf of religion and charity.

George W. Dailey. Few men can recite the story of Kansas since statehood from their own recollection. One of these men is George W. Dailey, now a resident of Topeka. Mr. Dailey is a true pioneer

of Kansas. He arrived when this and all the country west of the Missouri River was a wilderness. He bore the hardships and difficult circumstances of the frontier settler. He helped defend the country when there was danger, and a public spirit and willingness to sacrifice himself for the benefit of others has been one of the distinguishing traits of his character.

In March, 1860, he arrived in Topeka on horseback, he having traveled that way from Marshall, Missouri. He went direct from Topeka to Mission Creek, now called Dover, and with his cousin Charles W. Dailey acquired 800 acres of land in Wabaunsee county, just across the Shawnee County line. Thus he entered upon his life in Kansas on a comparatively large scale even for those days. After two years on that land he moved to Mission Creek and bought the Doty farm, now known generally as the Dailey farm. On March 7, 1862, Mr. Dailey married Eliza J. Doty.

For a quarter of a century Mr. Dailey found all his time and energies absorbed in the management of his extensive farming and stock raising interests in the vicinity of Dover. In 1885 he moved to Topeka, and that city has since been his home, though his interests are still represented in the country districts of Shawnee County.

George W. Dailey was born April 6, 1835, in Monroe County, New York, and grew up and received his early education there. His parents were Thomas and Lydia L. (Whitney) Dailey, and his grandfather Thomas Dailey was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, where he was a weaver. Going from Ireland to Scotland, he became a shepherd. This Thomas Dailey was a Mason and he married a Protestant girl after coming to America. He arrived in this country just prior to the Revolutionary war.

While living in New York state George W. Dailey acquired more of an education than most boys of the time and place enjoyed. He attended the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and College and for four terms was a teacher in New York state. In March, 1857, he went to Albia, Iowa, where he followed teaching and also clerking in a store. Two years later he came to Kansas, and in this state found the arena of his serious efforts, which have been attended with a generous degree of prosperity.

In 1864 Mr. Dailey enlisted in Company D of the Seventeenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, serving as commissary sergeant of his company. He was on duty as a guard at Lawrence immediately following the sacking of that town. His business success has come from farming and cattle raising. For a time he operated a store at Dover with Harvey Loomis, and was also interested in a creamery. He is a charter member of the Dover cemetery. Mr. Dailey is a member of Lincoln Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, of Topeka; has been member of the Masonic order since 1866; was a notary public while living on the farm; and has been a member of the school board for several years.

After a happy married life of almost fifty years, Mrs. Dailey died in February, 1912. She was the mother of seven children: Belle, now deceased, who married John Christian; Addie, who married James Riley and lives in Shawnee County; Thomas C., a resident of Topeka; Mattie and Hattie, twins, the former the wife of Frank McClelland and the latter the wife of William F. Riley, living near Dover; Lizzie, who died at the age of twenty-five; and Charles, of Topeka.

Frank M. Stahl. If all the events, circumstances and movements with which Frank M. Stahl has been identified since he came to Kansas should be written out in detail the result would be a Kansas history perhaps as complete and certainly as interesting and instructive as could be written with one life as the central feature. To do full justice to such a career is manifestly impossible within brief limits, and the following must be in the nature of a suggestive outline of the career of one of the noted pioneer Kansans still alive, and an honored resident of Topeka.

Born in Darke County, Ohio, May 23, 1841, he was one of the eight children, four now living, of Michael and Susan (Moore) Stahl. His paternal grandfather was a native of Germany. Michael Stahl was both a cooper and shoemaker, and as a youth Frank learned those trades from his father. In the decades of the '40s and '50s when he was growing up in Western Ohio there was no real public school system in that state. Most schools were maintained on the subscription plan, each family paying the tuition of those of its children who attended, and the time was usually only three months a year. Frank Stahl attended such a school in a log cabin.

The first great national discussion which influenced his career was the Kansas-Nebraska controversy which began about 1853 under the leadership of Stephen A. Douglas culminated in the so-called squatter sovereignty policy, by which Congress determined that the Kansas-Nebraska territory should enter the Union either as a free or slave state, depending upon the will of its inhabitants at the time of admission. This precipitated the great contest for the making of Kansas a free state.

Frank Stahl was thirteen or fourteen years of age when this controversy was at its height. All the papers were filled with reports from the western border country, telling of pitched battles between the advocates of the free and the slave standards, and in the community where he lived as doubtless in many other parts of the older states, the younger men were greatly stirred by these stories, and in his particular section a number of boys perfected something in the nature of a society or organization for the purpose of going out to Kansas and contributing their assistance toward making it a free state. Their determination and enthusiasm were kept at white heat until the definite time for action came. Then all declined to participate, for one reason or another. Young Stahl was not of that mettle. He refused to back out, and going to his father asked for enough money to get him to his destination and not enough to bring him back.

Up to that time he had never been away from home. Starting from Ohio, he went by railroad as far as Jefferson City, Missouri, which was then the terminus of the old Missouri Pacific Railroad, and thence by steamboat up the Missouri to Kansas City. Leaving Kansas City, or rather Westport Landing, since Kansas City as a town did not then exist, he started West on foot. After many discouraging circumstances he landed in March, 1857, near Auburn on Six Mile Creek. He did not have a cent to his name. His first employer was Robert Simmerwell, who was a missionary among the Pottawatamie Indians. He worked on Mr. Simmerwell's farm, and later found employment in what was probably the first mill in Kansas, located at Auburn. This mill operated its machinery for the sawing of lumber

during the day, and at night the burrs were turning to grind corn. It was one of the great institutions of a new country. Both whites and Indians came for a distance of a 100 miles to get grain ground. In this mill Frank Stahl worked for about two years.

In March, 1859, his parents, not wishing to be separated from their enterprising young son, followed him to Kansas. They located about ten miles southwest of Topeka, where his father bought a tract of land that has ever since been owned by some member of the Stahl family. Michael Stahl did not live long after coming to Kansas, dying in 1862. His widow survived him many years, passing away in 1903. While it is evident that Frank M. Stahl possessed to begin with a tremendous amount of physical energy and courage, he himself attributes much of such success as he has attained to the example and inspiration of his father. Michael Stahl was in fact a man of superior education for his time, and his mental faculties were balanced by a high moral sense of right, and his children and descendants can always take pleasure in the record of his upright blameless life. He was an excellent writer, and while living in Ohio taught singing school, when the old "buckwheat" notes were used.

In 1859, after spending a short time in the new home of his parents, Frank M. Stahl went to Walnut creek in western and central western Kansas on a hunting trip. The party comprised nine persons at the start, but only two remained to complete the hunt. The chief objects of their search was wolves. They killed many score of these animals. In one night the slaughter amounted to forty, and all were mountain wolves except two.

Led on by the spirit of adventure, in June, 1860, Frank Stahl crossed the plains on foot to Denver. Denver was at that time a little city composed almost entirely of adobe houses. He had some experiences as a miner at Central City and Blackhawk, and was doing quite well there when he was induced to go on to Arizona. That proved a fruitless quest, and he returned to Colorado to be confronted with the disastrous news that his partner, a reputed minister of the gospel, had decamped with everything that could be converted into money. This partner, as was afterwards learned, was hanged by vigilantes for stealing mules. Thus he was left at Denver without a dollar.

While there he learned that war had started between the North and South, and during the winter of 1861-62 he walked back across the plains to his Kansas home, with the intention of enlisting. However, about that time there occurred a lull in the fighting, and many thought that the war was over. Instead of enlisting at that time Mr. Stahl took a commission to drive six yoke of oxen over the old Santa Fe trail to New Mexico. His team carried a wagon loaded with 6,500 pounds of revolvers and ammunition. At that time, more than half a century ago, the old Santa Fe trail was still in its glory as one of the chief overland trunk lines for transportation and traffic between the Middle West and the Southwest. A thousand tales of romance and adventure have their scenes along that trail, and the trip which Mr. Stahl made over the highway in 1862 was one of the most memorable events of his entire career. Besides the hardships and the many incidents connected with such a journey, spice was added to nearly each day's progress by the necessity of being on constant guard against hostile Indians. Again and again the party had narrow escapes from the red men.

Returning to Kansas, in August, 1862, Mr. Stahl enlisted as a private in Company I of the Second Kansas Cavalry. Within a week after he enlisted he engaged in a bushwhacking fight at Cross Hollows, Arkansas. His career as a soldier was one of unusual adventure and hardship, since the western cavalrymen, particularly those engaged in Arkansas, were exposed not only to the open but also to the secret foe. The two chief battles in which he participated were those of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove, Arkansas, but all told he was in twenty-seven engagements where artillery was used. While on a scout down the Arkansas River he received two severe wounds at Dardanelle. One wound was through the body and the other through the left arm and hand. With the declaration of peace in 1865 he received his honorable discharge at old Fort Gibson in Indian Territory.

For about two years after the war Mr. Stahl did stone fence building in Kansas. In July, 1867, he became a member of the Eighteenth Kansas Cavalry, in Company B, the regiment being sent to assist in suppressing Indian outbreaks. Governor Crawford gave him a commission as second lieutenant. During the following campaign he fought at Prairie Dog and Beaver Creek, known more generally as the Spillman Creek fight. This campaign makes a long and interesting story in itself, and is one of the vivid chapters of early Kansas history. Mr. Stahl was away about six months on this campaign.

His next important work was to carry out a contract for a large commission house to deliver 1,123 head of cattle to the Government authorities at Fort Union, New Mexico, and thus again he traversed a large part of the old Santa Fe trail. Returning to Kansas he resumed the building of stone fences.

Not long after that he married, and then settled down by purchasing 160 acres of land in Auburn Township, and beginning as a farmer and stock raiser. "Kansas was my grazing ground," says Mr. Stahl in recalling his early operations as a cattle man, and in fact forty-five or fifty years ago fences were almost unknown in Kansas, the settlements were few and far between, and the cattle man had an almost unrestricted use of the range for his stock. As years passed by, though his cattle had to be confined to narrower limits on account of the growth of towns, the settlement of farms and the increase of population, his general prosperity had little interruption and success has come to him in generous measure. Mr. Stahl still owns 640 acres, half of it in Shawnee County, and the rest adjoining in Osage County.

After coming back from the war the cattle taken to New Mexico averaged 1,133 head in twenty droves.

In 1869 Mr. Stahl married Jennie T. Dickson, and both are still living in good health and all their eight children are still alive. A brief record of the children is as follows: Alexander Michael, who lives in California; Effie May, Mrs. James Ely, of Oklahoma; Edgar Marion, of Topeka; Lloyd Lincoln and Lewis Garfield, twins, the former a farmer near Burlingame and the latter engaged in the lumber business at Wakarusa; Eva Irene, wife of Mr. Meredith of Eskridge; Clare W., a physician at Burlingame; and Leon Frank, a farmer at Shawnee County. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stahl are members of the Congregational Church.

All the experiences and events of his early life were such as would naturally make him a republican, and in fact he has been identified with that party

ever since casting his first vote. In 1892 Mr. Stahl was one of the fourteen republicans elected to the State Legislature of that year, which was almost overwhelmingly occupied by populist members. In 1894 he was elected treasurer of Shawnee County, and by re-election filled the office four years. With his election as treasurer in 1894 he moved his home from his farm to Topeka, and has since been a resident of that city. In 1900 Mr. Stahl was appointed chief of police of Topeka, and proved a vigorous guardian of the peace and characterized his administration by a strict enforcement of the laws during the five years he remained at the head of the police force. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For twenty-five years he was master of his masonic lodge.

Mr. Stahl was one of the pioneers in the temperance movement of Kansas, and has always been a stanch advocate of prohibition. Many years ago he established on his own farm an annual temperance picnic, and that has since been incorporated and is still flourishing. Since December, 1908, Mr. Stahl has been superintendent of the Kansas State Temperance Union, which is affiliated with the Anti-Saloon League of America. His duties require that he deliver lectures throughout the state and he has charge of from five to six men employed in similar work in Kansas. In addition he also has charge of the publication of the Kansas Issue, a monthly periodical devoted exclusively to the cause of temperance.

GOVERNOR ANDREW H. REEDER.* Pennsylvania has long been noted for her distinguished men in all walks of life. This is particularly true of the Pennsylvania bar, and the current and popular phrase "a Philadelphia lawyer," denoting unusual ability and intellectual acumen, illustrates the fact that it was thoroughly recognized both in and out of Pennsylvania that the lawyers of this commonwealth were worthy of the pre-eminence claimed for them.

The bar of Northampton County shared this pre-eminence, and for more than a century it has maintained its prestige in the front rank of the profession in the commonwealth. Its roll contains the names of many distinguished and able lawyers who have also been in high official station. It is not my province in this paper to catalogue them but it will suffice to mention Samuel Sitgreaves, Judge Hopewell Hepburn, Judge Joel Jones, George Wolf, governor of Pennsylvania, James M. Porter, twice president judge and secretary of war in President Tyler's cabinet; Richard Brodhead, a member of Congress and senator of the United States; Peter Ihrie, Henry D. Maxwell, Sr., Henry Green, chief justice of Pennsylvania, Judge Kirkpatrick, attorney general of Pennsylvania; Howard J. Reeder, judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania and General Frank Reeder, secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The subject of this paper, Hon. Andrew Horatio Reeder, was one of the most distinguished and ablest lawyers of our bar. His fame was not confined to the county or to the state but was nation-wide, and in the stirring period just prior to the outbreak of the Civil war he played a large and important part.

Governor Reeder belonged to a family of English origin. John Reeder, one of his ancestors, emigrated to this country before 1656 and settled at Newton, L. I. His son, John Reeder, came to Ewing, New Jersey, not far from Trenton, in the early part of the eighteenth century. A grandson, also named John, married Miss Hanna Mershon and among the children born of this marriage was Absalom Reeder. Absalom Reeder married October 16, 1788, Christiana Smith of Easton, Pennsylvania, and after his marriage Mr. Absalom Reeder and his family continued to reside in Easton, and his last resting place is in Easton Cemetery, the body having been removed there at the time of the removal of bodies from the burial ground of the First Presbyterian Church.

Andrew Horatio Reeder, a son of Absalom Reeder, was born July 12, 1807, in Easton. He received the rudiments of a common school education such as was attainable in the place of his birth. He completed his preliminary education in the high school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, out of which has grown the splendid preparatory school at Lawrenceville of this day. Mr. Reeder graduated with honor from Lawrenceville but did not have any collegiate education. Having selected the law as his profession, he entered the law office of Hon. Peter Ihrie, then one of the leading lawyers of Easton. Peter Ihrie's law office was located on the east side of the public square in the stone building at present owned by the Hay estate.

Mr. Reeder was admitted to the bar of this county in 1828 and three years later he was married to Miss Amalia Hutter, a daughter of Christian J. Hutter. Mr. Reeder soon gained prominence at the bar. He was industrious, ambitious, persevering and rose rapidly in the public esteem as one of the leading advocates at the bar of Northampton County. His practice was not confined to this county, but he was frequently called upon to try cases in many of the adjoining counties. In a letter to President Franklin Pierce, he refers to the fact that he had cases pending in six of the counties of Pennsylvania and a large number of cases in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Governor Reeder gave strict attention from the time of his admission to the bar in 1828 until 1854 to the practice of his profession. As a good citizen he recognized his obligation to take part in political affairs. He was an exceedingly able speaker and his services were demanded in many of the state campaigns.

He belonged to the democratic party and was an active participant in its councils, both in the state and nation prior to his appointment as governor of the Territory of Kansas. He believed, however, that the law was a jealous mistress and that he ought not to seek office. His rule of action in this respect was once stated by him, in the form of advice to a young friend, thus: "First succeed in your profession. Acquire it you may by honorable means, such fortune as will enable you at all times to maintain yourself with dignity, irrespective of public emolument. If then an office suitable to your taste and capacity seeks you, accept it, but do not allow any thought of public employment to occupy your attention until that period shall have arrived."

Had Governor Reeder's fame rested alone on his reputation as an able lawyer it would have been secure. He was engaged in nearly all the important cases that were litigated in this county and in adjoining counties during the period in which he was in partnership with the Hon. Henry Green, afterwards chief justice of Pennsylvania, and this firm enjoyed a large clientage.

During the most of this period Governor Reeder resided in a building on the site of the present Easton

* This is a biographical sketch of Governor Andrew H. Reeder, written by E. J. Fox, of Easton, Pennsylvania. Mr. Fox married a grand-daughter of Governor Reeder.

Trust Company Building at the corner of Centre Square and South Third Street, and his office adjoined the house. He later built a brick dwelling on East Northampton Street and an office building just south of the Trust Company Building.

He was a man of great industry. General Doster in an address made some years ago described his habits thus:

"His habit was to come to the office about ten o'clock in the morning, stay there continuously until six or seven when he dined. By eight or half past eight he returned and stayed usually as late as one o'clock, seldom going home before midnight."

It is well authenticated in his family history that the governor did not always stop work as early as Mrs. Reeder thought he should, and when she would wake up in the small hours of the morning and discover that he had not yet come to bed would knock on the floor with a cane and remind him that he was spending too much time at his work and not enough in sleep.

In personal appearance Governor Reeder was thus described by General Doster:

"The Governor was muscular, rather portly, and stood six feet in height, although his commanding air gave the impression of being taller. His shoulders were square and broad, his carriage erect and proud, with a look of determination but kindness in his face. He received me with politeness, and impressed me at once as a man of great physical and intellectual force, cautious, resolute, of sound judgment, agreeable manners, and careful in his dress. His conversation was sensible, sympathetic, and to the point, and inspired me with confidence that he was not only doing the best thing that was to be done, but was giving me the best service that was in him."

After Governor Reeder returned from Kansas, the New York Times in its personal column gave this description of him:

"The Governor is not quite such a looking man as we should have imagined that an interior town of Pennsylvania would have been likely to have furnished as a Governor over the band of ruffians of our most remote territory. Governor Reeder is a gentlemanly looking person, of easy manners, apparently about 45 with a sprinkling of grey hair on his head and a handsome moustache."

The incident in the life of Governor Reeder which brought him greatest fame and prominence was his appointment as governor of the Territory of Kansas in 1854. The Missouri Compromise which was enacted in 1820, it will be remembered, provided a line north of which there were to be no slave states. This question had arisen in connection with the Territory of Missouri, as it was then, and the contest between the pro-slavery and the anti-slavery men was most intense. They finally agreed that Missouri should be a slave state, but the anti-slavery men succeeded in effecting this compromise.

In the early '50s the agitation as to slavery which had never been finally adjusted, was again renewed and the famous Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed, which was in effect a repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Senator Stephen A. Douglas was largely instrumental in the passage of this act, and Mr. Reeder as a democrat and as a man with southern connections (for through Mrs. Reeder he was related to Virginians), heartily approved of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Mr. James Ford Rhodes in his "History of the United States" quotes Governor Reeder as having said shortly after his appointment as governor of Kansas, "That he would have no more scruples in buying a slave than in buying a horse."

In the year 1854, Franklin Pierce was President of the United States. His secretary of war was Jefferson Davis and he was a most influential member of the administration. Asa Packer was then a member of Congress from this district, and Hon. Richard Brodhead was United States senator from Pennsylvania. When the question of the appointment of a territorial governor for Kansas was being considered, Judge Packer suggested the appointment of Governor Reeder.

Governor Reeder was acceptable to the extreme southern men represented by Jefferson Davis. They believed that if he were appointed as governor of Kansas that he would support their views and do nothing that would militate against the establishment of slavery in the new territory. This is well illustrated by an abstract from the Washington Sentinel of June 24, 1854, which shows what the southern men then in power thought themselves justified in expecting after the passage of the Territorial Acts:

"It is said that the President has tendered or is about to tender, that office to an individual from a non-slaveholding state, whose opinions upon the Territorial Bill are either unsound or unknown. To such rumor we give no credence; we cannot, we do not believe that the President can for a moment think of frustrating by his patronage the design of a bill which he countenanced in all its stages, and to which he gave his ready sanction as a law. Recent developments have shown that Kansas Territory is in the highest degree suited to slave labor, and that the equal laws of labor must inevitably introduce the institution of slavery there."

As has been said, Mr. Reeder was in full sympathy with Senator Douglas and it is probable that at that time he had, with the great majority of the American people, regarded himself as precluded by the Constitution from raising questions as to the abstract right or wrong of negro slavery where it existed.

He was welcomed with great warmth by the politicians of Missouri on his passage through that state and was doubtless prepared to see slavery legally introduced into Kansas, if that should indeed be the lawful result of the elections.

Immediately upon his arrival in Kansas there was such a display of violence and lawlessness on the part of those who favored the introduction of slavery that this fact caused him to think more deeply than ever before upon the moral aspect of that question, and it may be said that the pro-slavery zeal of Western Missouri was the chief instrument for converting a democratic governor, of Pennsylvania training and Southern sympathies, into a warm and devoted friend of the slave and an opponent of a practice which required the support of such violent and unlawful means. Shortly after his arrival in the territory he ordered an election for territorial delegates and for the election of the Legislature.

The Territory of Kansas was sparsely settled. Many of the settlers had been induced to locate there by a society in New England known as the "New England Emigrant Society." It was alleged that this society really was a society for the propagation of anti-slavery sentiment and that the people who were located in Kansas were not bona fide settlers. On the other hand, when the election was held, large numbers of men who lived and voted in the adjoining state of Missouri, the day before the election, left their homes in Missouri and came over to Kansas and by intimidation and threats of violence required the election

officers to receive their votes. These Missouri men so far outnumbered the actual residents of Kansas that the vote in favor of their candidates who were pro-slavery men was very largely in excess of the anti-slavery vote.

A committee came to Governor Reeder and asked him to sign certificates of those claiming to be elected members of the Territorial Legislature. He courteously but decidedly refused. "Governor Reeder," said the committee, "we give you 15 minutes to sign these certificates, resign or be hanged."

Governor Reeder replied, "Gentlemen, I need no 15 minutes, my mind is made up, I shall hang." The boldness of his answer and his remarkable courage probably saved him for the time from violence.

In the spring of 1855, Governor Reeder came East. He went first to Washington for the purpose of conferring with President Pierce, the Hon. William L. Marcy, secretary of state, and other high officials. From Washington he came to Easton and was accorded a public reception and a great ovation. He was met at the train by a large concourse of people, escorted to the courthouse, where an address of welcome was delivered by Judge James Madison Porter fully approving his course. Governor Reeder replied in a lengthy address which, unfortunately, is not reported, but which was a justification of his course in Kansas, and an exposure of the methods which were resorted to by the pro-slavery men in Missouri and in Kansas.

He then returned to Washington for further interviews with President Pierce, and his testimony relating to those interviews was taken by a congressional committee which was later appointed to investigate Kansas affairs. He said in the course of his testimony "that President Pierce criticised his Easton speech because he had omitted all allusion to the illegalities of the Emigrant Aid Society and thought that perhaps it was unnecessarily strong in his denunciation of the Missouri invasion. He said that the President told him that the Kansas matter had given him more harassing anxiety than anything that had happened since the death of his son; that it haunted him day and night and was the great overshadowing trouble of his administration."

He testified further as to the President:

"He was profuse in his expression of approval of my course, but expressed himself deeply solicitous as to the probable consequences of my return to the Territory. He declared that in the excited state of the community he was fearful of personal violence to myself and that if violence was committed upon me the whole North would be inflamed, civil war would probably ensue, and no man could predict the result. He reneated this and enlarged upon it much and often; said that it would be a fearful calamity, the beginning of the end, concluding with the opinion that it would be unsafe for myself, and for the country, that I should return to Kansas in the capacity of governor. I told him promptly and decidedly that I would not resign the office; that two considerations forbade me to think of it, that, as things now stood, the executive office in my hands was the only means of protection for the people against the persecutions and oppressions which had been perpetrated, and would be continued, from the state of Missouri; that it would be base and dishonorable in me to betray and abandon them, and that considerations of personal danger to myself would not induce me to think of it; that besides this consideration, the whole country had resounded with threats against myself in case I should return and that a resignation of my office under such circumstances would be attributed to pusillanimity and cowardice."

It was apparent to Governor Reeder that Gen. Jefferson Davis, the secretary of war, and the southern slavery men were determined that he should be removed from office by fair means or foul. President Pierce was a compromiser and was endeavoring in his interview with Governor Reeder to secure his resignation. He suggested to Governor Reeder that he would remove him from office for the purpose of allaying the existing excitement and to bring about a more calm and sober state of public feeling, and at the same time he offered to appoint him to some suitable post that would indicate his full confidence in Governor Reeder. He offered to make him minister to China. The negotiations between Governor Reeder and the President continued for several days, but they were without result, and the last proposition made to the governor he regarded as so offensive that he says: "I was insulted by the proposition to such an extent that I dared not trust myself to reply. I was conscious of a state of temper so angry and excited as to leave only the alternative of silent contempt or an angry and indecorous reply. I chose the former, and, as I was standing near the door with my hat in my hand, I bade him good morning and left him."

The pro-slavery party had resorted to every means within their power to get rid of a man whom they recognized as an opponent of determination and courage. They had threatened him with violence and did not succeed. They decided to resort to trickery, misrepresentation and falsehood. They preferred charges against Governor Reeder that he had speculated in the purchase of real estate in the Territory of Kansas from what was known as the "half-breed lands." The fact was that Governor Reeder had with some others entered into a contract for the purchase of land, but, as he occupied the position of territorial governor, he felt that the contract should not be carried out except with the full knowledge of his superiors, and he, therefore, wrote to the President and secretary of the interior acquainting them with the facts and asked whether, under the circumstances, he should purchase the lands or not, content to be guided by their approval of his act, if they did approve, or not to purchase the land if they disapproved.

This was seized upon by the pro-slavery men as a ground for his removal, and President Pierce, who was weak and in the control largely of the pro-slavery and southern men, after Governor Reeder had left Washington, decided that he would remove him. This was a mere pretext, but the pro-slavery men succeeded in accomplishing their purpose.

Notwithstanding this fact, Governor Reeder returned to the Territory of Kansas. He felt that he was needed there to support his friends and to do what he could to frustrate the designs and evils of the establishment of slavery in that territory.

The Daily Pennsylvanian, of Philadelphia, a democratic organ of great influence at that time, contains the following:

"We will give below an extract from a letter to a gentleman of this city, from one who has battled long and well for the rights of the South, and who will still aid it in all that justly belongs to it. But it is very evident that his feelings have been soured at the conduct of the Missourians:

"'Washington City, May 30, 1855.

"'Governor Reeder has a proud yet most critical

position. The murderers in Missouri pursue him alone, because he will not yield to their demand for slavery by illegal votes in Kansas. Had he done so there would not be the skeleton of a Democratic party left in the free states. He might have purchased ease and place by letting the slave-owners of Missouri take charge of Kansas; he might have been governor or senator; but he thought of Pennsylvania and the North, and of his own honor, and he acted as an honest and patriotic democrat. He goes back, and will sell his life dearly, if any effort is made to do him personal injury. The fact is, the South asked too much of us. I am sick of their arrogance, sick of their violence, and resolved that, however ready I am to stand by their rights, I will not sustain their wrongs. Slavery is not God-descended; it is not a divinity; it is a load to carry, and we must not have it made heavier by arrogant exactions.' ''

The New York Tribune, probably from the pen of Horace Greeley, thus discussed the removal of Governor Reeder:

''It is pretended that he was removed because he had engaged in certain purchases of land. Of course this was only a sham. Certain judges were also to be removed; but there is nothing heard about them. They will be allowed to keep their places—at least as long as they are faithful to slavery. But a better time is coming. Even Franklin Pierce may yet live to know 'There is a North; the slave drivers cannot always rule this country. Kansas will come into the Union as a free state or it will never come at all.' ''

These excerpts will give some idea of the seething political feeling of the time and will cast light upon that beginning of discontent among prominent democrats in the North, which finally ended in the breaking off of the greater portion of that party in solid mass from its southern associations, when Mr. Davis and his friends, moving logically forward from the position which they had taken in respect to Kansas, announced the secession of the South and the opening of the War of the Rebellion.

After his return to Kansas Governor Reeder was nominated by the convention as a delegate to Congress, and at an election held he received 2,849 votes as against the pro-slavery candidate, who received 2,721 votes, but the larger part of these votes were cast by Missourians who had come for the sole object of voting and who were in no sense citizens of Kansas.

At an assembling of Congress, Governor Reeder proceeded to Washington and claimed his seat upon the ground that he had been elected by a majority of the legal votes cast in the territory. A committee was appointed by Congress, consisting of William A. Howard of Michigan, John Sherman of Ohio and Mordecai Oliver of Missouri, to investigate the question as to whether he should be seated. The committee and Governor Reeder returned to Kansas for the purpose of making the investigation, and a large mass of testimony was taken.

While this hearing was in progress before the congressional committee, the chief justice of the territory, Judge Lecompte, came to the aid of the pro-slavery party. He charged the grand jury in session at Lecompton ''that the laws passed by the pro-slavery Territorial Legislature were of United States authority and that all who resist these laws resist the power and authority of the United States and are, therefore, guilty of high treason.''

This man Governor Reeder described as ''a man of frivolous mind, little ability, less integrity, great perversity and indolence, and limited knowledge of the law, who, having neither property, practice, nor reputation at home had been appointed Chief Justice of the unfortunate Territory.''

The grand jury without taking any testimony at all indicted Governor Reeder for treason. The plan which was openly discussed in the jury room was to arrest Governor Reeder under whatever charge it was possible, with other free-state men in the territory and keep them in confinement for a few months so that the free-state party would break down.

An attempt was made to arrest Governor Reeder at Lawrence, where he was examining a witness before the congressional committee, but he put himself upon his privilege, claimed the protection of the committee and told the marshal that if he attempted to arrest him he would do so at his peril as he had a revolver on the table. The officer deemed it prudent to relinquish his purpose.

By this time all possibility of Governor Reeder remaining with safety to participate in the investigation before the committee was, in the opinion of his friends, at an end. Respectable pro-slavery men, together with all his friends, assured him that his life would not be safe if he should remain openly in the territory. It was determined that he should get to Kansas City as speedily as possible.

Colonel Buford, of Alabama, with a regiment of well-armed ''roughs'' which he had recruited in South Carolina, had come there for the purpose of aiding in making Kansas a slave state. They encamped close at hand and watched for Governor Reeder.

Governor Reeder during that eventful period from Friday, May 9th, to Friday, May 30th, kept a diary of his experiences which is most thrilling in its interests, describing the perils that he encountered in his efforts to escape from Kansas. On the evening of the first day he says:

''First night's travel will be dangerous as we must pass through the enemy's scouts. I preferred to go down at night to Kansas City, if creeks can be forded; Lowrey and McClure to go along. Three horses tied in the ravine. At hotel found men who agreed with me; and decided to hide till the next evening and then start for Kansas City.''

He finally arrived at Kansas City at 2 o'clock in the morning on Sunday, May 11th, and went to a hotel where he was concealed for two weeks. They were weeks of anxious care and watching on the part of his friends. There were always sick people upstairs to whom meals were carried; in this way the Governor's appetite was appeased. Those who were in pursuit of him resorted to burning a hotel in which they thought he was concealed.

Some other extracts from the diary are interesting:

''Tuesday, May 20th. 11 A. M. An awkward occurrence happened indoors. Having not been out of my room for several days, Mrs. Eldridge called me out into No. 26 to clean up, and as No. 26 has no lock, the chambermaid stepped in, and, though called back at once, probably saw me. Afterwards she knocked at the door, and I opened it and met her face to face. She stepped back and said she would come again. This is very awkward, and makes it necessary for us to decide whether we will trust her in full and bribe her. Edward Eldridge says he will talk to her. He has done so, and I have done the same, and have applied the universal argument. She promises well and I have some confidence. Coates and Conant are exceedingly anxious I shall take a wagon fitted as for an emigrant, and pass through Missouri to Iowa, and

they have engaged a man to go. I regret they have done so, for I do not consider it at all safe."

"Thursday, May 22. A note from Coates is thrown over my door, saying that Lawrence is taken. Hotel destroyed. A messenger from the enemy's camp came in and took boat immediately down the river; would give no particulars except to say that Colonel Eldridge and family were safe. The mob will probably be here tonight or today, and will be very likely to attack or search the house. What will become of me? How bitterly I realize that if I had had a thorough, efficient, zealous friend outside, I would now be safe in the States. For three or four days have I been seeking to get the particulars of the plan to cross Missouri to Iowa, and in vain. Last night Coates did not know them himself. My poor, dear wife. She is uppermost in my thoughts. How I reflect much on the agonizing suspense that now makes her nights restless and her days miserable; day after day look in vain for letter or dispatch; with trembling hand opening each day the newspaper, only to be left in the same uncertainty and misery. And should I be murdered by this crazy, drunken mob, as is probable if they should discover me, she will probably first learn it from a newspaper."

It finally became apparent that it was no longer safe for the governor to remain even in concealment and it was decided that he should emerge from the hotel and go into the streets in a disguise. He was furnished with a costume which was that of a wood chopper. In his diary he says:

"After they left I lit my pipe and walked boldly down the front stairs, through the office, which was crowded with people. Elbowing through them I passed into the bar room and out on the steps. Dozens of people were sitting and standing about the door and on the sidewalk, many of them the most obnoxious men, and who were well acquainted with me. I stood quite unconcerned on the steps until I saw a vacant chair, and went to it and sat down. My friends were all about, and by my previous directions engaged those in conversation who were nearest and most dangerous; after sitting some minutes, I walked deliberately up the road, unmolested and unrecognized with a sense of great relief."

"Saturday, May 24. About 7:30 o'clock we shouldered our axes and bundle and sack, and trudged up the road past the few houses that constitute Randolph. As we passed the principal house a man hailed us to know if we were wood-choppers. Adams replied 'Yes.' Had we got a job engaged? I whispered to Adams to say 'yes' but too late. He said 'no.' The man then walked out into the road and offered us a job. I stopped; and asked the price. He said 75c to $1 a cord. I told him it was not enough; that we were going up to Eldridge's job above, where we could get, as we were told, $1.12½c; but that if we did not succeed we could stop and see him on our way back."

In a letter written by one who was an eye witness the same incident is thus described:

"That evening, just before dark an Irishman was seen to enter the office of the hotel dressed in a slouch hat, hickory shirt, blue overalls, so short as to expose a heavy pair of brogan shoes on his feet, carrying an axe on his shoulder and smoking a short clay pipe. He stopped, inquired for work, any wood to cut, or if he could be informed where he could get work. Not getting a satisfactory answer he sauntered out on the sidewalk and repeated the inquiry to the bystanders, then moved up the river and disappeared behind the bluff. At 11 o'clock that night Elwood S. Eldridge, brother of the landlord of the hotel, strolled out for a walk, going up the river around the point of the bluff. Nearing the mouth of the cave he encountered the Irishman holding his axe in an attitude of attack. Eldridge called out to him not to strike; with that he dropped his weapon and approached. They knew each other. After a moment of hasty conversation they went down to the water's edge, got into a boat and floated quietly down the stream to a landing about five miles below the city. The steamer which was expected to take Governor Reeder down the river was to have returned that night but it did not reach Kansas City until near noon the following day. The captain stood by the side of the pilot as she curved her way out into the stream. Near Randolph landing the captain ordered the pilot to 'round her to.' The pilot could see no signal but the captain insisted that one had been made. The captain was one of the anti-slavery men and ready to serve the Governor. On nearing the landing our Irishman inquired if he could get a passage to St. Charles. The captain to keep up the illusion cursed him for delaying his boat and said 'get aboard, you old scalawag, I won't wait two minutes for you.' He threw his axe ahead of him and clambered on board and Governor Reeder escaped from Kansas."

He was by no means in safety as yet and as the boat passed down the river toward St. Louis, one of his enemies who was on the boat evidently watching for him left the boat at a point where it would be possible for him to reach St. Louis by train ahead of the boat and thus succeed in arresting Governor Reeder. At St. Charles, a city above St. Louis on the left bank, he left the vessel and entered the woods to seek his own safety. A violent thunder storm came up just as they started, they struck through the woods, lost the road twice, traveled on, and about 8 o'clock A. M. struck the Mississippi River, fifteen miles above Alton. He then hired a man to row him in a skiff across the river to Illinois and in a short time arrived in Chicago, where he speedily telegraphed the good news of his escape to his family in Easton.

During the time that Governor Reeder was hiding in the hotel he made his last will and testament, the first words of which are as follows:

"I, Andrew H. Reeder, being in danger of being murdered by a set of ruffians and outlaws, who are outside of all the restraints of law, order, decency, and all social obligations, and who are below the savage in all the virtues of civilization, and who will probably kill me for opinion's sake, and in furtherance of that scheme for which already a number of lives have been sacrificed, to wit: the making of Kansas a slave State by violence and force of arms, do, in view of my death which may happen today or tomorrow, make this last will and testament."

The Kansas City Star of February 7, 1915, published a most interesting article on Governor Reeder, recalling the early history of that territory in the form of an interview with a Mrs. Stinson, who chatted pleasantly with the interviewers as follows:

"So you want to know about the time they came to kill Governor Reeder, eh?" Mrs. Stinson queried. "My, I could never forget those days." Governor Reeder had been appointed by President Pierce and had come out from Pennsylvania to take charge of things. Here in Tecumseh and over at Lecompton was the headquarters of the slavery men. They hated Governor Reeder like poison.

"Lawrence was the headquarters of the Free-State men, and the governor stayed there and over at Shaw-

nee Mission most of the time. The trouble got worse and worse and there was talk that they were going to kill the governor and get rid of him and his Free-State government.

"Whenever Governor Reeder would come to Tecumseh he would stay here at this house because it was about the only one around in this part of the country, and because the slavery men wouldn't take him in. They were camped down near the river, and that day when the Governor came they heard about it.

"After supper the Governor asked me to play a game of chess like we always did when he was staying at the house. I told him I would as soon as I got the baby to sleep. We sat down to play here in this room, and pretty soon we heard a mob a-coming. There must have been three hundred of them, and every one of the crowd was full of liquor.

"'We want Reeder! We want Reeder!' they were shouting. 'We're going to ride him on a rail. We're going to kill the Free Stater.' They were cursing and shooting off their guns something terrible.

"'You go out and talk to 'em,' I told my husband, and he opened the door and tried to quiet them. They were mad with the liquor and wouldn't listen.

"'We don't want you; we want Reeder,' they were yelling.

"The Governor was hid back here in my room, because I knew if they once caught sight of him there would be no use trying to save him. Then Mr. Stinson came back, white as a sheet.

"'I can't do a thing with 'em,' he said. 'You go see what you can do.'

"I was pretty scared but I tried it. I saw right away that telling them they couldn't have the Governor wouldn't do any good, so I began to flatter them.

"'What does a bunch of nice looking men like you want to be running around like this for?' I asked them. 'I know that gentlemen like you wouldn't do such a thing as to come in my house when I hadn't asked you.'

"At first they yelled and shot their guns and said they wanted Reeder, but after I had talked to them a while they began to get a little quieter. Then I told them to wait outside and they could get Governor Reeder when he left in the morning. They finally agreed to that and the leader ordered the rest to surround the house and lie there until morning. They all laid down on the grass and we could hear them talking to each other for a long time.

"It must have been after 12 o'clock when the last of them fell asleep. The liquor wouldn't let them stay awake any longer, and pretty soon you could hear snoring all round the house like the buzzing of a saw mill. I told my husband to slip out and go get Governor Reeder's driver and tell him to bring the buggy down by our spring.

"In a little while the other two women and myself put on shawls and started to go down to the spring like we were going to get water. We told Governor Reeder to put a shawl over his head, too, and he took a pail and started out with the rest of us. There were sleeping men all around and we had a hard time stepping over them and their guns without wakening them up.

"We got to the spring and found that the buggy wasn't there. We stood there in the dark a long time before it came. Governor Reeder climbed into it and just before he started he told us good-bye and leaned over and whispered to me:

"'You remember how those chessmen stood, Mrs. Stinson. When this trouble's over I'm coming back to finish that game.' With that he drove off as fast as he could go to Lawrence.

"My, but those men were furious in the morning when they found that he had escaped. They came in and searched the house, and when they couldn't find him they were going to take my husband out and hang him. Then I had to go on out and plead for his life and tell them they could catch the Governor if they would get on their horses and ride after him.

"They did, but they didn't know that he had a good many hours' start." * * *

Nor did the governor forget his promise to Mrs. Stinson.

"It must have been nearly ten years afterwards," she said, "when one day we heard a big commotion out in front of the house. We went out and there was a stage coach just stopping at the gate. Out jumped a man and a woman. It was Governor Reeder, and the lady with him was his wife.

"'I've come back to finish that chess game," he said. 'I'm to beat you.'

"'We'll see about that,' I told him, and that afternoon we started in to play.

"Mrs. Reeder wanted me to beat the Governor the worst way. She insisted on doing all the cooking and taking care of the baby so I could put in all my time on the game. We had remembered just how we stood and started off with the men just like he'd left them.

"For three days we played that game, stopping only for meals and to get some sleep. Mrs. Reeder was pulling for me to beat her husband. When I got checkmate on the third day she just jumped up and said 'Hurray for Kansas.'

"The Governor took it all right and said he was satisfied now that the game was finished. He stayed with us for about a week and then went back home again. He never came out to this country again."

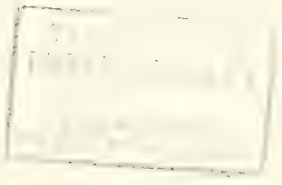
The congressional committee continued their investigations after Governor Reeder was obliged to withdraw and made a very full and comprehensive report which sustained Governor Reeder in the attitude which he had taken as to the elections, but did not recommend his taking his seat as a congressional delegate. He was subsequently elected United States senator from Kansas, but never took his seat.

In 1856 the republican party for the first time nominated a candidate for the Presidency, and Governor Reeder entered into the campaign in favor of John C. Fremont, as against James Buchanan, thus breaking away from his old party and party associates. His experience in Kansas had convinced him that the abuses of slavery in the United States would not be remedied by the democratic party.

Governor Reeder was in great demand all over the Union as a public speaker. In the years that followed he attained great prominence as the champion of Northern ideas. His wonderful exhibition of courage and bravery in Kansas, and his strict adherence to what he believed was right brought him great admiration and fame.

In 1860 the republican party met in convention at Chicago to nominate a candidate for President and vice president. Abraham Lincoln was made the candidate for President, and Governor Reeder received the third highest vote among the candidates for vice president, Hannibal Hamlin being nominated after Governor Reeder had withdrawn his name.

Immediately on the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, he was appointed as a brigadier-general in the regular army, being one of the first appointments





John M. Danielson

of that rank made by Abraham Lincoln. He was possessed of high natural qualities for a soldier, courage, endurance, power of discipline, but he was without such experience as in his opinion was necessary to justify any conscientious man in assuming an important military command. He declined the appointment, expressing publicly his opinion "that no man had a right to learn a new trade or profession at his time of life at the possible expense of the lives of other men."

He promptly offered his services to the Government, however, in any other capacity in which they would be useful and afterwards was employed in various important services not strictly military during the war.

All three of his sons, George M. Reeder, Howard J. Reeder and Gen. Frank Reeder entered the army and served during the war.

Governor Reeder resumed the practice of his profession in Easton after his return from Kansas and continued to actively engage in the work of his profession up to the time of his death, which occurred after a very short illness on the 5th of July, 1864. He left to survive him, his widow, Mrs. Amalia Reeder, who was one of the leaders of society in her day, a woman of rare charm and most active in all charitable work; his sons, George M. Reeder, for many years the editor of the Easton Daily Express; Howard J. Reeder, for ten years a judge of the courts of Northampton County and afterwards a judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and Gen. Frank Reeder, who occupied many official positions, including the office of secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of banking commissioner, and who distinguished himself by rare gallantry in the Civil war, and two daughters, Mrs. William W. Marsh, of Easton, and Mrs. Charles Ferriday, now dead.

Thus it will be seen that Governor Reeder is well worthy of a place not only in local history, but in our national history as well. This most inadequate sketch of his life reveals him as a man far above the ordinary. His high character, unquestioned integrity, great bravery and courage, superior intellectual powers made him a man of distinction. In his private life he was equally admirable. The domestic circle was his delight, and the entries in his diary during his terrible experience in Kansas, just prior to his escape, show his great devotion and love for his dear ones. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Easton and most punctillious in the discharge of his duties there. He was a man of faith and when he thought he was about to be murdered, in referring to his affection for his family, he said in his diary:

"How these ties drag me down! If not for them how boldly and proudly could I not denounce and defy my pursuers, and die in conflict with a thousand of them. But God's will be done. If I am taken from the dear ones He has given me it will be for the best, and He will care for them."

Of him it may well be said:

"No ruler who ever founded empires, no statesman who ever raised the weary hope of fallen nations, no conquering captain who ever drew a sword, could leave behind to those who loved him the memory of a name more stainless."

JOHN M. DANIELSON. The splendid development of the southern part of Saline County has been largely due to the presence of a colony of thrifty Swedish people who located there about 1869-70. This colony as a whole acquired many thousands of acres in what are now the Townships of Smoky View and Smolan, and the Swedish people have predominated in that section ever since the original colonization.

While for many years he has been one of the most conspicuous among the Swedish people of Saline County, John M. Danielson has a special distinction as a settler there, since he was in advance by a year or so of the main colony. In fact he was a pioneer of pioneers in Saline County, and he is regarded almost as a patriarch among his people in that section.

He was born on a farm in the District of Smolan, Sweden, July 5, 1837, a son of Daniel and Anna (Peterson) Danielson. He grew up on his father's farm and had meager advantages in the local schools, which were only fitfully maintained and were of meager quality as to instruction when he was a boy. In August, 1857, at the age of twenty, he sought a better destiny in the New World. He came to this country without capital. His first location was in Kane County, Illinois, where he put in two years working as a farm hand at wages of ten dollars a month. He was not only a good worker but also had the business judgment which enabled him to make his hard work count toward future prosperity. For ten years he engaged in the timber and wood business in DeKalb County, Illinois, and during three years of that time he was employed in a grain elevator in the City of DeKalb.

John M. Danielson arrived in Western Kansas in October, 1868. He took up a homestead in Saline County, and that homestead is still his place of residence, though his holdings have increased until it is now surrounded by 1,300 acres of valuable land under his individual proprietorship. He went through all the hardships to which early Kansans were subjected, but he never lost heart and he never lost faith in Kansas soil and climate. He has made a fortune by growing Kansas crops and raising Kansas stock, but his fortune has been wisely used and he has long enjoyed the position of a leader in the community.

In 1872 a new township was organized in his section of Saline County. It was given to him to select the name, and he designated it as Smolan, choosing the name to honor his native province in Sweden. Smolan Township it has since remained and is the home of some of the most prosperous and substantial citizens of Kansas. In 1886, when the Missouri Pacific Railway was built through the township, a postoffice and station were established on Mr. Danielson's land. The post office and station also acquired the name Smolan. The first postmaster was C. P. Mattson, a brother-in-law of Mr. Danielson. Smolan is a prosperous and thriving village, and is almost exclusively populated by Swedish people. Mr. Danielson in such ways has done much to influence local development and improvement, but has never sought any public office. He is a liberal member and supporter of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

While living in Kane County, Illinois, he was married on March 20, 1858, to Miss Matilda C. Mattson. When they were married both were poor, and they had a number of years of struggle and hardship before they were established in the prosperous circumstances which they later enjoyed. Mrs. Danielson was born in Sweden August 20, 1836, and she died at Smolan, Kansas, April 13, 1895. To their union were born twelve children. Two sons and one daughter died in infancy. Those still living are: Adolf Marten, Anna S., Daniel P., John F., Carl O., Albert L., August W., Christina L. and Otto E. The sons Carl O. and August W. have a general store at Smolan under the firm name of Danielson Brothers.

LEONARD R. MANLEY. The value of a useful trade, of making one's energy count toward one thing, of forging steadily ahead, regardless of obstacles and discouragements, finds emphatic expression in the life of Leonard R. Manley, president and manager of the Topeka Pure Milk Company, the largest concern dealing exclusively in milk in the State of Kansas. When Mr. Manley first came to Topeka, it was in a humble capacity, but he was a thorough master of his trade, and possessed the ambition, energy and ability to better and elevate himself, so that he has shaped his abilities to his needs, has made the most of his opportunities, and has finally taken his place among the leading business men of his adopted city.

Mr. Manley was born at Nortonville, Jefferson County, Kansas, September 29, 1873, one of the five children born to George F. and Anna (Reed) Manley, natives respectively of Indiana and Missouri. His paternal grandfather was Garlington B. Manley, a native of Indiana, who took his family to Kansas in 1860 and located in Coffey County on a farm. The activities of the border ruffians in the period of the first year of the Civil war, however, caused him to give up his new home and moved, in 1862 to Leavenworth County, where he resided until 1885. In the latter year he went to Jefferson County, and there continued to reside until his death in 1892. The grandfather was a man of many sterling traits of character, was an industrious and successful farmer, and a citizen who was active in the affairs of his community. He was a democrat in his political views and helped to elect Grover Cleveland for the second time. While a good and patriotic citizen, he had an intense feeling against war, and would not allow any of his sons to enlist for service.

George F. Manley spent his boyhood and youth on his father's Indiana farm and secured his education in the district schools of the Hoosier State. He was a young man when he came to Kansas with his parents, living first in Coffey County, later in Leavenworth County, subsequently in Jefferson County, where the greater part of his active life was passed. Like his father, he devoted his activities to agricultural pursuits and accumulated a good property, which he cultivated until his wife became ill and he removed to Colorado Springs. After four years in Colorado, Mrs. Manley died, April 25, 1906. She was born in Missouri, a daughter of Addison Reed, a native of Virginia, who moved to Independence, Missouri, in young manhood, there engaging in his trade of wagon-making, a vocation in which he made many of the conveyances that traveled in the freight trains over the old trails. After the death of his wife, George F. Manley returned to Topeka and retired from active affairs. He is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security and of the Modern Woodmen of America and belongs also to the First Methodist Church, in the work of which he takes an active part. As a citizen who contributes to the welfare of his community and its people, he is held in high esteem, and his sterling qualities of mind and heart have attracted to him a wide circle of sincere friends.

Leonard R. Manley was educated in the district schools south of Meriden, in Jefferson County, and later was a student at the Kansas Agricultural College, at Manhattan, which he attended for two years, although he did not graduate. He was ambitious and anxious to start upon an independent career, and left college to accept a position in the creamery business. While at college he had made a particular study of this branch of agriculture, and this knowledge enabled him to take charge of a small plant, at Council Grove, Kansas, but after one year this business was dissolved and Mr. Manley came to Topeka. Here he secured a position as buttermaker in the Nissley Creamery Company's plant, a concern which grew rapidly, and in which Mr. Manley won rapid promotion. The business grew to such an extent that in 1903 a reorganization was effected by J. F. Nissley, D. Grazier, J. B. Sims, George Noble and L. R. Manley, Mr. Noble being made president. In 1907, Judge Whitcomb was elected to the presidency and Mr. Manley was advanced to manager and these officials held the same positions until 1915, when the offices of president and manager were combined and Mr. Manley was chosen to fill the position of chief executive, which he has since occupied. It will thus be seen that Mr. Manley is the architect of his own fortunes and that he has builded well. Fidelity, energy and natural ability have combined to form his success, which has come about through no happy circumstance, but which is the just reward of continued and unfailing effort. When Mr. Manley assumed the management of the concern, in 1907, it was doing a business of approximately $50,000 annually; in 1915 its business amounted to $250,000, and the plant has been enlarged until it is the largest of its kind in the state. This plant is modern in every respect, with up-to-date equipment, a light, airy establishment where sanitary conditions prevail. The output of this company has won a high reputation throughout the state, and much of the credit for this state of affairs must be given to the enterprising and energetic president-manager.

Mr. Manley is a Blue Lodge Mason and a member of the Commercial Club of Topeka, the Co-operative Club and the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a republican but not an office seeker. He has given his support to movements for the advancement of education, religion and charity, and joins other public-spirited citizens in civic movements.

On February 17, 1899, at Topeka, Mr. Manley was married to Miss Cora B. Neibarger, who was born at Mascoutah, Wisconsin, and they are the parents of two children: Vivian and Preston, the former of whom is attending Washburn College, while the latter is a pupil in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Manley and their children are members of the First Methodist Church, and Mrs. Manley is an active worker in church movements and devotes a great deal of time to charitable and benevolent enterprises.

HANS E. MAYER. That he has authoritative knowledge of the details of the life-insurance business and is also an able executive needs no further voucher than the statement that Mr. Mayer holds the responsible office of manager of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company for the State of Kansas. He maintains his administrative headquarters and his residence at Wichita and is one of the popular and progressive citizens of this vigorous city of the Sunflower State.

Mr. Mayer was born in Coblentz, Germany, and in the excellent schools of his native place he acquired his early education, which was supplemented by a higher course of study in the Christian Brothers' College in Belgium. He was a lad of sixteen years when he accompanied his parents on their immigration to America, and the family home was established in the City of Topeka, Kansas, where the subject of this review continued his studies in the

public schools, further showed his ambition by attending night schools also and eventually by the completion of a thorough course in the Standard Shorthand School of Topeka, from which he received a diploma. As a skilled bookkeeper he was employed in the office of his uncle, in Topeka, until 1898, in which year he initiated his specially successful career in connection with the life-insurance business. He went to the City of St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained until 1903, when he was appointed as state manager in Kansas for the Hartford Life Insurance Company with headquarters at Wichita. In 1913 the company mentioned was consolidated with the Missouri State Life Insurance Company, and Mr. Mayer has been from that time to the present the manager of the company's business in the State of Kansas. Under his vigorous and progressive regime the business of the company has been splendidly expanded in Kansas, and is on a most substantial and successful basis. Mr. Mayer has under his supervision about twenty-five branch agencies, and the local agency recently established in the City of Wichita is turning in a remarkably large amount of business to the company.

Mr. Mayer is a charter member of the Kansas organization of the National Life Underwriters' Association, and was elected its first president. He is affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, has been for many years an officer of the Knights of Columbus, is actively identified with leading German societies in Kansas and is a zealous communicant of the Catholic Church, in the faith of which he was reared. The maiden name of his wife was Mae Spellman and they have two children —Celeste and Russell.

Prof. J. W. Searson. It is a laudable aim of educational institutions continually to bring solidity and scholarship to their teaching boards, thereby adding greatness to their organizations and at the same time making certain the wider diffusion of knowledge. The Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, Kansas, has pursued this course in the selection of its faculty, with the result that some of the ablest and most enlightened educators of the country devote their time and efforts to this progressive institution. Among these mention may be particularly made of Prof. J. W. Searson who, for the past six years, has occupied the chair of English.

J. W. Searson was born on a farm near Grand Island, Nebraska, in 1873. His educational training began early in the country schools, after which he pursued academic and collegiate courses. When only twenty-six years old he received his Master's degree from the University of Nebraska, having won his Bachelor's degree in the previous years, entering the university after being graduated from the Grand Island High School in 1891. He has since been working for his Doctor's degree.

Mr. Searson entered the educational field as an instructor very early and his abilities soon won definite recognition. In 1894-95 he was principal of the Weeping Water High School, and from 1896 to 1898 he was a teaching fellow in the department of history in the University of Nebraska. In 1899 he accepted the position of instructor in history in the high school of Lincoln, Nebraska, and for six years following, was superintendent of the city schools of Wahoo, Nebraska. This mutually pleasant association was broken in 1905 when he accepted the call of the Nebraska State Normal School at Peru, as professor of rhetoric and literature. Professor Searson remained in that congenial atmosphere until 1910, when he was made associate professor of English in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. The following year he was advanced to his present position, that of professor of the English language in the same institution.

In the meanwhile Professor Searson has become widely and favorably known on the lecture platform. In 1913 he gave a series of lectures before the summer school of the University of Utah, and before and since has appeared very frequently at county institutes and in district and state associations, his educational work having taken him into Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, Minnesota and Kansas.

Not only as an educator and lecturer has Professor Searson come before an appreciative public, but also as an author. In addition to editing a series of questions on college entrance requirements classics and school textbooks, he is the author of a number of educational monographs, one of the editors of The American School, and also of a series of reading texts officially adopted in Kansas, "Self-Correction in English," and a series of "Studies in Reading."

On many occasions has Professor Searson been chosen for posts of honor. In 1904 he was elected president of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association, and he has also been honored with election as vice president of the National Educational Association. First, in 1913, and again in 1916, he was called upon to act as director of publicity of the National Educational Association. He holds scholarship honors in the Phi Beta Kappa and the Phi Kappa Phi fraternities; is an honorary member of the national debating and journalistic fraternities and has membership in the following: the American Quill, the Kansas Authors' Club, the Kansas Editorial Association, the Kansas State Teachers' Association, the American Dialect Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Council of Teachers of English, the English Association of Great Britain, the Society for the promotion of Engineering Education, and the State Historical societies of Nebraska and Kansas.

Professor Searson has never found much time for politics but those who question him are never left in doubt concerning the strength of his principles concerning good citizenship. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity and he was reared in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Otho T. Woods is now serving as United States marshal for the District of Kansas, with headquarters at Topeka. He is a Kansas man, was reared on a farm, and has made himself a factor in public affairs of his home district, and it was his creditable and efficient service as a county sheriff which preceded and gave him the qualifications for his present responsible post.

He was born in November, 1865, and has spent most of his life in Kansas. He was one of eight children born to John C. and Laura E. (Smith) Woods, his father having been a prosperous Kansas farmer.

With an education in the grammar and high schools of Kansas, he had ample discipline in the work of the farm under his father, and later he took up farming as an independent vocation and also became extensively engaged in the stock business.

Mr. Woods has for many years lived in Seward County, and he served as sheriff of that county for two terms. He was appointed United States mar-

shal June 10, 1914, and has under his supervision five deputy United States marshals. On many occasions Mr. Woods has shown his courage and coolness in the presence of danger, and is a prompt executive, quick to carry out his orders, and with a resourcefulness which makes him master of every exigency.

He is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen. Mr. Woods married Miss Minnie E. Vance, daughter of Capt. H. W. Vance. They are the parents of eight children.

Luther Chapin Bailey. During his residence at Topeka since 1889 Mr. Bailey has developed a large insurance business, has been a citizen in whom public spirit is one of the most important qualities, and to his many personal friends is known as a man of charming sociability and of exceptional interest.

He was born near Waynetown, Indiana, September 23, 1866, a son of Horatio Jackson Bailey and Leah Jane (Gartrell) Bailey, his wife. His great-grandfather, George Bailey, was a Scotchman, and married a Scotch woman from North Ireland. He migrated to the State of Delaware and settled on Chesapeake Bay, and here at this home the grandfather, Horatio Bailey, was born. This Horatio Bailey was a soldier in the War of 1812, and married Sarah Ann Hearst. The Hearst family was a numerous one, living on Chesapeake Bay, in the State of Delaware. Many of them followed the sea, and George Hearst, the great-grandfather, was privateersman in the war of the Revolution, and earned distinction for valorous service.

Horatio Jackson Bailey, father of the Topeka citizen, was a minister, having removed to Indiana from Ohio. His wife, Leah Jane Gartrell, was descended from a French Huguenot family that long lived in Virginia. The Gartrells were among the first families of Virginia, were planters on a large scale and before the war owned many slaves. The Gartrells came into Virginia from the southern French settlements in America, probably from Georgia or the Carolinas. Mark Savington Gartrell, father of Leah Jane Gartrell, like so many other Virginians, moved to Ohio and lived in the vicinity of Circleville, Xenia and Urbana, and later moved to Warren County, Indiana.

Indiana was the home of Luther C. Bailey until he was twenty-two years of age. In the meantime he attended the common schools, the Greenhill Seminary at Greenhill, Indiana, and Purdue University at LaFayette. He taught school for several years in Warren County, and while there was engaged to some extent in the occupation of farming.

Mr. Bailey came to Topeka January 1, 1889. His first two years in the state were spent as a teacher; he then entered the insurance business at Topeka and has continued to the present time. He has built up a business second to none in Kansas, and in insurance circles is favorably known all over the state; he is now president of the Kansas Insurance Federation.

Mr. Bailey is a devoted student as well as a man of great industry and business ability, having accumulated a considerable property. It is seldom that business ability and literary taste are combined, but Mr. Bailey presents this rare combination to a marked degree. Much of his leisure time is given over to literary pursuits, historical subjects receiving the greater attention. He writes occasional good verse and has written numerous articles on historical and literary subjects which at present are incomplete, and may, at some future time, be published. Notwithstanding the literary trend of Mr. Bailey's mind, it is only the one side of his character and the fact that he has developed a good business and is a man of keen judgment and foresight, proves that he is not a dilettante nor a dreamer. His early education was for the bar but he has never practiced law.

Mr. Bailey's public spirit and civic pride have made his residence in Topeka a source of real service to the community. He has been active in building up the industries of the city, in the matter of street railways, he has been a prominent factor, and is likewise interested in the educational institutions. He has long been connected with the city library, and was formerly a member of the Board of Education. He possesses an unusual personality, and has the faculty of attracting his friends to him by ties that are not easily broken.

On December 31, 1891, Mr. Bailey married Miss Ida Alice Roudebush, whose parents, Samuel and Catharine Roudebush, had moved from Carroll County, Ohio, to Topeka in 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have three children: Leah Catharine, George L. and Eugene M.

Elmer Guy Stahl. The Stahl family has been identified with Kansas history since 1856, from territorial times. It is a family remarkable in several ways. The Stahls have been people of tremendous physical energy and not less notable for their splendid moral character and the presence of such a family is a source of benefit to any community or state.

The founder of the family in this state was Michael Stahl, who died soon after coming to Topeka in 1856. He left his widow, and children named Anna, now Mrs. Smith of Highland Park; Belle, who died in 1902 in Gridley, Kansas; Levina, Mrs. Young of Missouri; Jane, Mrs. Mangold of Oklahoma; Jerome; and Frank, who is a noted Kansas Civil war veteran and later famous as a scout and soldier in the Indian wars, reference to whom is made on other pages of this sketch.

When reference is made to noted Kansas women, the name of Mrs. Michael Stahl should not be forgotten. Losing her husband soon after they had come to a farm in Kansas, she proved her resourcefulness in this time of trial and tribulation. He not only looked after the management of the domestic economy of the home, but also became a practical farmer, and made such a success of it that she reared her family and provided well for them. She was not merely a supervisor of the work of the farm, but she took her place in the field. She possessed both business ability and a physical strength such as few men could surpass. It is recalled that she could take a three bushel sack of wheat, weighing 180 pounds, from the ground and throw it over her shoulder with ease. No man in the neighborhood could perform as much strenuous labor as Mrs. Stahl. It is related that she one time hired a man to go with her into a stone quarry. At the end of several days it was found that she had quarried twice as much as her fellow worker. The man then quit, declaring that he would be willing to undergo the prospect of eternal future torment rather than be compelled to work beside a woman who could perform twice as much labor as he could. Her physical strength was by no means her only virtue. She was exceedingly kind hearted, liberal and charitable, and was both admired and beloved in her community. She lived to the advanced age of eighty-

three years. About a year before her death she felt that she should be baptized and was accordingly immersed in Six Mile Creek.

Another member of this family was the late Jerome Stahl. He was born in Ohio in 1845, and was about eleven years of age when his parents located at Auburn in Shawnee County, Kansas. Though only fifteen years of age when the war broke out, he soon afterward joined a Kansas regiment. While with that command he was captured, and the first three days and nights his captors made him travel without food, and all the water he got was what he could dip up with his hands as the prisoners dashed through streams. He was soon released from captivity, and later he joined the Kansas regiment commanded by his brother Col. Frank Stahl, who made a notable record as a Kansas soldier and as an Indian fighter on the Western plains.

Jerome Stahl died April 22, 1915. He should be remembered as a good man, a good father, and a good citizen. He was always interested in athletics and outdoor life, was a republican in politics, and a member of the Christian Church. An instance recalled concerning him shows the strength of character which apparently belongs to all the Stahl family. He was a total abstainer so far as liquor was concerned, but for many years he used tobacco. He often told how he awoke from sleep at midnight New Year's Eve in 1901 and made a vow that he would never use tobacco again, and such was his strength of will that he never did.

At the age of twenty-three Jerome Stahl married Miss Laura Johnstone of Auburn, Kansas. Seven children were born to them, four sons and three daughters: William Frank, Ralph R., Grace, Pearl, Myrtle, Leland and Elmer Guy. Frank, who owns the old homestead in Douglass County is a retired farmer. Ralph, who followed farming near Auburn, went to Portland, Oregon, in 1900, took up contracting, and later joined the Portland police force and lost his life while on duty. The daughter Grace is now Mrs. Caldwell, her husband being an old and honored employe of the W. A. L. Thompson Hardware Company of Topeka, and Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell reside at 1161 Wayne Avenue in Topeka and have twin sons and one daughter. Pearl, who went to California in 1904, was married in that state to William Lawrence, a hotel proprietor at San Diego, and they have a son six years of age. Myrtle is the wife of William Gibson, a farmer at Auburn, and their only daughter Naomi died in 1911. Leland, who deserves especial credit because of the success he has made in spite of a meager education, is assistant superintendent of the Telephone and Telegraph of the Illinois Central Railway Company at Memphis, Tennessee, and is married and has two daughters.

Mr. Elmer Guy Stahl was born in Douglas County, Kansas, December 4, 1889, but has lived in Topeka since early youth. He attended the public schools of that city, and is also a graduate with the Bachelor of Science degree from the Kansas State Agricultural College. While in college he became prominent in athletics, and was placed by the experts on the All Kansas Football Team. In 1913 he coached the Topeka High School football team. Since 1913 Mr. Stahl has been superintendent of the Topeka City Light plant and is one of the efficient workers and public spirited citizens of the capital. Also in 1913 he married Miss Naomi Anderson, daughter of Mr. R. L. Anderson, a well known old Topeka citizen.

Frank W. Thomas, who has had an active connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company since 1902 and is superintendent of apprentices, with headquarters at Topeka, is the only member of his family, a very brilliant and prominent Virginia household, to leave the state.

Mr. Thomas was born in Martinsville, Henry County, Virginia, nine miles from the historic town of Roanoke. His father, C. Y. Thomas, was a man of more than ordinary distinction in Virginia in the last half of the nineteenth century. From an early age he was almost constantly in public life and held many offices of trust. He was an attorney of ability, served in the Virginia senate before the Civil war, and was an adviser of his distinguished brother-in-law, Paton Gravely, who represented Henry County in a very critical period of the state's history.

As a member of the Virginia State Senate C. Y. Thomas struggled to prevent that state from seceding from the Union. Although most of his neighbors and friends were secessionists, he openly but quietly avowed his sympathies for the Union. In spite of this, he held the office of commonwealth attorney through the period of the Civil war. During the war the Confederate Government also appointed him to distribute supplies to the needy families of the Confederate soldiers.

After the war President Grant appointed him military governor for the State of Virginia. That was not only a distinction but a great opportunity for serving his beloved commonwealth, and though apparently no other man seemed so well fitted for the position, he refused it because be believed he had disqualified himself during the war by distributing food to the Confederate families while the soldiers were on the firing line. His refusal was a matter of conscience, and special mention is made of it to illustrate what a high-minded honorable gentleman he was in all of life's relations.

After the war C. Y. Thomas became a representative of Henry County in the new convention which framed the constitution for Virginia. It seemed that no other delegate exercised as much influence for good as he. To him belongs particularly the credit of having the public school system inaugurated under a provision of that constitution. Virginia and other states besides have honored him for his strong influence in behalf of public schools. Though for years he was the most trusted man in Virginia in the sight of the administration at Washington, particularly when President Grant was in office, he lost none of that love and high esteem which the people of the state held for him. He was not only a lawyer but a true statesman. With all his breadth of view he had a genius for detail. He was treasurer of his county for many years and unlike most incumbents of that office, he kept his books in perfect order. His public career covered a long period of years. A number of years before the Civil war he was a colleague of the Hon. Henry A. Wise, and afterwards he served as a member of Congress from the Fifth Virginia District.

This distinguished Virginian had for his wife a woman of unusual intelligence and intellectual attainments. She was the daughter of Col. Daniel Reamey and Mrs. Susan Sterling Reamey of Henry County. Through the maternal side of the family she was the great-granddaughter of Maj. John Redd of the colonial and revolutionary period. The Reameys were an old French Huguenot family and traced their origin through the Reameys of Campaigne and Lorraine to the locality of the forests of Dom

Remy. They are descendants from collateral relatives of Jeanne D'Arc. As a family they are characterized by exceptional brilliancy of intellect, and the name has been borne by men of distinction on both sides of the water.

Mrs. Mary Reamey Thomas was educated at the old Greensborough Female College under the presidency of the then distinguished educator Dr. Charles F. Deems, afterwards founder and pastor of the world-famous Church of the Strangers in New York City. An estimate of this beautiful and cultured Virginia woman can best be told in the language of one who knew her and who has written of her as follows: "As a student she was exceptionally precocious and was a constant surprise to her friends by the ease with which she mastered subjects and the tenacity with which she remembered everything she read. The writer remembers having met Dr. Deems in New York twenty-five years ago and to have casually asked him the question if he remembered a school girl by the name of Mary Reamey. He answered with enthusiasm: 'Never forget her so long as I live. She was the most brilliant and satisfactory student I have ever had the pleasure of teaching.'

"Only one slight irregularity is charged up to her account in the college tradition of her time, and that is characteristic of her intellectual superiority and the tendency of her immediate associates at all periods of her life to depend on her. She was suspected of being the author of every essay read by the graduation class on Commencement day. Dr. Deems believed in the truth of the rumor, and Mrs. Thomas could never be induced to discuss it.

"In endeavoring to make an estimate of the intellectual life of this exceptional woman, two or three striking mental traits and items of early training should be noticed. To start with, she had a prodigious memory, so that, notwithstanding the vast breadth of her course of reading and the rapidity with which she read and mastered a book, she never seemed to forget. For example, she read 'The Country Doctor,' by Balzac when it was first translated into English. Thirty-five years later, without having reviewed it, she told a friend the whole story with all its complexity of plot and all its wealth of details, in such thrilling and interesting fashion that it took the novelty out of the book when he afterwards endeavored to read it. This illustration, striking as it is, is not exceptional in her case.

"In contrast with the hastily, slavishly written occasional letters of today between friends, we find that she kept up a regular correspondence with one of her classmates from the time of graduation to the inception of her final illness, and the interest was sustained to the last. Her personal correspondence collected together would fill volumes, and would cover a wide and interesting variety of subjects. As a conversationalist she was easy, unaffected and always spontaneous. There was no effort and no posing. The strongest impression that one could get by talking with her and hearing her talk was a certain sense of her reserve force. You would have a comfortable feeling that there was no danger of exhausting her stock of knowledge. The ideal thing in the enjoyment of literature is not merely to read a book but for two persons to have read a book and then to discuss it together. In a conversation of this kind she was particularly happy because of her excellent memory, her exceptionally strong grasp of the plot of a story, and her appreciation of its finest points. Not only this, but in conversation she was uncommonly flexible and adaptable to the demands of the occasion. Therefore, as many grateful persons have reason to remember, her conversation in the sick room not only never disturbed, but was always soothing to the mind of the patient and her very presence was a benediction and a blessing."

C. Y. Thomas and Mary Reamey Thomas had born to them eight children. Their names were Lewis Starling, Hope, Faith, John, Catherine, Susanna and Frank W. All the children except Frank are still living in and near the old Virginia home.

Mr. Thomas received his early education in the public schools of Martinsville, took an academic course at the Ruffener Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Virginia, and on leaving that institute took employment in the Norfolk & Western Railroad at Roanoke as an apprentice in the machine shop. From that he was soon advanced to inspector of materials, filled that position a year, and then became mechanical engineer for a railroad supply house at Chicago. A year later he was made master mechanic of the Hudson Valley Traction Company.

In 1902 Mr. Thomas came to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe as instructor of engineering. In 1907 he was made superintendent of apprentices, an office which he still holds.

In 1896 he married Miss Elizabeth Carson of Roanoke, Virginia. Her father, Dr. Thomas E. Carson, was a well and favorably known physician at Roanoke. Three sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas: Christopher Yauncey, Thomas Carson and Frank W. II.

William J. Rickenbacher. The real estate business conducted under the name of William J. Rickenbacher has gone hand in hand with the development of Topeka for a number of years, and undoubtedly has contributed as largely toward the advantageous disposal of property and the honorable and satisfactory placing of loans as any concern of the kind in the city. Mr. Rickenbacher is one of the city's foremost realty men, and while his name necessarily is associated with one of the early families of Topeka, his success is self made, and in its scope and usefulness directs attention to qualities of perseverance, business integrity and ability and high regard for the welfare of the community.

John U. Rickenbacher, the grandfather of William J. Rickenbacher, was born in Switzerland, in 1818, and came to the United States in 1846. Here he joined the United States army and went with the forces of General Scott to Vera Cruz, Mexico. He was first slightly wounded by a Mexican musket ball, which passed through the rim of his ear, and a few days later, at the storming of Pueblo, received a much more severe wound. When peace was declared he returned to Ohio with his regiment and was mustered out of the service with his honorable discharge. Several years thereafter, in 1849, he was married and he and his wife became the parents of four children: William; Albert, who is a retired banker of Columbus, Ohio; Caroline, who married Hart Schrader, now a retired resident of near San Francisco, California, but formerly a large candy manufacturer of New York City; and John M., of Newark, New Jersey, engaged in the manufacture of candy. John U. Rickenbacher, after his return from the Mexican war, engaged in the tailoring business, and developed one of the largest establishments of its kind in Columbus, Ohio, which, during the Civil war, manufactured 100,000 uniforms for the

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F. E. Dillenbeck M. D.

soldiers of the Union army. He also became influential in public life, entered politics as a republican, and was elected sheriff of Franklin County, Ohio, an office which he held for four years. Later he was a candidate for Congress on the republican ticket but failed of election from the Columbus district. He was a total abstainer in a day and locality in which nearly every man used liquor of some nature, and in numerous other ways was worthy of the esteem and respect in which he was held. He died at Columbus at the age of seventy-three years, after a long, clean, industrious and useful life.

William Rickenbacher, son of John U. and father of William J. Rickenbacher, was born at Columbus, Ohio, in 1850, and there received his education in the public schools and the State Normal School. As a young man he joined his father in the tailoring business and continued with him until 1879, in October of which year he came to Topeka, Kansas. In the following year he entered the service of the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railroad, and for thirty-six years has been one of the most valued and trusted employes of the freight auditor's department. Like other members of the family he bears a splendid reputation for morality, honesty, industry and fidelity, and his long term of service with the road with which he is now connected is ample evidence of his staying qualities and the character of his ability. In 1871 Mr. Rickenbacher married Miss Henrietta C. Dressel, of Columbus, Ohio, and they have had six sons and three daughters: William J., of this review; Albert, who died in childhood; Theodore F., who is manager of the great Topeka department store, known as "The Fair;" Hartman W., city treasurer of Terlock, California, to which office he was elected as a republican in a strong democratic city; Charles Foster (named for an Ohio governor), who is also associated with "The Fair;" Caroline, who is now Mrs. C. B. Dodge, of Salina, Kansas; Louis H., who is chief engineer of the Terlock (California) Irrigation Company; Henrietta, who died in childhood; and Grace, a graduate of the Topeka High School and of Washburn College, who resides with her parents.

William J. Rickenbacher was born at Columbus, Ohio, and received his education chiefly in the schools of Topeka. On coming to his majority he chose the real estate business as his field of activity, and in this direction has attained a leading place among the realty men of the city. He has been the medium through which a number of important deals have been consummated, and has laid out and sold an addition to the city. He also is entitled to be numbered among the city's philanthropists, for he donated the large and valuable piece of property to the city which has since been laid out and developed into the beautiful Lakewood Park. As one of the strong and resourceful men of his community he was chosen chairman of the committee which succeeded in securing the services of Charles Mulford Robinson, the noted eastern expert, to make a survey of the city. In politics Mr. Rickenbacher is a republican, and has been honored on numerous occasions by being elected presiding officer of conventions and gatherings of his party. A shrewd and honorable man of business, he has gained a comfortable fortune through his own good judgment and foresight.

Mr. Rickenbacher was married to Miss Frances K. Smith, daughter of E. M. Smith, a pioneer real estate man of Topeka, and they have two daughters: Helen and Ruth, two very interesting and talented young ladies.

FREDERICK E. DILLENBECK, M. D., of El Dorado, has attained as much prominence in the field of medicine and surgery as others of his family have gained in the breeding and raising of some of the finest trotting horses known in Kansas or anywhere in the country.

Doctor Dillenbeck, who has practiced medicine at El Dorado for twenty years, is local and dispensing surgeon for the Missouri Pacific and the Santa Fe Railway companies, is consulting surgeon for the Rock Island Railroad Company, is medical examiner for a number of old line life insurance companies, is a member of the County and State Medical societies, the American Medical Association, the Military Surgeons of the United States, the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America and the American Association of Railway Surgeons. He served two terms as coroner of Butler County, and has been county and city physician for several terms. He is not only a capable and painstaking physician with years of successful practice to his credit, but is a genial and courteous gentleman whose kindly manners have won for him a host of friends in this section of Kansas.

Doctor Dillenbeck was born near Gouverneur in St. Lawrence County, New York, April 4, 1867. He is a son of Charles B. and Helen (Visscher) Dillenbeck. Charles B. Dillenbeck is known far and wide as proprietor of the "City Dairy Farm" at El Dorado, and is one of Kansas men who have gained a national reputation as breeders of standard trotting horses.

Charles B. Dillenbeck was born in Jefferson County, New York, in 1842, a son of Jacob and Catherine (Ostrander) Dillenbeck, who were also natives of New York. He was one of eight children. The others who grew up were: John S., who died in New York; Mrs. Amanda Nellis, who died in New York; Menzo, who spent his life in New York State; Sophia, who married a Mr. Simmerman, who was killed in the Civil war, and she afterward became the wife of Luther Dillenbeck; and Jerome, now living retired at El Dorado.

Educated in the public schools of his native state, Charles B. Dillenbeck at the age of nineteen enlisted at Watertown, New York, in Company M, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery. He served three years. He was with the Army of the Potomac, was in some of the campaigns made familiar to every American school boy, was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and also participated at the siege of Petersburg. He was mustered out at Sacketts Harbor, New York, in July, 1865.

After the war he engaged in farming in New York State until 1882, when he came out to Kansas, locating in Butler County September 19th of that year. Here he began farming, stock raising and dairying on a ranch of 640 acres west of El Dorado. This ranch had been previously acquired by his brother. Subsequently Charles Dillenbeck sold his interest in that farm to his brother and bought the Van Slyke place of 320 acres. This became the scene of his extensive farming and dairying business, though part of the time he lived in El Dorado. For this half section he paid $12.50 an acre in 1888, and ten years later sold it for $27.50 an acre. In the meantime he had bought another quarter section a half mile south, paying $900 for it, and sold out at the same time he disposed of his other farm for $2,000.

For the last sixteen years Charles B. Dillenbeck has had his home in El Dorado. He is engaged in buying and shipping horses and in managing his fine dairy business. His son W. E. is his business associate. They have bred and developed some very fine registered trotting horses, and Mr. Dillenbeck has the

reputation of never yet having raised a thoroughbred which proved a failure. The better known of his horses are: Julia D., 2:14¼; Harbor Master, 2:17¼; Daisy Dorff, 2:10¼; and Trimble Meath, 2:07½. In March, 1916, Mr. Dillenbeck shipped three head of horses to Indianapolis, Trimble Meath, 2:07½; Daisy Dorff, 2:10¼, and Fair Margaret. While the Dillenbecks have been successful in developing thoroughbred horses they have not neglected the pure bred cattle department. He breeds Holstein cattle on his farm, and in 1916 he had a herd of thirty-seven high grade Jerseys. The City Dairy herd is headed by "Katismas Sultan," which is one of the best registered Jersey bulls in the State of Kansas.

In 1865 Charles B. Dillenbeck married Miss Helen R. Visscher, of Gouverneur, New York. Her father, William Visscher, came to Butler County with Mr. and Mrs. Dillenbeck and died here, his wife having passed away in New York State in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dillenbeck have the following children: Dr. Frederick E. and W. E., associated with his father in business; Mr. W. E. Dillenbeck married Marie Olin, of Eudora, Kansas, and their three children are Helen, Charles and Doris. Mrs. Charles Dillenbeck died March 19, 1915.

Doctor Dillenbeck was fifteen years of age when he came to Kansas with his parents. In the meantime he had attended public school in his native state, and after coming to Kansas the family lived on the Dillenbeck ranch five miles west of El Dorado during the summer seasons and in El Dorado during the winter months. In those years Doctor Dillenbeck had plenty of good wholesome work on the farm and continued his education in El Dorado. At the age of seventeen he began working in Doctor Bassett's drug store at El Dorado. He spent eleven years in that store, though its ownership changed four times. At the beginning he was paid $6 a month. At the end of eleven years, when he resigned, his services were valued at $150 a month. He made a study of pharmacy, passed the state board, and was a competent pharmacist before he took up the study of medicine.

Doctor Dillenbeck had a notable experience as a homesteader when the Cherokee strip was opened in Oklahoma in 1893. Buying a pony, which he shipped to the territory, he took part in the race at the opening in the fall of that year. He lined up with the thousands of others and at the signal he started out over the prairies to select a location. He was among the more fortunate ones, securing a lot just half a block distant from the court house square at Perry. It was a valuable piece of property even at the time, and while at Perry he traded and bought and sold considerable real estate. This experience netted him a profit of $1,800. He had a use for the money as soon as it was earned. It was the capital invested in his medical education.

Entering the University Medical College at Kansas City, Kansas, Doctor Dillenbeck was graduated M. D. with the class of 1896. He at once returned to El Dorado and entered the practice which has brought so many of the more substantial rewards and honors of professional life. From the start he had a large clientage, and for twenty years has been successful. He is now the oldest physician in point of active service in the city. Doctor Dillenbeck besides general practice is a recognized specialist in ex-ray work, electro-therapeutics and diseases of women. He is a student and hard worker, and has accepted every opportunity to improve and broaden his ability. He has taken post-graduate courses in Chicago and Kansas City, and is a graduate of the College of Electro-Therapeutics of Indianapolis, Indiana. For twenty years Doctor Dillenbeck has had his offices in one place, the second floor of 107½, 109½ South Main Street. It is the largest and best equipped office used by any physician in the state. His suite consists of five rooms. His ex-ray outfit has one of the largest coils made, and it is a machine of the highest possible efficiency. He has thousands of dollars represented in other equipment, and is owner of one of the best private libraries in Butler County.

Doctor Dillenbeck while working in the drug store at El Dorado received the appointment of hospital steward in the Second Regiment of the Kansas National Guard, under Major-Surgeon Frank C. Armstrong. He held that position in the National Guard until he graduated from medical college in 1896. He was then promoted to lieutenant-surgeon of the Kansas National Guard by Governor Morrill, and in September, 1899, Governor W. E. Stanley made him captain-surgeon and in 1900 the same governor advanced him to major-surgeon. He continued in the latter office until 1910, when he resigned. His resignation was due to the fact that he could not do justice both to his large private practice and his duties with the National Guard, and had to give up one or the other.

Doctor Dillenbeck in addition to his medical practice has been among the fortunate and farsighted people who have profited largely by the development of the oil industry in this section. He is president of the Oil & Gas Company of El Dorado, which bought the lease on the southeast ¼ of section 35, township 25 south, range 4 east, sixth P. M., Butler County, containing 160 acres. This company sold a half interest to the Sinclair Oil & Gas Company for $200,000, and after that declared a $1 per share dividend, doubling the money of those who went in for 50 cents and paying back all of the original investment to the remainder of the stockholders who paid $1 per share. The company is regarded as one of the strongest and best in Kansas. This company has developed the west eighty acres of the tract and has at this writing three producing oil wells, two gas wells and is engaged in drilling the fourth oil well. Doctor Dillenbeck is the owner of one-sixth of all the stock.

Doctor Dillenbeck is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Wichita Consistory, belongs to El Dorado Lodge No. 79, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Midian Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and a number of fraternal insurance companies. Among other interests he is a director in the Kansas Central Indemnity Company of Hutchinson and is president of the El Dorado Oil & Gas Company. Politically he has always been a strong supporter of the policies and principles of the democratic party. He has served as a member of the El Dorado School Board and has always made the best interests of his home town his own.

On June 4, 1890, Doctor Dillenbeck married Miss Grace Scott, a native of Keokuk, Iowa. Her parents were James and Jennie M. (Best) Scott. Mrs. Dillenbeck was a young girl when her parents came to El Dorado and she was reared and educated in this city. Her mother is now deceased, and her father resides with Doctor and Mrs. Dillenbeck. There are two children: Robert and Floyd, both of whom reside at home with their parents. Robert is an

automobile salesman in El Dorado, while Floyd is connected with and is city salesman for the Conway Springs Water Company.

PETER G. KROEKER. As treasurer and manager of the Cheney Mill and Flour Company, Peter G. Kroeker is one of the important men in business circles in Sedgwick County.

He represents a class of people which have been a very valuable contribution to Kansan citizenship. Mr. Kroeker was born at Cherson City in Southern Russia March 15, 1866. He was twelve years of age when in 1878 his parents came to America and located in McPherson County, Kansas, buying a half section of school land there. His father is Gerhard Kroeker who married Justina Kruger. They are still living on the farm which they bought in 1878 in McPherson County, Gerhard being eighty-three and his wife eighty-two years of age. Of their six children, four are still living.

It was on the McPherson County farm that Peter G. Kroeker spent his years going on to manhood and there gained his primary knowledge of American life and customs. At the age of twenty, his education having been completed in the local school, he left home and learned the watchmaker's trade. He later followed that as a business at Inman in McPherson County. In 1897 Mr. Kroeker was appointed postmaster of Inman by President McKinley, and filled that office with great credit to himself for eight years. At the same time he carried on his watchmaking business, but at the end of his term as postmaster sold out.

In the spring of 1905 he came to Wichita and soon afterwards incorporated the Cheney Mill and Power Company. This company is capitalized at $30,000. It is the principal local industry at Cheney. Besides doing a large business in the handling of grain and feed it operates a power plant that furnishes electric light and power to the Village of Cheney.

Fraternally Mr. Kroeker is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Wichita Consistory.

In 1890 he married Miss Katie Remple of Reno County, Kansas. They are the parents of four children: Gusta, wife of Otto Sanders of Wichita; Mary, who graduated from the State Normal School, taking a special course in primary work; Louise, who is a teacher near Cheney; and Velma.

John Remple, father of Mrs. Kroeker, was one of three delegates who came to America in 1872 representing the Mennonite Church of Southeast Russia. They came for the purpose of selecting a location for a Mennonite colony. After some investigation they chose land at the corners of Harvey, McPherson and Reno counties in Kansas. Having returned to their native country and made their report, there followed in 1874 the first ship load of Mennonites from that section of Russia, and this was the beginning of a Mennonite colony in Kansas which flourished and which has brought good in manifold ways.

MATTHEW WEIGHTMAN, JR. In the way of public service Mr. Weightman is best known for his work as treasurer of Shawnee County, an office he filled two terms and from which he retired quite recently. He has been a resident of Topeka for over forty years, is a native of Kansas, and represents an old and substantial family of the state.

His father, after whom he was named, came to Kansas in 1855 during territorial days. Matthew Weightman, Sr., was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, came to America a young man, and for a time was in newspaper work associated with G. W. Wilder at Leavenworth. Mr. Wilder, as will be recalled, was at one time state auditor of Kansas. At Leavenworth Mr. Weightman, Sr., married Anna Wallace. Her father, Doctor Wallace, was a pioneer physician of Leavenworth. The senior Mr. Weightman died in 1894. He was the father of three children.

Matthew Weightman, Jr., was born at Leavenworth May 13, 1868, and at the age of five years was brought to Topeka by his parents. Since 1873 his home has been in that city. He acquired his early education in the public schools at Topeka, also attended Washburn College, and in 1889 he completed the pharmacy course in the University of Michigan. Returning to Topeka, he was for twenty-four consecutive years engaged in the drug business, and his store was one of the landmarks in the business district of Topeka.

Since early youth Mr. Weightman has manifested a commendable interest in public affairs. He has always been a republican, was for years a member of the Republican County Central Committee and for a long time its treasurer. In 1910 he was elected treasurer of Shawnee County and re-elected two years later. At the present time he is vice president and treasurer of the Aetna Building & Loan Association of Topeka.

Mr. Weightman is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Commercial Club and the Topeka Club, and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1891 Mr. Weightman married Miss Gussie Alden. At her death on March 1, 1906, she was survived by three children: Mary J., John A. and Anna L. In 1914 Mr. Weightman married Mrs. Catherine O'Reilly. Her father was William Blakely of Junction City, Kansas. At the time of her marriage she was the widow of Frank O'Reilly, and by that marriage had one son, Frank.

DAVID O. ORR. Though for a number of years a resident of Topeka, David O. Orr is most widely known in Kansas as a successful stock farmer. He first came to the West more than forty years ago, and his early experiences were largely those of the stock ranch when by far the greater part of the western country was an unlimited and unfenced range.

He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 26, 1853. His parents were Smith and Elizabeth (Anderson) Orr. Reared in Ohio, his early environment was a farm, and his education came from district schools. He started out on his own responsibility at the age of twenty-one as a renter.

Early in 1875 he started West for the purpose of seeking a suitable location as a future home. He went through Nebraska on the Union Pacific Railway as far as Wyoming, then to Denver and Pueblo, Colorado, to the mountains of that state, and for the better part of a year was employed on a cattle ranch. About that time the Santa Fe Railway extended its first lines into Colorado. Pueblo was then little more than a frontier village. It was over the Santa Fe route and through the State of Kansas that he returned to his Ohio home.

In Ohio he married Nancy Walter. After his marriage he spent two years on an Ohio farm. His previous trip to the West, together with a natural inclination for the free and untrammeled life of that country, finally brought him beyond the Mississippi and he has never had any inclination to return to the Middle West where he was born. In 1879 Mr.

Orr arrived in Kansas with his wife and baby. He came by rail, but had shipped a wagon to Osage City. This wagon he covered after the manner of the old prairie schooner, and hitching a team of horses to it traveled around from county to county eventually reaching a stock ranch in Colorado, where he lived about two years. Returning to Kansas he located near Riley Center, now Riley, and there engaged in farming and stock raising.

It had early been the plan of Mr. and Mrs. Orr to locate in or around Topeka in order that their children might have suitable educational advantages. They carried out this resolution in 1900, removing to a farm a short distance south of Topeka. That was their home for seven years, and Mr. Orr still owns the place, which is known as the Clover Hill farm and comprises 160 acres. In 1908 the family removed to Topeka and has since had their home there.

Mr. Orr has become widely known as a stockman. When he came to Kansas he brought with him thirty head of horses and began the breeding of blooded horses and cattle. His farm produced a number of standard bred horses that brought large prices. He also developed two herds of Holstein cattle. However, for the most part he handled the mixed grades of livestock. Owing to the petty stealing of stock going on in the country, which gradually became more prevalent, he and others organized a lodge of the Kansas division of the Anti-Horse Thief Association. Of this lodge Mr. Orr is still president. He is also deputy state organizer for similar lodges in Kansas.

Politically he is a republican, and is a member of the Grange and the Knights and Ladies of Security. He and his wife were the parents of four children: Harry D., Bessie E., Burton S. and Howard W.

W S. Mourning. The successful contractor is not only a skilled mechanic but must also possess the qualifications of sound business judgment and above all a thorough integrity and honesty in carrying out every detail of his work. Those are the qualities at the basis of W. S. Mourning's success as a contractor of Wichita. While one of the younger men in the business in Kansas, he has a record of many contracts successfully carried out and his business is still growing.

He was born at Quincy, Illinois, May 22, 1883. In 1884 his parents moved to Northwestern Kansas, his father taking up a claim in Sherman County. Besides farming he was also a manufacturer of brick. He conducted a brick yard in Sherman County until 1895, and then continued in the same line of business at Lamar, Colorado.

While getting his education in the local schools W. S. Mourning learned the business of brick manufacture from his father and also acquired the trade of brick layer. For several years prior to coming to Wichita he followed brick contracting in various cities, and thus gained a broad knowledge of the business. Mr. Mourning has been a resident of Wichita since 1910. As a contractor his specialty is heavy construction and brick work. A number of handsome residences also attest his activity here, one of them being the Evans residence on Belmont Avenue. He was one of the contractors and superintendent of the brick construction of the Domestic Laundry.

November 1, 1911, he married Miss Gertrude Ellen Abbott, a native of Chicago. Mrs. Mourning died May 20, 1915, leaving Mr. Mourning and two daughters. These daughters are: Lorena Ollengrace born September 11, 1912; and Sidney Abbott, born March 18, 1914.

Mr. Mourning is an accomplished musician, and is especially known as a singer. After leaving school he decided to take up music as a profession, and with that in view spent two or three years in the Denver College of Music, specializing in vocal and harmony. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Wichita.

William A. Myers. One of the well known and highly regarded citizens of Topeka, Kansas, with which state he has been practically continuously identified since 1888, is William A. Myers, who is a leading factor in and a probable candidate of the republican forces in Shawnee County. For twenty-eight years he has been a competent and faithful employe of the State of Kansas, in the state printing department, is a man of property and of personal high standing.

William A. Myers was born in 1856, in Saint Joseph County, Indiana, and is a son of Andrew and Ellen (Oliver) Myers, and a grandson of Jacob Myers, the family history extending no farther back than the Pennsylvania Dutch antecedents of the latter. Jacob Myers was born in Pennsylvania and as he married in Stark County, Ohio, it is probable that he went there in early manhood. He continued in Stark County until in early middle age, when he removed to Elkhart County, Indiana, that section then being pioneer land, almost a wilderness. He reared a family of thirteen children to maturity.

Andrew Myers, father of William A., was young when his parents settled in Elkhart County and there grew up. He learned the milling business and continued in the same line as long as he was active in affairs, earning the respect of all with whom he had business relations because of his industry and personal integrity. Mr. Myers still survives, bearing well the weight of eighty-one years, and makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Ida Mather, at Weatherford, Oklahoma. In 1855 he was married to Ellen Oliver, who was born in Scotland, and they had three children: William A.; Ida, who is the wife of J. D. Mather, now a banker at Weatherford, Oklahoma, but formerly at Middleburg, Indiana; and one other. The mother of the above family belonged to a thrifty, industrious, talented family that settled early in Elkhart County and was a niece of James Oliver who was the famous inventor and manufacturer of the Oliver chilled plows.

William A. Myers was given a good common school education and on deciding upon a trade he chose that of printer. He was young when he went to work at the same in Mendon, Michigan, and after adequate experience returned to Indiana, some time later going into the newspaper business. He started the South Whitley Magnet, at South Whitley, Indiana, which he conducted but later disposed of and then moved to Kalamazoo, Michigan. He worked for one year on the Kalamazoo Herald. In 1888 he came to Topeka and after a few months went to Kingman, Kansas, with the expectation of locating there, but circumstances came about that led him to return to Topeka, and in December of the above year he went to work in the state printing office, under State Printer Clifford Baker. Mr. Myers has remained in the employ of the state ever since, this prolonged continuance in an office demanding education and high technical skill being creditable in the extreme.

Mr. Myers was married to Miss Mattie D. Hale, whose father was an early pioneer of Kalamazoo, Michigan. They have two daughters: Bertha, who is the wife of Lester Cluff, of Topeka; and Winnifred, who resides with her parents.

In politics Mr. Myers is a republican and he is very favorably mentioned for the office of representative in this legislative district.

SAMUEL L. NOLAN. While now a well known figure in the public life of Sedgwick County as county treasurer, Samuel L. Nolan during nearly forty years of residence in the county has rendered his chief service as a business man. He has been a merchant, banker and maufacturer and is one of the big men in his section of the state.

He was born at Lafayette, Indiana, March 7, 1862. In 1877, when he was fifteen years of age, his parents moved to Kansas, arriving at Wichita on the 17th of March in the same year. In the meantime he had attended school back in Indiana, and completed his education at Wichita.

In 1884, at the age of twenty-two, Mr. Nolan embarked in merchandising at Goddard, and that has been his home town ever since. While still a merchant he organized the Goddard State Bank, and as its president has made that a strong and reliable institution in his part of the county. He also owns a large stock and grain farm near Goddard.

Mr. Nolan was one of the promoters of the Central State Fire Insurance Company of Wichita, of which he is vice president. Only recently he took the lead in organizing the Perfection Broom Corn Harvester Company of Wichita. This company was established to make a machine which cuts, threshes and sorts the brush ready for market. This company is capitalized at $500,000.

Early in his career Mr. Nolan was honored with the office of township treasurer of Attica Township. Since then he has held a number of town and township offices, and in November, 1913, was elected county treasurer of Sedgwick County. He is now filling the second term.

In 1886 Mr. Nolan married Daisy Belle White. She died in 1911 at the age of forty-eight, leaving a son Charles, who is now a successful farmer in Stevens County, Kansas.

CHARLES H. SESSIONS. Over the state at large the name of Charles H. Sessions is most familiarly associated with the office of secretary of state, which he held for two terms, and now as private secretary to Governor Capper. But Mr. Sessions himself does not consider his political honors to represent his real work. He is a newspaper man primarily and fundamentally, politics has always been a side issue, and he has never allowed anything to interfere long with his active participation in the newspaper trade.

His home has been in Kansas for the past twenty-eight years. A son of M. L. and Mary A. (Reynolds) Sessions, who are still living, he was born at Woodstock, Ohio, February 1, 1868. He spent his early youth on a farm, attended the Ohio schools, and was twenty years of age when in 1888 he first put foot on Kansas soil. His first work was as a cub reporter on the Kansas City Times, but he was assigned to duty in the Kansas City, Kansas, office. He was with the Times until 1893, and then became branch manager of the Kansas City, Kansas, office of the Kansas City Journal. He is one of the Journal's staff of veterans, and is still connected with that great Middle West paper. The Journal sent him to Topeka in 1896 as special correspondent, and in 1906 he became Washington correspondent for the paper and remained in the East two years. On returning to Kansas in 1908 he resumed newspaper work and in 1910 was the successful nominee of the republican party for the office of secretary of state. Two years later he was re-elected, and at the close of his term became private secretary to Governor Capper. In 1906 he was secretary to Governor Hoch, but resigned when he went to Washington.

Mr. Sessions is a member of various fraternal organizations, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. By his marriage to Mary E. Barker he has one son, Charles B. Sessions.

OWEN E. EDGERTON, M. D., has found the reward which goes with a long and active service in the profession for the benefit of humanity. For fully thirty years he has practiced in Riley County. He has been content to serve to the best of his ability a growing circle of families, many of whom he has known since childhood, and every year has brought him increasing success, not so much, perhaps, in the material rewards of professional endeavor as in that fine esteem which is bestowed upon the unselfish doctor.

He is almost a native of Riley County. He was two years of age when his father first came to this county in 1859, as a pioneer. His father, Asahel S. Edgerton, was born in Indiana, and after going to Iowa married Miss Melissa Osbourn, who was also a native of Indiana. In 1859, Asahel S. Edgerton came out to Kansas and settled near Fort Riley. He was a tiller of the soil, and he left his plow in the field to return to Iowa in 1861 at the outbreak of the war, when Kansas was an unsafe place for his family to live. A year later he enlisted in the defense of the Union as a private in Company I of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was with that gallant regiment in all its battles, marches and campaigns, and he was a most faithful soldier, remaining with his command until the close of the war.

In the meantime, in 1863, his wife and children had returned to Riley County, and there he rejoined them after his honorable discharge from the army. In 1866 he located in Fancy Creek Township of Riley County, and secured a farm at May Day, a village which was named by him. Asahel Edgerton was a man of much prominence in the early days of Riley County. As a business he followed farming and stock raising, and his integrity of character brought him repeated recognition in civic affairs. He was one of the leading republicans of the county. In 1876 his fellow citizens elected him a representative in the State Legislature, and he did his share of the work in the following sessions. The prosperity that came to him as a farmer enabled him to retire during his last years, and he then removed to Canton, Kansas, where he and his wife died. She passed away at the age of seventy-six and he at seventy-nine. Of their ten children, eight are still living.

Doctor Edgerton was born in Guthrie County, Iowa, October 21, 1857, and was six years old when his mother took her family back to Riley County. His early recollections are of the old homestead in Riley County, and while a country boy he attended the local schools. For his higher education he entered a once well known Kansas institution of learning at Lecompton. This was Lane University, which prepared a large number of young men for useful careers. His ambition was early directed definitely toward medicine as a career, and for two years he studied under private practitioners. Then entering

the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, he was graduated with the honors of his class in 1884.

Doctor Edgerton practiced at Parkerville, Kansas, but in 1885 located at Randolph, which town has been the center of his professional labors now for more than thirty years. He has all the standards and attainments of a successful physician and surgeon, and has practiced to an almost entire generation of people in this county. In 1888 he interrupted his private practice for a post-graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine. He has been a constant student, and is an active member of the Riley County and Kansas State Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

On May 15, 1885, Doctor Edgerton married Miss Rachel L. Bacon, a daughter of Joshua and Maria Bacon. Her parents were Canadian people and Mrs. Edgerton was born in that country. Her family located in Riley County in 1882. Doctor and Mrs. Edgerton have seven children: Oliver Paul, manager of his farm near May Day, Kansas; Lyla D.; Edna M.; Howard E., who is also on his father's farm; Lenore M.; Charles Milo; and Lois.

Doctor Edgerton has won distinction in his profession and prominence as a citizen. In manner he is unpretentious and unassuming, is strictly loyal to the principles which have governed and actuated his life, and is true as a friend and kind and affectionate as a husband and father. While a staunch republican, he has never aspired to political honors, though several local offices have been thrust upon him, including the mayoralty of Randolph and membership on the school board. He is a Master Mason.

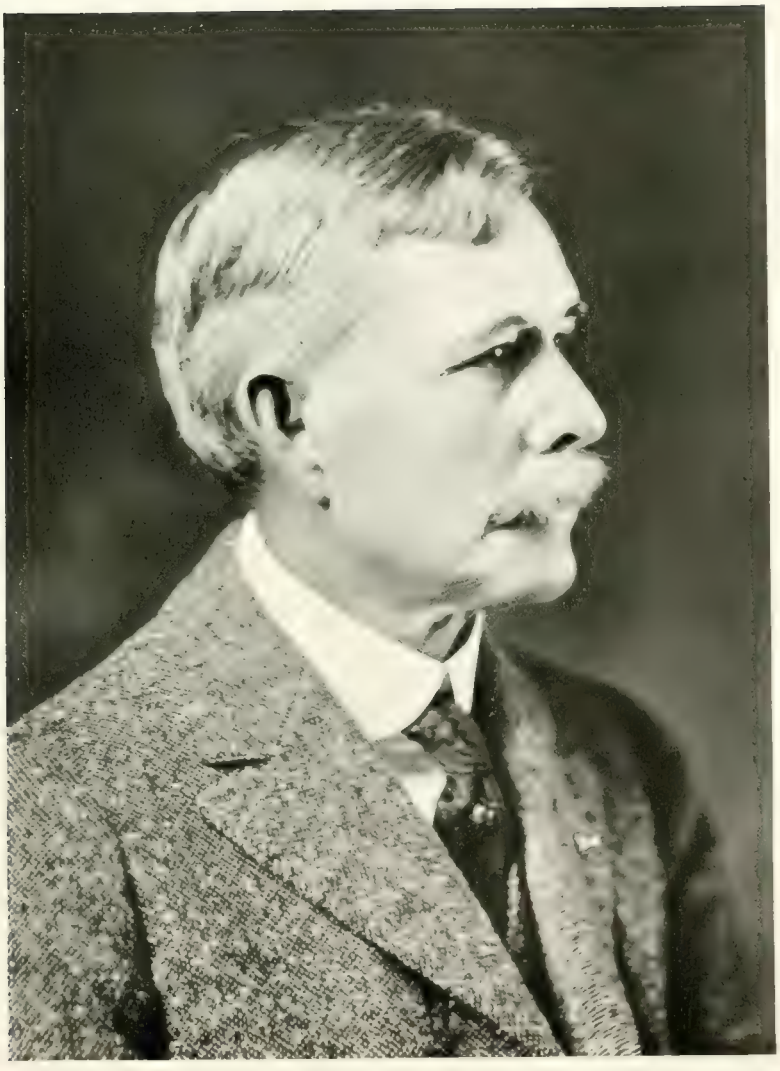
Hon. Joseph Ralph Burton. Among the men who have come out of the Hoosier State to aid Kansas in its real growth and development, there has been no finer man nor better citizen than Hon. Joseph Ralph Burton. Youthful in years as he was in experience when he came to Kansas in 1878, he plunged at once into the heart of affairs and gained ready recognition from the people. Senator Burton had at that time the ability to impress others with his reliability; he gained public confidence; he possessed the power of making people know that his talents were not merely skin deep but that they were solid, substantial and lasting. Nearly forty years have passed since he cast his fortunes with the workers who have constructed the mighty commonwealth of the Sunflower and his reliability need not now be mentioned, it is so well known; the public confidence which he gained in his youth has been strengthened and solidified as the years have passed; his hold upon the people is strong and sure because of what he has done in their behalf. His record speaks for itself.

Joseph Ralph Burton was born on his father's farm near Mitchell, Lawrence County, Indiana, November 16, 1852, his parents being Allen C. and Elizabeth (Holmes) Burton. The Burton family, which is of English origin, was founded in America about the year 1750. John P. Burton, the great-grandfather of Joseph R., was a colonel of the Continental line in the war for American independence, and Hutchinson Burton, a brother of the colonel, was a member of the Continental Congress from Virginia. William Burton, son of Col. John P. Burton and grandfather of Joseph Ralph Burton, was born near Asheville, North Carolina. He was a pioneer settler of Lawrence County, Indiana, locating near Mitchell in the year 1830, and subsequently engaging in farming. A democrat in politics, he was active in the civic life of the community and served several terms in the Indiana State Legislature. Allen C. Burton, his son, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, and went with his parents to Indiana. Like his father he was a farmer. Originally a Douglas democrat, he became later a Lincoln republican.

Joseph Ralph Burton received his elementary education in the district schools of his native county. He pursued an academic course of study at Mitchell Seminary, of which his father was one of the founders, and which at that time was conducted by a relative, the Rev. Simpson Burton. He matriculated at Franklin College, at Franklin, Indiana, under the special tutelage of Lincoln Wayland, the late editor of the National Baptist, of Philadelphia, and after completing a three-year course entered De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana. While in the university he paid his own expenses by teaching elocution. Becoming dangerously ill in the middle of his senior year, he was forced to leave college without receiving his academic degree.

After leaving De Pauw, Senator Burton read law in the offices of the celebrated firm of Gordon, Browne & Lamb, of Indianapolis, and was admitted to the bar in that city in July, 1875, and at once located for the practice of his profession at Princeton, in the same state. During the campaign of 1876, before he had cast his first presidential vote, he made a three-months' speaking campaign for the national ticket under the auspices of the Republican National Committee, and was on the electoral ticket.

Attracted by the greater opportunities offered to young men in the West, Senator Burton located at Abilene, Dickinson County, Kansas, in 1878. There he formed, with John H. Mahan, the law firm of Mahan & Burton, which soon acquired a large practice. Like most young lawyers, Mr. Burton took an active interest in politics, and in 1882 had so far advanced in public confidence that he was elected a member of the Kansas Legislature. With his colleague, the Hon. C. B. Hoffman, he at once became interested in railway legislation. The members-elect were called together in a sort of rump session at Abilene previous to the regular sitting. The call for this caucus of legislators was signed by C. B. Hoffman, A. P. Collins, G. W. Martin and J. R. Burton, and the efforts of Mr. Burton and his associates resulted in the organization of the first railway commission in Kansas. He was a member of the house judiciary committee during his first session in the Legislature. He was re-elected in the year 1884 and during the session of 1885, as chairman of the committee on county seats and county lines, had charge of the making of many new counties in Southwestern Kansas. He was recognized as the leader of the Kansas House of Representatives. In the year 1886 he was a candidate for the republican nomination for Congress in the Fifth District, and after a heated campaign, in which Hon. John A. Anderson, the incumbent, took part, came within two votes of a nomination, a dark horse, the Hon. A. S. Wilson, finally winning. While campaigning for the republican national ticket in the State of Maine, in the year 1888, Senator Burton was nominated and elected for his third term in the Legislature. He was the house leader of his party in the session of 1889 and declined all committee appointments. He introduced and secured the passage of an anti-trust bill, which became a law in 1889. What was substantially a copy of this law was passed by Congress in June, 1890, and has become well known as the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The Kansas measure was the first bill of this kind to become a law in the United States. In a



J. R. Burton,



speech before the republican state convention held at Topeka in the year 1890, Senator Burton foretold the disastrous overflow that befell the republican party in the elections of that year. This speech, for a time, made him unpopular, but after the election his words of warning were remembered. In 1891 he spoke in a series of joint debates with Senator William A. Peffer, who had been elected by a combination of populists and democrats. These debates attracted attention throughout the country and resulted in Senator Burton's nomination for Congress in the Fifth District the following year. He made his campaign for Congress in a district with a majority of more than 9,000 against him, spent five months on the stump, and was defeated by less than 1,300 votes. Although defeated, his campaign was the means of restoring his district to the republican party. In the year 1894 he was a candidate for the United States Senate and there were some other aspirants against him. He was also opposed by the republican national committeeman from Kansas and by the entire regular organization of the party, and was defeated in the party caucus by one vote, the nomination going to Lucien Baker, a dark horse in the contest. He was again a contestant for the Senate in 1896, he and the late Senator John J. Ingalls being the recognized candidates. Senator Burton defeated Ingalls by a vote of more than seven to one in the caucus of his party, but the Legislature was carried by the democrats and the Hon. W. A. Harris was chosen senator.

In the campaign of the year 1898, although a private citizen, Mr. Burton was recognized as the leader of his party, and largely through his efforts the republicans were restored to power in Kansas. In the year 1900 Senator Lucien Baker was a candidate for re-election, but was easily defeated by Senator Burton, who was the unanimous choice of the republican caucus.

Senator Burton's service in the United States Senate is chiefly noted for his uncompromising opposition to the Cuban Bill, which sailed under the name of "Cuban Reciprocity." In his stand on this measure, which he believed to be unwise, unjust to the people and dangerous to the interests of his state, Senator Burton incurred the displeasure of President Theodore Roosevelt, the organized commercial interests, and especially of the notorious sugar trust. The enemies he made in the Senate, in the defense of the industries and resources of Kansas, finally caused his retirement and embarrassed him financially. After his retirement from public life he returned to Abilene, engaged in business, and soon acquired a comfortable fortune. In the year 1907 he bought the Central Kansas Publishing Company, of which he and his wife are the controlling owners, and purchased the Salina Daily Union, which he has since conducted. In this paper Senator Burton seeks to teach the members of both the great parties the true principles of democracy as opposed to autocracy, which, as he views it, has gained a dangerous foothold in the republic.

Senator Burton married, October 10, 1875, Mrs. Carrie Webster, daughter of Dr. E. V. Mitchell, of New Harmony, Indiana. Mrs. Burton is related to the leading families of that famous colony immortalized by Lord Byron in "Childe Harold." The Senator and Mrs. Burton have no children, but have generously assisted in the education of several nephews and nieces. Mrs. Burton is one of the most brilliant and versatile women in Kansas, as well as one of the most beloved. She has been a co-worker with her husband in all his enterprises, as well as in his public life. She enjoys the distinction of being the only United States senator's wife who has never had her picture taken. The family became residents of Salina in April, 1910.

CHARLES H. OVERLY is associated with Owen A. Thompson at Independence as co-inventor and active partner in the Safety Pulling Machine Company, and while Mr. Thompson superintends the manufacture of that useful device he has exercised his abilities as a salesman in distributing it throughout the oil fields of the country.

Mr. Overly was born near St. Mary's, Ohio, September 8, 1865. His ancestors came from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to Ohio in the early days of the latter state. His father Joseph K. Overly was also born near St. Mary's, Ohio, and died at Lamont, Oklahoma, April 1, 1916. As a young man he enlisted in the Union army in Company C of the Thirty-first Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1885 he moved out to Kansas, and was a farmer in both the southern and northern sections of the state until he removed to Oklahoma in 1908. Joseph K. Overly married Eliza Meyers, who was a native of Ohio and died in Colorado in 1903.

Their only child Charles H. Overly gained his education in the public schools of Ohio. At the age of fourteen he began the struggle for his own livelihood and encountered and overcame many obstacles in his path. He was ambitious for a better education, and at the age of twenty-two he took a course in the Ohio Normal University at Ada. He first became acquainted with Kansas in the fall of 1885, when he located at Leon in Butler County. A year later he returned to Ohio, but in 1894 established himself on a farm at Sabetha, Kansas, and followed farming there until 1900. After that he made several excursions to the Pacific coast engaged in the lumber and milling business, but in 1913 located at Independence and was associated with Mr. Thompson in inventing the safety pulling machine and since the incorporation of the company has directed the sales.

Mr. Overly has been twice married. By his first wife he has two daughters, Edith and Alta, both married and living in Ohio. The maiden name of his second wife was Lola E. McNary, a daughter of William and Mary McNary. Her father is deceased, having died in California after a career as a farmer, while her mother now resides at Chehalis, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Overly have the following children: Randolph, who is employed in the Larimer Grocery at Independence; Esta, Hazel, Fred, Cecil, all attending the public schools at Independence; and Harry.

SAMUEL MCCLOUD MCKEEVER WOOD. Topeka, Kansas, has no more interesting personality among its citizens than Sam Wood, who still occupies the beautiful home he and his wife erected many years ago on the northeast corner of Tenth and Fillmore streets. This home is a landmark and spot of beauty in Topeka's residential district. Mr. and Mrs. Wood personally supervised the construction of the house and the planning of the grounds. The site occupies six lots and wide, shady parks facing both Tenth and Fillmore streets. There are beautiful trees and shrubbery, and the entire place has that mellowness which is associated with old and comfortable families. Mr. Wood resides in the home with his sister and niece, his wife, Mrs. Wood, having died several years ago.

Mr. Wood first became acquainted with Kansas

and Kansas people during his service in the Union army. Though he was a member of an Illinois regiment, he often served in company with Kansas regiments. He was a boy of fifteen when he joined the Union army in 1861, in the Tenth Illinois Cavalry. This regiment was attached to a division of cavalry commanded by General Davidson, and was a part of the Seventh Army Corps. Nearly the whole years of his service was west of the Mississippi River. During that time the faces of Colonel Crawford, Major Plumb, General Pleasanton and other notable figures in Kansas all became familiar to this boy soldier, whose individual record was one of much intrepidity and exposure. Some of the most dangerous and hazardous duties of war as conducted fifty years ago fell to his lot. He was a messenger boy and dispatch bearer. The occupation of the dispatch bearer is now gone in modern military management, the place being taken by the telephone and other mechanical devices. But during the Civil war the dispatch bearer was one of the most indispensable members of a commanding officer's staff. His commanding officer often gave young Wood a written message and also a verbal copy, so that in case of great danger he was to destroy the writing and in case he reached his destination deliver the message orally. He also served at the Third Brigade headquarters as orderly under Colonel Stuart, Colonel Glover and Colonel Caldwell, and district headquarters at Little Rock, Arkansas under Gen. E. A. Carr, until the close of the war in 1865.

Samuel Wood was not the only member of his immediate family to serve in the Civil war. His father had also joined the army and died in a hospital somewhere in Kentucky. A close search was made for his burial place, but it was never discovered. Sam Wood's brother, James L. Wood (who died at his home, 1200 Quincy Street, Topeka, April 1, 1915), was also a veteran of the Civil war and became well known in Kansas. He served in many battles, being in the Thirteen Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the first of the war. He participated in the three days' fighting at Gettysburg, and was one of the most expert cavalrymen in the entire service. He was noted as a daring rider and possessed all other qualifications to make the cavalryman available for the most dangerous and important service. He was a member of the Second United States Cavalry, which was made up of selected men taken from the entire Potomac army. James Wood was chosen because of his proven record in service and his ability to go and perform any duty that might be assigned.

Samuel McCloud McKeever Wood was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1845. His father, Layton J. Wood, who was born in Virginia in 1811, represented an old Virginia family which furnished soldiers to the American army during the Revolution. The Wood family had no kindly fellowship with the institution of slavery which flourished in the South, and their aversion to that institution caused them to remove to Ohio. Layton J. Wood was married about 1828 to Miss Mary A. Lydy, who was also born in Virginia, in the year 1814. Her parents also left Virginia because of their dislike to slavery. Layton J. Wood and wife had eight children and those who reached maturity were: Sally Mary, James Layton, Sarah C., Samuel M. and Flora C.

Not long after the close of the war (1869), and nearly forty-seven years ago, Sam Wood came to Kansas and took a government homestead not far from Burlingame, Kansas. In those days the country was open, the woods and prairies were filled with game, and hunting was one of the great sports. As soon as he had secured possession of his claim Mr. Wood prohibited hunters from coming on his land. This was not due to any especial animosity against the hunters, but he had a higher regard for the innocent wild game than he did for the sport which so rapidly decimated these specimens of our wild life. Thus the Wood farm became almost a natural game preserve. Many a deer, chased by hunters, would flee to his homestead, and some of them became so tame that they would lie about on his farm and even feed and lie down and chew their cud within forty rods of the house, and watch him work.

Mr. Wood came to Topeka in 1873, where he served as clerk in the post office for seven years, and in 1880 was elected register of deeds, in which office he served for four years. Then for many years Mr. Wood successfully engaged in the real estate business, taking up that as his chief line after retiring from office. In 1877 he married Miss Frances N. Gill. Her father was Judge D. B. Gill, of Clarksboro, New Jersey, her mother of a Revolution family in Connecticut. Very few women of Kansas were so much loved and revered as Mrs. Wood. She was well known in public life, was an ardent worker among the ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, was national president of that order and also president of the department of Kansas and president of the Lincoln Circle, and at one time filled the office of president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

ADONIRAM JUDSON WHITFORD. A special place in ranks of the pioneer business men of Kansas should be accorded the late Adoniram Judson Whitford of Manhattan. For over forty years he sold hardware in that city. When he opened his first stock of goods the Civil war was raging over the country. He began on a modest scale, in proportion to his individual resources, and also to the needs and demands of the town and surrounding country. He prospered and expanded his enterprise even as Manhattan expanded as a city and the surrounding country took upon itself advanced features of progress.

He was one of the very early settlers of Kansas Territory, and Mrs. Whitford, his widow who survives him, is one of the few living Kansas women whose recollections go back to the period soon after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the early '50s.

The late Mr. Whitford was born at Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, April 12, 1835, and died at his home in Manhattan December 19, 1910. He had lived three-quarters of a century, and two-thirds of this time had been spent in Kansas. He was a young man of about twenty-one when he came to the territory in 1856. For a time he lived at Topeka and there learned the trade of tinsmith. He was also a homesteader, but afterward sold his land, and with the proceeds, together with his other savings, aggregating not more than $1,500, he invested in his first stock of hardware. He opened his place of business at Manhattan in the early part of 1862. His capital for business was more than the money invested in his original stock. He had judgment, perseverance, industry and above all a thorough integrity of character which caused men to confide in him and to trust him through all the years as a

reliable merchant and business man. It is not strange therefore that as a result of his long career he had accumulated a handsome estate, including business property in Manhattan and the handsome home which he erected at the corner of Fifth and Leavenworth streets. A few years before his death he sold the hardware business and planned to enjoy complete rest and freedom from business activities. This well earned rest was not for long, since his death occurred within a few years. The late Mr. Whitford was a republican voter, but in no wise a politician. He led an exemplary life, and what he did and what he stood for should not easily depart from the memory of living Kansans.

On December 3, 1862, the same year he entered the hardware business at Manhattan, he married Miss Jennie Nichols. Mrs. Whitford, who is now in her seventy-fifth year and still resides at Manhattan, was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1842. When she was twelve years of age she accompanied her father, O. C. Nichols, to Kansas. The Nichols family located near Topeka, and since then Mrs. Whitford has been a witness of the varied web of events which have transformed a territory into one of the greatest states of the Union. Mr. and Mrs. Whitford had enjoyed their ideal married companionship for forty-eight years. They had long worshiped together as members of the Congregational Church.

Their children were: Walter Scott, who is a traveling salesman living at Kansas City; Effie May, who died in childhood; Minnie May, now Mrs. Alexander, a widow living with her mother; Jessamine, who lives in Council Bluffs, Iowa; Harry Nichols, who was graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1890, and is now head of the tropical forestry department at Harvard College; and Casso O., a merchant in California.

JOHN SARGENT was and is an honored name in the State of Kansas. For years he was foremost among the building contractors of Topeka. The power he exerted as a factor in business affairs was only part of the outflowing of a strong and harmonious character. He was a big man in all the relationships of a long lifetime.

Thus death selected a particularly conspicuous victim when John Sargent died suddenly Sunday morning, March 12, 1916, just before stepping into his automobile to be driven to church. Both before and after his death it was recognized that the city had in him a splendid character, who did his part in building up Topeka and the state, and while successful in business, he was also a true friend, a kind neighbor and an intensely loyal American, though of foreign birth. He was always in love with American institutions and as he had wrought his own destiny he became a credit to the land of his adoption. His contemporaries in business and civic affairs at Topeka choose to remember him not only as a very able business associate but also as a gentleman in everything that word implies.

From August, 1878, until his death John Sargent had his permanent home in Topeka, a period of nearly thirty-eight years. He was born in the south of England, in a historic and interesting section, at Barnstaple, Devonshire, August 28, 1849. It is a matter of record that some of the Sargent family came to America prior to the Revolution, most of them settling in New England. Senator Sargent of California is a member of this branch.

The parents of John Sargent, John and Jane (Rottenberry) Sargent, spent all their lives in England. John Sargent grew up in old Devon, attended the government schools, and at the age of sixteen began an apprenticeship at the trade of cut stone mason and general mason construction. This apprenticeship was finished with credit at the end of five years, and he was ready to begin work for himself as a master workman.

Before leaving England, at the old seaport town of Bideford, Devonshire, April 2, 1870, he married Miss Mary L. Grigg. A few weeks later they sarted on their honeymoon for America, landing in New York City, first going to Cincinnati, where Mr. Sargent's uncle lived. For a time he was employed at his trade under his uncle, and then started in business for himself, his first contract being for the mason work on an Episcopal Church. Next came the panic of 1873, when times were hard in all branches of business all over the country. Through the influence of a Cincinnati congressman, Gen. H. B. Banning, he secured a position with the Government as superintendent of granite cutting at Graniteville, Missouri, for the stone work for the St. Louis and Cincinnati postoffices and custom houses. He continued in the service of the Government 7½ years, part of the time as superintendent of construction work. He assisted in the construction of the old Chicago postoffice, and also looked after the mason work on the postoffice building at Little Rock, Arkansas. From that city in 1878 he was called to Topeka to assist in the construction of the west wing of the State Capitol.

In 1880 Mr. Sargent formed a partnership with O. P. Smith of Lawrence, and under the name of Smith & Sargent they embarked in a general contracting business at Topeka. They had the contract for the cut stone and carpenter work of the postoffice building at Topeka, the first buildings of Haskell Institute at Lawrence, the First Presbyterian Church at Topeka, the first Methodist Episcopal Church of Topeka, and a number of other important buildings throughout the state. In a few years the partnership was terminated by reason of the failing health and removal of Mr. Smith to California. Mr. Sargent then formed a partnership with James Cuthbert under the firm name of Cuthbert & Sargent, to continue in the cut stone and general contracting business. These two men were actively associated in business for about a quarter of a century, and during that time furnished the material for the erection of many of the finest buildings in the state. After the dissolution of this partnership John Sargent & Son built among other pretentious structures in Topeka the high school buildings, and erected the following buildings: Santa Fe office, Grace Cathedral, Bank of Topeka, Gage Park Entrance, Masonic Grand Lodge Building, and many of less importance.

In January, 1910, Mr. Sargent established the Sargent Cut Stone Company. His associate was his son, John R. Sargent. Their flourishing plant was located at 812-832 Adams Street. By his work as a contractor Mr. Sargent gained a comfortable fortune, and also showed excellent judgment in his investments. For a number of years he was a director in the Shawnee Building & Loan Association and in the Prudential Trust Company.

It is recalled that Mr. Sargent took an active and influential part in the work of the first commercial club organized in Topeka and was always personally interested in pushing an enterprise worthy of support. The principles upon which he con-

ducted his business in Topeka were consistently adhered to so that his concern became one of the chief industries of the city.

For many years he was an active member of the First Congregational Church of Topeka. Since coming to America he had studied Masonry faithfully and was affiliated with every branch of the order. He was both a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and a Knight Templar York Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belonged to the Rotary Club, and in politics was a republican.

His first wife, Mary (Grigg) Sargent, passed away August 29, 1907. On June 8, 1909, he married Mrs. Luella H. Mason. He is survived by Mrs. Sargent and one son, John R. Sargent. The younger of his two children was William Grigg Sargent, who was born August 12, 1874, and died April 7, 1887.

John Richard Sargent, who for five years before his father's death was junior partner in the firm of the Sargent Cut Stone Company, was born April 17, 1871, attended both private and public schools, including the Marmaduke Military Academy at Sweet Springs, Missouri, and learned the cut stone trade from his father. He worked in the shops with his father for several years before he was taken into partnership. On May 8, 1894, he married Miss Grace Churchill, and their four children are Mary Eloise, John Churchill, William Carroll and Elizabeth Alice. He is one of the active young business men and citizens of Topeka, is a member of the Co-operative Club, is treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, is a republican, a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Central Congregational Church.

C. C. MICHAL, for the past fifteen years, has been one of the extensive contractors in Southern Kansas, though his work has been done in various parts of the state. His home and headquarters are at Independence, where he is recognized as one of the substantial citizens. Mr. Michal went to the border with the Kansas National Guards, Company K, Second Infantry, as a sergeant and served three months.

His ancestors came originally from Ireland and were early settlers in the United States. They located very early in the nineteenth century in Western Indiana near Terre Haute, where Philip Michal, father of the Independence contractor, was born in 1828. Philip Michal was reared and married in Indiana and lived there as a farmer for many years. From that state he enlisted in 1861 as a member of the Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and was in service until the close of the war. In one engagement he was wounded by a bursting shell and never fully recovered from his wounds. However, he participated in some of the greatest battles and campaigns of the war, including Shiloh, Vicksburg, the march to the sea with Sherman, and all the battles of that campaign. Once he was taken prisoner and confined in the notorious Andersonville until exchanged. He was mustered out with the rank of first sergeant. Some years after the war he left his Indiana farm and in 1882 moved to Cherryvale, Kansas, where he was an early settler and where he continued farming and stock raising until his death in 1896. He was a republican and was honored with various township offices. He was a deacon in the Dunkard Church, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Philip Michal married Emeline Yonce, who was born in Indiana in 1832 and died at Independence, Kansas, in 1908. They were the parents of ten children, and their first child, a son, died in early infancy. Elizabeth married Andrew Adamson, and they reside on a farm near Neodesha, Kansas. Sophronia, who died near Cherryvale, married Joseph Lee, a farmer. Delilah is the wife of Bert Bates, a farmer in New Mexico. Lanta Philip travels for a contracting firm and lives in Oklahoma. Phalena died at the age of seventeen. The seventh in the family is Christopher Columbus Michal of Independence. Samuel is foreman for his brother at Independence. May, who resides at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, is the widow of Louis Liberger, who was a worker in a smelter. William is in Oklahoma.

Christopher Columbus Michal was born in Delaware County, Indiana, January 10, 1871, and was about eleven years old when the family moved to Cherryvale, Kansas. He acquired his early education partly in Indiana schools and partly at Cherryvale, and spent the first eighteen years of his life on his father's farm. Varied employment then engaged him until his marriage, after which he located on a farm at Oswego, Kansas, for a short time, and in 1900 moved to Independence. There he became foreman for Mr. Rushmore, a mason and sidewalk contractor, but in the latter part of the same year engaged in business for himself. Among the many large contracts he has efficiently carried out should be mentioned the storm sewer on South Ninth street at Independence, and the heat tunnels for the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and for the State Normal School at Hayes. He has been very prosperous as a business man, and owns a large amount of property in Independence, including his residence at 1001 West Main Street, an office building at the same number, another store building and some vacant property, including land on the bank of the river near Independence.

Mr. Michal is a steward in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a member of the National Union, the Fraternal Aid and the Knights and Ladies of Security. Politically he is independent. On January 17, 1900, at Cherryvale, Kansas, Mr. Michal married Miss Bertha Schoettlin, a daughter of John and Mary Schoettlin, who are retired residents of Cherryvale. To their union have been born two sons: Philip and Alonzo, both now students in the public school of Independence.

MICHAEL DOUGHERTY is one of the able industrious workers and business men who have identified themselves with the City of Independence because it is a center for the oil and gas industry of the Southwest. For forty years he has been a boilermaker, and has followed his trade as a workman and as a contractor in nearly all the oil and gas fields in the country. He is now superintendent of tankage construction for the Prairie Oil and Gas Company.

He is a native of Ireland and of an old County Donegal family. His grandfather spent his life as a farmer in County Donegal. Michael Dougherty was born in that county March 16, 1860. His father James Dougherty, who was born there in 1834, was for some years engaged in the stock trading business between Ireland and England. In 1868, leaving his family in Ireland, he came to America and settled near Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. Here he became foreman in railroad construction, and he died near Wilkesbarre, in 1889. After becoming an American citizen he voted the democratic ticket, and was a member of the Catholic Church. James Dougherty married Eunice Moye, who was born in County

Donegal in 1834 and died there in 1873. She was the mother of six children: Mary is the wife of James McAdams, a stationary engineer living at Chicago, Illinois; the second is Michael; Barney is a boilermaker at Chicago; Edward is a structural iron worker and his whereabouts have been unknown to his family for the past four years. James is a miner living at Plymouth, Pennsylvania.

Michael Dougherty received all his education in the schools of County Donegal. After the death of his mother in 1873 he came to America, and at fifteen he started out to make his own way, beginning in the boiler shops at Sharon, Pennsylvania. Since then he has been continuously employed in the construction of boilers and tanks. Mr. Dougherty first came to Kansas in 1896, spending a short time at Neodesha and at Thayer, engaged in constructing some tanks for the South Penn Oil Company. He then returned East and was located at Olean, New York, employed by the National Transit Company of Oil City, Pennsylvania. He followed his trade in the oil fields of Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and again returned to Kansas in 1903. At Neodesha he constructed some oil tanks and in 1904 moved to his present home in Independence. Here he was a contractor for tank construction until 1907, when he entered the service of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company. As superintendent of tankage construction he has offices in the Prairie Oil & Gas Company Building on West Myrtle Street.

Mr. Dougherty is an independent democrat, a member of the Catholic Church, was a charter member of Olean Council of the Knights of Columbus at Olean, New York, and now belongs to Council No. 918 at Independence. He is also a member of Lodge No. 780 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Independence.

In 1883 at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, Mr. Dougherty married Miss Mary Dougherty, of the same name but no relative. Her parents were Patrick and Catherine Dougherty, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty take proper pride in their fine family of children, nine in number: Eunice lives at home with her parents; John is at Erie, Kansas, a gauger for the Prairie Pipe Line Company; Bernard is with the Sinclair Cudahy Pipe Line Company in the right of way department, and located at Joliet, Illinois; Margaret is employed by the Sinclair Oil & Gas Company at Tulsa, Oklahoma; James is connected with the Prairie Oil and Gas Company of Independence; Mary is a teacher at Kiefer, Oklahoma; Michael Jr. is a stenographer in the offices of the Prairie Pipe Line Company at Tulsa, Oklahoma; Charles is a senior in the Independence High School; Helen, the youngest, is in the first year high school.

J. B. Sewell. Postmaster and for many years a merchant at Bolton, J. B. Sewell has lived in Montgomery County forty-five years, and is one of the men of sterling citizenship who have contributed on every hand to progress and prosperity in this section of the state.

He is descended from a family of Sewells that in colonial times located in Maine at the Town of Sewell. Later a branch moved south to North Carolina, and Mr. Sewell's grandfather, William D. Sewell, was born in that state in 1783. He afterwards moved over the mountains into Tennessee, located on a farm there, and was a local preacher of the Baptist denomination, and beginning at the age of twenty preached to a single congregation in Overton County for more than fifty years. He died in Tennessee in 1878, when near a hundred years of age. His wife Susan was born in North Carolina in 1788 and died in Overton County, Tennessee, in 1878.

It was in Overton County, Tennessee, near Livingston that J. B. Sewell was born June 11, 1854. His father, J. G. Sewell, was born in the same state December 6, 1829, grew up and married there and in 1871 set out with his family, crossed the country and on the 16th day of July arrived in Independence. About ten miles from that city but in Montgomery County he secured a claim of 160 acres, and that land, subsequently well improved, is part of his estate and is situated about a mile and a half south of Bolton. J. G. Sewell died in Montgomery County December 29, 1882. He was a democrat, served on the school board, was a deacon in the Baptist Church, and for many years was a loyal Mason affiliating with Fortitude Lodge No. 107, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. He and five brothers participated in the Civil war on the Confederate side. Every one of them was wounded, but none killed. J. G. Sewell served three years under Captain McGinnis and Colonel Forrest, and was in many of the important engagements, including Shiloh and was wounded at Murfreesboro. J. G. Sewell married Catherine Ann Maybury, who was born in Tennessee June 22, 1834, and died in Montgomery County, Kansas November 29, 1915, when nearly eighty years of age. Her oldest child, Martha Jane, died at the age of sixteen. The second child and oldest son is J. B. Sewell. W. C. Sewell, a twin brother of J. B., is a retired farmer living in Independence. A. C. Sewell is given more extended mention in later paragraphs.

J. B. Sewell grew up on his father's Tennessee farm, was seventeen when he came to Kansas, and remained with his father in Montgomery County until he was twenty-two. In the meantime he had married and on leaving the old home he took up farming for himself in Montgomery County. In March, 1888, having sold his farm, he opened a stock of general merchandise at Bolton, and for some years also conducted a grain and stock business. He now gives his attention entirely to merchandising, has a well stocked general store, and since the administration of President Taft has been postmaster of Bolton. He has been prospered as he deserves, and is one of the well-to-do and influential citizens of Montgomery County. His residence at Bolton is surrounded by four acres of ground, and he also has a third interest in his father's old homestead.

Politically he has kept an independent attitude. He was once a candidate for sheriff and once a candidate for representative on the populist ticket. His principal service has been rendered to his home county and community. He has served as a member of the township board of trustees and has frequently been elected to the school board. He is a member and elder of the Christian Church, and fraternally is a past noble grand of Lodge No. 69, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of Camp No. 649, Modern Woodmen of America, and of the A. H. T. A.

When only nineteen years of age, in 1873 in Montgomery County, Mr. Sewell married Miss Mary M. James, a daughter of J. L. and Martha Ann James. Her mother is now deceased. The father lived with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hudson during the latter part of his life. He was a farmer all his active career. Mr. and Mrs. Sewell have a fine family of ten children: Everett Wayman, who died at the age of three weeks; Henry Seymour, who is in the grocery

business at Independence; Etta, who died in 1905 at Bolton, married W. B. Scott, who is an oil operator at Independence; Lloyd lives on the homestead farm; Mattie May is the wife of F. A. Lynch, living on a farm three miles northwest of Bolton; Minnie married Walter Bates, who is in the lumber business at Iola; Gertrude is the wife of George Mills, a stock buyer and farmer living at Independence; Gracie Ann married Earl Dematt, who works for the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, and lives in Independence, Kansas; Lillie married W. H. Adams, who works in the oil fields and lives at Independence; Ethel is now a senior in the Montgomery County High School.

Andrew Calvin Sewell, a younger brother of J. B. Sewell, was born in Overton County, Tennessee, May 30, 1856. He was fifteen when the family came across the country in a prairie schooner to Montgomery County, Kansas, and in the meantime had attended public schools in Tennessee. While living on the farm southwest of Independence he continued his education in the district schools and in the fall of 1876 became a teacher. Preparatory to beginning his work as a teacher he had attended a private school conducted by Professor Morrison of Radical City. In his home district, Harrisonville, he taught a term, then attended the Normal Institute at Independence, and in the fall of 1877 took up his work in the Peebler District. The following spring he returned to the Harrisonville District and taught a term of three months, and then for three years was principal of schools at Elk City. After that he was again in the Harrisonville District, afterwards was principal for a year at Elk City, and then entered the mercantile business at Elk City. In 1898 he moved to Joplin, Missouri, where he was connected with merchandising and also as a prospector and miner for about two years. In 1901, after coming back to Elk City, he secured leases for about 17,000 acres of land in behalf of the Elk City Gas and Oil Company. Beginning in 1903 he was again in the mercantile business in Elk City for five years, and in the fall of 1907 went to Kansas City, Missouri, and worked in a dry goods department store until failing health compelled him to return to Kansas. In February, 1908, he took up work with the Daily Evening Star, remaining with that journal for two years, and on March 16, 1910, entered the H. Baden Mercantile Company, where he has since remained He now has charge of the wholesale furnishing goods line and also assists in the retail department. He owns a third interest in the old homestead, and has his home at 905 West Pine Street in Independence.

He has been active figure in democratic politics in Montgomery County for many years. In 1880 he was a candidate for county superintendent of schools, and succeeded in cutting down the normal republican majority of 700 to 146. Since the age of seventeen he has been a member of the Baptist Church.

In 1882 at Elk City he married Miss Etta Davis, whose father Lew Davis was a farmer. Mrs. Sewell died at Elk City in 1894, leaving five children: Bessie, who now lives on her Grandfather Davis' farm; Addie, who died at the age of 4½ years; Thomas G., who is with the Prairie Oil & Gas Company at Independence; Ellene, wife of Turner Jones, who is cashier of a bank at Altoona, Kansas; and Gladys, who is a teacher in the public schools of Elk City. In 1905 Mr. A. C. Sewell was married at Independence to Miss Stella McVey, whose father was a Methodist Episcopal minister. By this marriage there were two children: Beatrice, who died at the age of six months; and Ruth, still at home.

ALLEN WILLIAM SELLS. Up to a few years ago every American boy had one very definite association with the name Sells. This name represented to him, as at least a passing mood, all the glory and wonder of the world through the great circus and menagerie operated under the name Sells Brothers. The Sells Brothers organization was one of the greatest achievements of its kind the world has known.

This name has had a long and intimate association with the City of Topeka because one of the original Sells Brothers, out of the world wide acquaintance with towns and localities, chose this city as his favorite home and place of residence, and the family has lived there ever since.

Mr. Allen William Sells, who was born in Topeka in 1892, and now resides at 914 West Ninth Street in that city, is a grandson of the Allen Sells who with his three brothers, Peter, Lewis and Ephraim founded the great circus and menagerie. Allen Sells was a native of Columbus, Ohio. The Sells Brothers was a title to conjure delight into the heart of every boy of the country for nearly half a century. Not many years ago the organization became part of the great corporation known as the Ringling Brothers. When Allen Sells retired from the show business about forty years ago his brothers continued it.

Having made at least a modest fortune from his connection with the circus Allen Sells invested most of it in Topeka real estate and Kansas farms. At one time he owned several thousand acres of land and for years had a ranch near Topeka. One of his farms subsequently became the property of the Colored Industrial Institute just east of Topeka. Kansas had few citizens who equalled Allen Sells in business ability. Prosperity seemed to attend every venture. For a number of years he was proprietor of the Chesterfield Hotel and he built the Windsor Hotel which later became the National. He was also a director in various financial institutions at Topeka. However varied were his business interests, he was first and last a lover of agriculture, and delighted in its practice and in promoting every movement connected therewith. If for no other reason his name should be mentioned in Kansas history as that of the first man to build a silo in the state. This silo, which attracted great attention at the time, was put up on his farm east of Topeka. He had traveled the world over, but settled in Kansas, liked Topeka, and appreciated both the state and her people.

William Allen Sells, son of Allen Sells, was probably the most noted bare-back rider of his time. He began practicing the art when a child, and subsequently performed in every city and remote hamlet of the United States and also before the royalty of Europe. After his return from his European tour he organized and conducted a show of his own for some years. He died in New York City in 1907.

In 1890 William Allen Sells married Miss Effigene Marris of Columbus, Ohio. Their only son and child is Allen William Sells, who as a boy and young man was almost constantly with his father and acquired a thorough knowledge of the show business in every detail. The year of his father's death he entered theatricals, starting in Topeka as an apprentice with the Shubert Enterprise on the legitimate stage. For

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Ellen J. Pemberton



F. H. Penley

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the past four years his time and energies have been chiefly occupied in the operation of a fine farm, including a half section of land near Tecumseh. Mr. A. W. Sells is married and has one daughter, Mary Jane.

F. H. Penley. Fortunate is the community which has citizens with the substantial conservatism of practical business men and yet are forward looking in matters of new development and improvement. In the matter of towns and communities there is perhaps more truth in Ingalls' statement that opportunity knocks but once at the door, than in its application to individuals. Recently the oil district of Southern Kansas was extended into Butler County. By the good sense and public spirit of several local citizens, prominent among whom is F. H. Penley, president of the First National Bank of Augusta, this sudden development of great natural wealth and resources was utilized to the distinct advantage of what had been merely a country village, and Augusta is now on a fair way to become one of the thriving centers of population and industry in the state.

Mr. Penley represents a pioneer family in Butler County and he has been personally identified with the business and civic life of this section of Kansas for forty years. He came to Kansas when a boy. He was born in the State of Maine at Bethel in Oxford County in 1856. His parents, Charles Freeland and Abbie (Locke) Penley, were also natives of Maine. They came to Kansas in 1870, locating about two miles north of Augusta. Charles F. Penley took up a homestead claim and was engaged in farming and stock raising there the rest of his active career. The Penleys were early comers and what they did and the influence they exercised had its marked impress upon the subsequent development of the county. Mr. F. H. Penley was the oldest of three children. His sister, Alice Manley, distinguished herself as a Baptist missionary in India. She began her missionary work in 1879 and represented the Augusta First Baptist Church in the foreign missionary field. Mr. Penley's brother, A. E. Penley, is a grain and feed dealer at Delta, Colorado.

Fourteen years of age when he came to Kansas, F. H. Penley had the advantages of common schools in his native state and also attended schools to some extent in Butler County. When he reached his majority he began farming and stock raising on his own account, and for thirty years he gave much of his energy to that line of business. But for the past sixteen years his exertions have been especially exemplified in the Town of Augusta and in both its business and civic life.

The Augusta State Bank was organized in 1902 and Mr. Penley was one of those chiefly instrumental in getting the institution chartered and under way. The bank was started under a state charter with a capital stock of $10,000. One year later it was reorganized and the state charter was surrendered and a national charter acquired. The change of name made it the First National Bank of Augusta. At the same time the capital stock was increased to $25,000. The First National now has a surplus of $25,000 and is one of the most solid and prosperous banking houses of Butler County. It has a continuous record of sixteen years of successful banking. Some of the best known business men and farmers of Augusta and vicinity are among its officers and stockholders. A list of executive officers is: F. H. Penley, president; H. W. Wilson, vice president; W. A. Penley, cashier; and A. R. Peckham, assistant cashier. Besides these officers the other directors are J. W. Skaer, John Guthrie, M. F. Taylor, W. W. Peckham, W. B. Earll and E. C. Penley.

Mr. Penley was the first vice president of the bank and now for several years has been its president. Besides his part in the farming, stock raising and banking activities of this section of Butler County, Mr. Penley is also well known as a merchant. In 1908 he bought the J. H. Butts & Son hardware and implement house and organized the Paul & Penley Hardware Company. This has become one of the largest establishments of its kind in Butler County. Besides the store at Augusta they have a branch store at Mulvane which does a business equal in volume to that of the main store.

Mr. Penley not only showed a genial welcome to the extension of the oil and gas fields into his part of Butler County, but proved his faith in the industry by investing his own capital and originating development work on his own account. He was one of the pioneers to exploit the oil and gas resources of the great Augusta field. He is a member of the Skaer Gas & Drilling Company, and has worked to the limit of his individual strength to make the wealth that is daily pouring out of the wells of more than passing benefit to this community.

Mr. Penley married in 1877, at Augusta, Miss Ellen F. Colburn. Mrs. Penley was born in Massachusetts, but came when a child with her parents to Kansas in 1854. The Colburns were among the pioneers of pioneers in Kansas territory, and they lived at Lawrence when that town was one of the focal points of settlement and a center for much of the history of early times. The Colburns lived at Lawrence when Quantrell brought his notorious band of outlaws and guerrillas and sacked and burned the settlement and murdered a number of its inhabitants.

Mr. and Mrs. Penley take justifiable pride in their family of children. Walter, the oldest, is now cashier of the First National Bank of Augusta. He married Winnie Paul, of Augusta. Ernest C., who is a member of the Paul & Penley Hardware Company of Augusta, married Pearl Paul, of Augusta. Ruth is the wife of Roy J. Paul, a farmer near Augusta. Charles W., the youngest, is a teller in the First National Bank of Augusta. He married Mary Haines, of Hutchinson, Kansas.

Richard Allen has been professor of history in the Montgomery County High School since the organization of that excellent institution more than fifteen years ago. He is one of the most widely known educators in Southern Kansas.

His Allen ancestors came originally from England, one branch settling in Massachusetts and the other in Virginia during colonial days. His grandfather, William Allen, was born in Virginia in 1780, and some years later the family moved across the mountains into Kentucky, and subsequently became early settlers in Illinois. William Allen died in White County, Illinois, in 1845.

Richard Allen was born in Logan County, Illinois, December 7, 1864. His father, B. F. Allen, was born in White County of that state in 1833, and was one of the Kansas pioneers. Reared in Illinois, and taking up the vocation of farmer there he first came out to Kansas in 1859, when it was still a territory. He spent some time near Augusta in Butler County, being there when the population was almost completely composed of Indians and before the homestead act was passed. He afterwards returned to

Illinois, and served as a soldier in the Civil war, but after four months was incapacitated being taken ill with cholera and his life was despaired of for some time. After the war he followed farming in Logan County, Illinois, but in 1871 emigrated across the country in a prairie schooner and established his home and family at Elk City, where he bought his farm of 240 acres. He retired from farming about 1896, and afterwards sold the old place. His death occurred in Elk City in 1912. He was a republican and active in the Methodist Episcopal Church. B. F. Allen married Elizabeth Kello, who was born in White County, Illinois, in 1836, and is now living in Elk City. Their children were: Annie, deceased; George N., a merchant at Elk City; William and John F., both deceased; James, who follows the oil fields and lives at Boynton, Oklahoma; Frank, deceased; Richard; Minnie, deceased; Thomas, who lives at Independence; Jacob, Fred and Benjamin, all deceased; and Lewis, the thirteenth child, who is in the advertising business at Chicago.

Prof. Richard Allen received his early education in the public schools of Montgomery County. The first seventeen years of his life he spent on his father's farm, and then qualified and began his work as a teacher. He taught in Montgomery County schools eight years, in Labette County one year, again in Montgomery County for two years, was principal of schools at Cherryvale, and in 1895-96 was superintendent of schools at Harper, Kansas. He had attended the State Normal School at Emporia and in 1898 was graduated and granted a life certificate. From Harper he went to Moline, and was superintendent of schools there for three years, until he accepted his present position as professor of history in the Montgomery County High School at Independence in 1899. In 1914 he was granted the degree of Bachelor of Arts and in 1915 the Master of Arts degree by the State Teachers College of Greeley, Colorado.

Politically Mr. Allen is a republican, is a member of the Methodist Church, and is affiliated with Fortitude Lodge No. 107, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Camp No. 649, Modern Woodmen of America. Though a school man is always supposed to be poor Mr. Allen has acquired some property, including his residence at 611 West Main Street and other houses in the city, and a farm in Colorado.

In 1891 at Cherryvale, Kansas, he married Miss Claria E. Barick, who for a number of years was a teacher in the schools of Kansas. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barick. Her father is still living, a retired farmer at Cherryvale.

Charles Wilbur McCampbell. Associate professor of animal husbandry in the State Agricultural College at Manhattan and secretary of the State Livestock Registry Board whose offices are in the same city, Charles W. McCampbell is a native Kansan and for ten years has broadened and amplified his experience and authoritative knowledge of all phases of the livestock industry, not only with reference to Kansas but to the world at large. While he has perhaps rendered his greatest service as an instructor of the younger generation of Kansas farmers, some of his practical demonstration work and experiments have attracted national attention from livestock men.

He was born on his father's farm in Marshall County, Kansas, February 1, 1882, is still a young man, and his usefulness has not yet reached its prime. He comes of two old and highly respected American families. The McCampbells are of Scotch ancestry, and from that stock he inherits the traits and characteristics which have made Scotch people leaders in every part of the world. In the maternal line he is of English and German ancestry. In both lines the family has been represented in Kansas since pioneer times. His maternal grandfather, Heber Freeman, came to Kansas in 1862, settling in Washington County. The paternal grandfather, William McCampbell arrived in Kansas in 1869 and also settled in Marshall County. Both grandparents came from Iowa. The parents, James A. and Kate (Freeman) McCampbell, were born in Ohio and were married after they came to Kansas. They then settled on a farm in Marshall County, and after many years of industry there moved to Manhattan, where they now reside. They have two sons, Charles Wilbur and Andrew Delos. Both sons grew up partly in Marshall County and partly in Wabaunsee County.

Charles W. McCampbell attended the public schools at Alma, Kansas, then attended the Normal University at Salina, and having definitely determined that his tastes and inclinations were toward the agricultural profession, he entered the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, where he was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1906. The year following his graduation was spent in the employ of the United States Department of Agriculture in the Bureau of Animal Industry.

With this practical experience he returned to the Agricultural College at Manhattan, and continued his studies in the veterinary school until graduating in 1910 with the degree D. V. M. He then became an instructor in the department of animal husbandry at the college.

Concurrently with the latter office he has held the position of secretary of the Kansas State Livestock Registry Board. Through these two positions he has carried on his work which has brought him an enviable reputation. A few years ago Mr. McCampbell carried out the most extensive and carefully managed horse feeding experiment ever conducted, and undoubtedly the most valuable from a practical standpoint. The results of this experiment are now considered as a standard of reference among progressive horsemen all over the country.

Mr. McCampbell is president of the National Association of State Livestock Registry Boards, is a member of the American Society of Animal Production, and is secretary of the Kansas Horse Breeders Association. He is also a member of the Phi Kappa Phi, the Alpha Zeta, the Alpha Psi, all national fraternities, and a member of the Beta Theta Pi social fraternity.

In 1913 he married Miss Jessie Edwina Apitz of Manhattan.

Charles F. DeBrunner is local manager of the United Iron Works Company's plant at Independence. He is a young man, but his business career covers all the years since he was about fifteen or sixteen, and has been identified almost entirely with one line of manufacturing. He is one of the live and enterprising young men who have been attracted to this important industrial center in Southern Kansas, and has made his influence felt in its business and civic circles.

He was born at Billings, Christian County, Missouri, May 16, 1882. His father, Frederick DeBrunner, was born in 1839 in Switzerland. The grandfather, who was of French descent, spent his life as a farmer in Switzerland. Frederick DeBrun-

ner came to this country when a young man, lived and worked for two years in Chicago, and then returned to Switzerland where he married Mary Werder, who was born in that country in 1842 and is now living at Billings, Missouri. He brought his bride to America and for ten years was in the grocery business at Sigourney, Iowa. In 1879 he removed to Billings, Missouri, and remained an active merchant there until his death in 1906. While at Billings he served as city clerk for ten years, was an active democrat, and was a member of the German Evangelical Church, in which he served as deacon several years. He was also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The children were: Ida, wife of Henry Scholz, a retired farmer at Billings, Missouri; Clara, who lives at Billings, the widow of Ward Combs, who was principal of schools; Bertha, wife of Dr. D. F. Hedgpeth, a physician and surgeon at Ozark, Missouri; Charles F.; Anna, wife of Sumnerfield Jones, Jr., a real estate man at Billings.

Charles F. DeBrunner acquired his early education in the public schools of Billings, Missouri, and in 1897 completed a course in the Southwestern Business College at Springfield. Thus prepared for his first adventure into commercial life, he found employment for one year as a stenographer with the Crescent Iron Works at Springfield. Next he was two years chief clerk to the general superintendent of the Kansas and Texas Coal Company, was then transferred to the Cherokee Lanyon Smelter Company, which he served as assistant cashier a year and a half. He then joined the United Iron Works Company of Springfield, Missouri, was employed as bookkeeper nine months, and in 1905 became cashier of the plant at Iola, Kansas. Two years later in 1907 he was sent to Independence as local manager of the company's plant in this city.

The United Iron Works is a Springfield, Missouri, corporation, and the principal officers are: C. H. Cole, president; H. T. Hornsby, vice president; T. R. Stokes, secretary; A. C. Daily, treasurer; all of whom reside at Springfield. The company operates eight plants, two at Springfield, and one each at Aurora, Missouri, Joplin, Missouri, Iola, Kansas, Pittsburgh, Kansas, Independence, Kansas, and Okmulgee, Oklahoma. The plant at Independence was built in 1907, and is situated at the corner of Twenty-first and Maple streets near the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks. This local plant employs thirty-five men, and its output of smelter, cement, brick and oil well equipment is sold in the two states of Kansas and Oklahoma.

Mr. DeBrunner is a republican, a member of the German Evangelical Church, takes an active part in the Country, Commercial and Rotary clubs of Independence, and is affiliated with Fortitude Lodge No. 107, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 780, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Lodge No. 45 of the United Commercial Travelers, all at Independence. Besides his business connection as local manager of the Iron Works at Independence he is a partner in the Independence Mining & Milling Company at Joplin, Missouri.

Mr. DeBrunner was married in 1903 at Springfield, Missouri, to Helen May Veirs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Veirs, of Springfield, Missouri, where her father is in the real estate business. Mr. and Mrs. DeBrunner have one son, Daniel Duane, who was born March 2, 1906, and is in the public schools of Independence.

JOHN ROSS NEWMAN. In the large metropolitan cities are found a number of men who are able to confine themselves exclusively to some one specialty in medicine or surgery, but in the smaller cities, however much a professional man may incline to specialization, he is almost invariably engaged in general practice. An exception to this rule is the case of Dr. John Ross Newman of Fort Scott. Doctor Newman is a surgeon of rare attainments and ability. For the past six years he has handled only surgical cases. He is one of the very few men in the entire state who can be properly designated as surgeon without implying that they also handle general medical cases.

The character and abilities which have since matured into professional fame were developed while Doctor Newman lived on a Missouri farm. He grew up in the country, was graduated from the Lockwood (Missouri) High School in 1901, and afterwards entered the Central Medical College of St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was graduated in 1905. In that year he came to Fort Scott, practiced general medicine for six months, and then returned to Lockwood, Missouri, where he continued in the same line of practice until 1908.

His early experiences as a physician were such as to confirm his ambition and desire for surgery. On leaving Lockwood in 1908, it was with a determination to make a special study of surgery, and the two following years he spent in the clinics of some of the greatest hospitals of Chicago, Philadelphia and New York, and for a time served as assistant surgeon in one of these hospitals.

With this equipment and experience Doctor Newman returned to Fort Scott in the fall of 1910, and since then has confined his attention to surgery. His reputation as a surgeon is now state wide. No surgeon in Kansas has performed more successful operations at his age than Doctor Newman. Cases come to him from all over his section of the state. He has stood by the operating table and attended to eight different cases in a single day, and seldom a day passes when his services are not called upon to perform one or more operations. He is the only exclusive surgeon in Fort Scott. Every year Doctor Newman gets away from his practice and takes advantage of the clinics held in some of the largest cities of the United States. He is a member of the State and County Medical societies, of the American Medical Association, and occasionally contributes papers to medical journals. He is a man of very pleasing personality, frank and approachable, and has the faculty of inspiring confidence, one of the greatest assets of the capable surgeon.

Doctor Newman was born in Dade County, Missouri, December 12, 1881, and is not yet thirty-five years of age. His parents were Joseph Vernon and Elizabeth (Workman) Newman. His father was born at Akron, Ohio, but when a child was taken to Dade County, Missouri, by his widowed mother. Grandfather Joseph Newman was a Union soldier in the Civil war and died of pneumonia while in the service. Joseph V. Newman had one sister, Sarah, who later married Joseph Slutz, who was a pioneer from Ohio to Dade County, and lived on a farm. Joseph V. Newman was a farmer in Dade County until 1892, when he sold and moved his family to Lockwood, Missouri, and continued farming there for a few years. He finally went to Lockwood, Missouri, was in the livery business, but in 1905 moved to Fort Scott, Kansas, and is a traveling representative for the International Harvester Company. When that

party was strong he was an ardent populist and very active in its interests. Later he became a democrat. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Presbyterian Church. There were four children: Charles F. Newman, who is now counselor for the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Southwestern District in the land department, his headquarters being at Kansas City, Missouri; Dr. John Ross; Jessie Ruth, wife of Roy Cobbs of Bartlesville, Oklahoma; and Sadie, who died at the age of two years.

Doctor Newman is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner. On August 13, 1909, at Springfield, Missouri, he married Miss Josephine Buffington, who was born at Golden City, in Dade County, Missouri, daughter of Walter and Josie (Gentry) Buffington. Her father, who was a successful farmer and representative citizen of Dade County, who died at Golden City in 1901, while his widow now resides on the old farm near that town. Doctor and Mrs. Newman have three children: One that died in infancy, unnamed; Katherine Ruth, born in Fort Scott, April 6, 1912; and John Ross, Jr., born December 25, 1914.

Oscar Rice, who has lived in Fort Scott since he graduated from high school, is a typical Kansan in his enterprise and hustling business ability. For a number of years he was a traveling salesman. In 1910 he drew up the plans and promoted the organization of The Western Automobile Indemnity Association. This association is the oldest and financially the strongest mutual association writing automobile liability in America. Since the organization of the association its headquarters have been at Fort Scott and Mr. Rice has been secretary and manager.

Mr. Rice was one of those to recognize this new field of insurance consequent upon the enormous development of the automobile, and it was to supply a highly specialized and exclusive service that he organized this association, which in the past six years has extended its policies to automobile owners in eight different states of the Mississippi Valley and has gained that prestige resulting from reliable protection at a moderate cost, together with a perfect fairness and reasonableness in the settling of all claims. The Western Automobile Indemnity Association was organized and is conducted solely for the purpose of furnishing insurance to owners of automobile vehicles. It is one of the few companies of the kind, and as already stated is the largest and financially the strongest. In view of some recent developments, it will not be out of place to mention one feature of the policy of The Western Automobile Indemnity Association. While this association has furnished prompt and careful investigations of claims and has never quibbled about compensation due under policies, it has taken a firm stand to defeat all attempts on the part of individuals to capitalize accidents and extort unreasonable and unmerited compensation. It is very evident, as the association claims, that such a policy is a true public service.

The name Rice is prominently known in Kansas not only because of the business position occupied by Mr. Rice but also because of the prominence long enjoyed by his father, the late John Holt Rice, who was one of the veteran journalists of America. John Holt Rice was born in Greene County, Tennessee, November 14, 1825, and died at Fort Scott Kansas, October 5, 1904, at the venerable age of seventy-nine. He was a son of David Rice, a native of Virginia, who had become an early settler in Greene County, Tennessee. Besides farming David Rice for twenty-six consecutive years occupied the office of surveyor of Greene County. He was elected on the whig ticket, though his county was strongly democratic. David Rice married Jane Doak, daughter of Rev. Samuel Doak, one of the pioneer educators in Tennessee and founder of Washington College at Washington in that state. John Rice, a brother of David Rice, was founder of the Andover Theological Seminary of Virginia. Thus both sides of the family in that generation were prominently represented in the educational field.

John Holt Rice was educated at Tusculum College in his native county. At that time his uncle, Dr. Samuel W. Doak was president of the school. In February, 1845, at the age of nineteen, John H. Rice was admitted to the bar. In the following May he located at Cassville, Georgia, where he took up an active practice. In 1855 he became editor of the Cassville Standard, carrying those responsibilities in addition to his legal practice. January 1, 1856, he was elected major general of the Twelfth Division of the Georgia State Militia. That election was important because of its bearing upon the issues then most prominent before the people in Georgia and all the South. John H. Rice was Union candidate for this office, and received a majority of 1,772 votes over Col. E. M. Gault, who was the Southern Rights candidate. The following year Major Rice removed to Rome, Georgia, where he remained a short time, and then went to Atlanta, where he founded the Franklin Printing Company. Under his able management this developed as a large book publishing concern, and it continued to grow until the war came on. During the war the plant was destroyed.

The achievements of John H. Rice seems the more remarkable when it is recalled that for more than forty years he lived under the shadow of sudden death. In 1861 he sustained a stroke of paralysis. The fact that he lived usefully for more than forty years is a splendid tribute to his strength of will and his perfect self control. It was this stroke which prevented him from taking an active part in the war. He was always a consistent opponent of secession, though a democrat in the years preceding the war. His last vote for a member of that party was given to Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. In those trying days he did all he could to show and convince his friends that secession would mean the ruin of the South. Had it not been for his sudden illness he would have exerted all his powerful influence against secession.

After Sherman had captured Atlanta Mr. Rice was appointed in May, 1865, purchasing agent for the Federal cavalry forces under Gen. J. H. Wilson and later under General Croxton. He served in that capacity until the troops were mustered out on August 1, 1865.

In the fall of 1865 having the interests of his family in mind, Mr. Rice removed from Georgia to Westport, Missouri, and soon afterward to Cass County in that state. While living in Cass County he became a participant in one of the most heated political contests ever waged in Missouri. It was over the enforcement of what was known as the "Drake Code."

In 1867 John H. Rice removed to Kansas. For a few years he lived on a farm on Pony Creek in Miami County. On June 22, 1872, a second stroke of paralysis came, and he was prostrated for two years. In the fall of 1874, believing himself permanently disabled, he removed to Paola and there on March 20, 1875, bought a half interest in the Miami Republican. Two years later he bought the other interests,

and took full charge of its editorial and business management. The Republican was by no means a prosperous enterprise when Mr. Rice took charge. With the assistance of one of his sons he showed that enterprise as a newspaper publisher which long distinguished him, and he soon had a circulation of over 2,000 and the paper was on a sound financial basis. It was a paper that for a number of years enjoyed distinction as one of the most influential in that part of Kansas. In 1880 John H. Rice bought the Fort Scott Monitor. He soon afterward sold the Republican at Paola and removed to Fort Scott to take entire charge and continued the management of the Monitor for a number of years.

He was long prominent in republican politics in Kansas. In 1884 he was an elector on the James G. Blaine ticket in Kansas. He was an ardent advocate of internal improvements. In 1889 he became one of the promoters of a railway from Natchez, Mississippi, to Bastrop, Arkansas, a distance of 100 miles. He had the honor of being a delegate to the Interstate Mississippi River Improvement and Levee Association, when delegates from eight states met at Pittsburg, Mississippi. He was selected as a member of the executive committee of the organization, and spent considerable time in Washington in urging the demands of the organization before Congress, and was instrumental in securing an appropriation from that body for the building of levees along the Mississippi River. In 1893 John H. Rice went to Texas and established the LaPorte Chronicle in the city of that name. That was his home until 1896, when he sold his paper, and returned to Fort Scott. A little later he removed to Sedalia, Missouri, and established the Sedalia Capital, with his son as a partner. He assisted in publishing that paper until 1898, when he sold out and retired from active journalism after having been an editor or newspaper proprietor for an even fifty years. He then returned to Fort Scott and lived there until his death six years later.

John H. Rice became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1849, and at the time of his death was one of the oldest Masons in Kansas. On December 1, 1847, he married Nancy Russell of a North Carolina family. Ten children were born to their union. Those now living are: William M., Richard P., Henry V., Lula, wife of William C. Gunn, Flora, wife of Dr. W. S. McDonald, and Oscar. The other children were: Edwin D., who died in 1871; Emma P. and Georgia, both of whom died in 1873; and David R., who died in 1898. A granddaughter Georgia Paxton Rice died in 1903.

Oscar Rice was born in Terrell County, Georgia, August 23, 1865, and was about two years of age when his parents removed to Kansas. He attended the public schools in Fort Scott and after leaving high school he started out as a traveling salesman for the Fort Scott Wholesale Drug Company. He was successfully engaged as traveling representative of that concern until 1910, when he planned and organized The Western Automobile Indemnity Association.

Mr. Rice for many years has been active in the Masonic Fraternity, is an active member of the Scottish Rite and is also a Knight Templar and Mystic Shriner. In 1914 he was Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. His chief hobby is automobiling. That naturally has made him a promoter of good roads. He was secretary of the Kansas City, Canada, and Gulf Good Roads project, and that has since developed into the Memphis and Jefferson Highway Association, of which Mr. Rice has been secretary since its organization.

On December 19, 1894, at Fort Scott, he married Miss Stella Prager. She was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, daughter of David and Hattie (Briggs) Prager. Her father was one of the pioneer jewelers in Kansas, having a place of business in Lawrence and later at Leavenworth. During the war his entire stock of jewelry was carried away by Quantrell and his raiders when Lawrence was invaded and so many of its inhabitants massacred.

WILLIAM R. REID. It was to the building of the business of the Fort Scott Grocery Company that the late William R. Reid gave the best years of his life. He was preeminent as a salesman. He had the commercial integrity, candor, and enthusiasm which are the bedrock policies of salesmanship, but more than that he always justified his loyalty and confidence in the goods he sold. Moreover, wherever he went, and for nearly two score years he traveled through every section of the states of Kansas and Missouri, he carried with him the gospel of good cheer, and the citizens of numberless obscure towns counted it a privilege to own the friendship of William R. Reid. The members of his profession have been humorously called "Knights of the Grip," and he was in a more serious sense a true knight of business, the soul of honor, courtesy and upright manhood.

He was born October 15, 1845, in New York City and was educated there. He lived to be nearly seventy years of age, and died in the harness at Fort Scott July 20, 1912. Early in his career he became connected with a large dry goods establishment in the City of Chicago. He was married there to Miss Alice McComas, daughter of the late Governor E. W. McComas, at one time lieutenant governor of Virginia, afterwards editor of the Chicago Times, and who spent his last years in and around Fort Scott, where he died. Reference to the distinguished career of Governor McComas, who was claimed as a citizen of Kansas, will be found on other pages.

Governor McComas owned several farms in Nebraska, and finally prevailed upon William R. Reid and his young wife to try farming in the West. They did so, moving to the vicinity of Bellevue on one of the farms, and joining there Governor McComas. Farm life and the complete isolation of the frontier were not congenial surroundings for Mr. and Mrs. Reid and after several years of hardship, in 1869, they removed to Fort Scott, Kansas.

Here Mr. Reid engaged in the retail grocery business and continued his enterprise with excellent success for a number of years. He finally sold and became associated with Homer Pond of Fort Scott in the piano and music business. This connection was also dissolved after several years and Mr. Reid become connected with the Stadden Wholesale Grocery Company. When this firm went out of business he became a director in the Fort Scott Grocery Company. For more than forty years he represented the Stadden and Fort Scott grocery houses as traveling representative. That was his big work, probably in that time he brought more business to the companies than any other one salesman, and he made the reputation of his house and its goods known to nearly every town and village in the two states embraced in his territory. Everywhere he went he made permanent friends.

Although democratic in politics, he always aimed to vote for the best man regardless of party. He

was a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, and also belonged to the Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was one of the most honored members of the United Commercial Travelers. His wife, who was born in Charlestown, now West Virginia, was a woman of rare culture, education and refinement, and possessed a decided bent for literature and was quite well known among her intimate friends as a writer of poetry. She was active in the Episcopal Church. Her death occurred at Fort Scott July 4, 1896, at the age of sixty years. Four children were born to their union, two of whom died very young. The oldest of the family is Ernest Edward Reid and his living brother is Kenneth Reid, now a resident of St. Louis, Missouri.

Ernest Edward Reid, who has inherited many of the salesmanship qualities of his honored father, and is vice president of the Fort Scott Wholesale Grocery Company, was born in Chicago, Illinois, October 8, 1865. He was educated in the public schools of Fort Scott, in the State Normal School and was still a boy when he began his business career as a utility worker in a Fort Scott book store. Three years later he found a position more to his liking in the local postoffice, and after two years there became express messenger for the Adams Express Company.

For nearly thirty years Mr. Reid has concentrated all his energies and interests upon the wholesale grocery business. In 1887 he was made shipping and bill clerk for the Stadden Grocery Company. When that company retired in 1890, he and his father and Grant Hornady and A. J. McLaughlin organized the Southwestern Wholesale Grocery Company of Fort Scott. Several years later this was consolidated with the Fort Scott Wholesale Grocery Company, of which he is now vice president and has full charge of the local business as city salesman. Twenty-seven years of his life he has devoted to salesmanship, and is a past master of the art.

Mr. Reid is also a director of the Western Automobile Indemnity Company of Fort Scott, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, has passed all the chairs and is now senior counsel of the United Commercial Travelers, is past eminent commander of the Knights Templar Commandery, and stands high in the Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry. He is also a member of the Elks and in politics is a democrat. His wife is an active worker in the Eastern Star.

On June 22, 1900, at Fort Scott he married Miss Nettie Prager. Mrs. Reid is a daughter of David and Hattie (Briggs) Prager, of an old and well known family of Fort Scott, referred to on other pages.

Hon. Elisha Wesley McComas. While the years of his greatest activity and achievement, the period which made him a national figure, were spent in other localities, a special interest attaches to the career of Elisha W. McComas in Kansas, not only because he lived in that state for many years, but members of his family still reside there.

He was born in Cabell County in Old Virginia, the second in a family of six sons. His father was a prominent man in Old Virginia, served several terms in Congress, filled a position on the local bench, and other places of honor. The early life of Governor McComas was spent in that portion of Virginia which subsequently became the war-born State of West Virginia. He was educated chiefly in Ohio and was admitted to the bar in the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1841. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico he was commissioned a captain in the Eleventh Virginia Infantry and served throughout the war. He was at one time wounded and taken prisoner and received his honorable discharge July 20, 1848.

After the Mexican war he took up the practice of law, and as a brilliant young Southerner naturally drifted into politics. He was elected to the Virginia Legislature, and in 1855 had the distinction of being chosen lieutenant governor of Virginia on the ticket with Governor Henry A. Wise. He resigned his place as lieutenant governor in 1857. The admitted reason for his resignation was ill health and a desire to seek a new climate, but his intimate friends said that his resignation was largely prompted on account of a difference with Governor Wise on the policy of executing John Brown, and that is another fact which gives his career an intimate interest in Kansas.

On leaving Virginia he established himself in the practice of law at Chicago, and was soon a recognized leader of the bar of that city. Reputation came to him in one case. What the Burdell case was in New York, the Jumpertz case was to Chicago. It was up to that time the most noted murder case in the State of Illinois. Governor McComas was chosen counsel for the defense, and Jumpertz, who had been charged with cutting Sophia Werner into pieces and packing the remains into a trunk which he shipped to Chicago was pronounced not guilty and allowed to go free. The case had been twice tried in Chicago, and it not only proved a great local sensation but gave Governor McComas a national reputation as a lawyer.

His name also belongs to Chicago history because of his connection with the old Chicago Times. When Cyrus H. McCormick, the inventor of the McCormick reaper, bought the Chicago Times in 1860 he placed in charge of its editorial management this brilliant young Virginian. The Times had been established as a democratic paper to support the administration, and Governor McComas brought to his work much of that power and ability which later distinguished the Times under the rule of Wilbur F. Storey. He continued editor of the Times until Mr. Storey bought the paper at the beginning of the war. Governor McComas remained a resident of Chicago for several years, throughout the period of the war, and during that time not only continued his newspaper work but also his practice as a lawyer. He was on intimate terms of friendship with Stephen A. Douglas, and his beautiful tribute to that great statesman after his death was widely read and appreciated. Throughout his residence in Chicago Governor McComas was a prominent figure in nearly every public occasion. He had the courtesy of the heart which distinguished the true type of the old Southerner, and as an orator his services were much in demand. It is recalled that on the visit of the Prince of Wales to Chicago Governor McComas was chosen to deliver the address of welcome, and it was to him and other members of the committee that Lord Lyons made the acknowledgment in behalf of the prince for his entertainment.

After the war Governor McComas returned to his old place in Virginia, which in the meantime had become West Virginia, and he lived there until 1868. While there he had looked after the affairs of his father and remained until his father died. In 1868 he removed with his family to Nebraska, settling on a farm near Omaha, but in 1870 he came to Fort Scott and lived there the rest of his life. A short time before his death he removed from the city to the farm which he had given his son Gordon

McComas, six miles north of Fort Scott, and there death came to him by the same disease which had taken away his father, heart failure.

During his residence at Fort Scott he won a special place of esteem in the hearts of all the local citizens. His great ability and advice were invoked upon every important occasion of public concern. He showed himself always progressive and gave his indomitable energy to every public movement. His eloquent voice and powerful pen were always ready in behalf of public improvement and he did much to insure the city's permanent welfare. He served as the first president of the Board of Trade of Fort Scott and only ill health caused him to decline the office for a second term. His last years were spent quietly and he found much pleasure in reading and writing.

Governor McComas did not confine his writing entirely to newspaper editorials and special articles, but wrote and published several books, all of them of a philosophical or religious character. His first was entitled: "A Rational View of Jesus and Religion," the second was "The Divine Problem," and the third was "A Concept of the Universe."

Governor McComas married Ariana Holderbay, who was also of a Virginia family.

PROF. JULIUS TERRASS WILLARD. Not so many years ago many men regarded the application of science to agriculture as an idle theory and it is within the lifetime of such men as Prof. Julius Terrass Willard, dean of the division of general science, professor of chemistry, and chemist of the agricultural experiment station, in the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, that these doubters have been convinced. Applied science has not only revolutionized many phases of agriculture but is bringing this most important of industries to the forefront in scholarly study and research. America has held her position for many years as a granary of the world, but future conditions will tax her power to produce crops and livestock, and the cry for food from hungry people in this and other lands may find no adequate supply. To such men as Professor Willard the country must turn for expert assistance in preventing this condition.

Julius Terrass Willard was born on a farm near Wabaunsee, in Wabaunsee County, Kansas, April 9, 1862, and is a son of Julius F. and Mary Elizabeth (Terrass) Willard. The progenitor of the Willard family, Simon Willard, came from England to Massachusetts in May, 1634, settling near Boston. The name is well and favorably known in New England to the present day. Julius F. Willard, father of Professor Willard, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, August 2, 1835, and, as a member of the New Haven colony, popularly known as the Beecher Rifle and Bible Company, came to Kansas in 1856, settling in Wabaunsee County, where he engaged in farming until 1911.

In Wabaunsee County, Kansas, Julius F. Willard was married in March, 1861, to Mary Elizabeth Terrass, who was born in Ohio and came with her parents to Wabaunsee County, Kansas, in 1855. Her parents came to America from Germany but her father, Jacob Terrass, was of French lineage. Mrs. Willard died in 1885, at the age of forty-four years, the mother of five children of whom Julius T. was the eldest. March 27, 1889, Mr. Willard married Viola Bangs, and in 1911 moved to San Diego, California, where he now resides. He bears well the weight of age.

Julius T. Willard was reared on the home farm and there, in his youth learned valuable lessons through toil and perseverance which have influenced his whole career, and been potent factors in the success which has crowned his life of earnest effort. He attended the best school in the county, was studious and ambitious, and very early developed an interest in sciences. At the time there were fewer opportunities for schooling than at present, but he took advantage of all within his reach, and, in 1879, entered the Kansas State Agricultural College from which he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and has been identified with the institution almost continuously since. During his college course he gave much extra time to chemistry and spent the year 1887-88 in the study of that science in the Johns Hopkins University.

Mr. Willard began teaching as a student assistant in 1881, and was made a regular assistant on graduation. In 1888 he was elected assistant chemist of the agricultural experiment station, and in 1890 assistant professor of chemistry. He was promoted to the associate professorship in 1896. From 1897 to 1901 he was professor of applied chemistry. Since 1901 as professor of chemistry he has served the state not only as head of the department of chemistry of the college, but also as chemist of the State Board of Agriculture and, since 1906, as a food analyst for the State Board of Health. He is an unusually faithful and efficient worker, and has given much valuable service in each of these capacities. Since 1897 he has been chemist of the agricultural experiment station, and was its director from 1900 to 1906, and has been vice director since 1907.

As a classroom instructor Professor Willard has few equals in clearness of presentation and permanency of results. He prepared a textbook for class use in organic chemistry, and smaller publications for other classes. In his connection with the experiment station his work has been of marked and permanent value. He has written numerous scientific articles and has produced valuable bulletins for the experiment station. He has been most interested in plant improvement and animal nutrition. In Bulletin No. 115 he described a method which he devised for exactly calculating a ration of specified characteristics. Since 1910 he has been given the added duties of chemist of the engineering experiment station. In 1908 he was honored by his Alma Mater with the degree of Doctor of Science.

In 1909 Professor Willard's faithful and efficient service for the college was recognized, and he was appointed to the newly created position of dean of the division of general science, a division of the college by which over one-half of the teaching is done. In this capacity Dean Willard has shown marked executive ability and strong leadership. He is recognized as having more definite information about the history and internal administration of the agricultural college than any other member of the faculty. He is also recognized as one of the most faithful and efficient workers, being an example in this respect for all of the teachers as well as the students connected with the institution. He has for years been a leading member of most of the important faculty committees, and has done as much as any one man, excepting the president of the college, toward directing the educational and other activities of the college with which he has been so long connected.

In 1884 Professor Willard was united in marriage with Miss Lydia Pierce Gardiner of Wakarusa, Kansas. Her father was from Rhode Island, and her mother was a Buffington, and from Pennsylvania. They have one son, Charles Julius, who was graduated

in 1908 from the Kansas State Agricultural College, and in 1910 from the agricultural college of the University of Illinois. He is engaged in practical and scientific agriculture.

Every Kansan is proud of the State Agricultural College and well he may be for seldom can be found a body of more thoroughly qualified instructors than is gathered here, and second to none is Professor Willard. Devoted as his life has been to the work of a teacher and student, research worker and administrator at the State Agricultural College and experiment station, Dean Willard has not been neglectful of his duties as a citizen and member of his community. Dean and Mrs. Willard have ever taken an active interest in the social and moral, as well as intellectual, welfare of the town and college. His life is not only an inspiration to thousands of young men and women of Kansas, but his labors and achievements are favorably known throughout many other states and even to the people of foreign nations.

Professor Willard is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Chemical Society and several other national scientific organizations. He is a member of the honorary scholarship society, Phi Kappa Phi, and is a master mason.

L. S. Hall, M. D. One of the first physicians to locate at the Town of Augusta in Butler County was Dr. L. S. Hall. That was nearly forty years ago. For a number of years Doctor Hall lived outside of Kansas, but the greater part of his professional career has been identified with a town that has since developed into a thriving city, the center of one of the greatest oil districts in Southern Kansas.

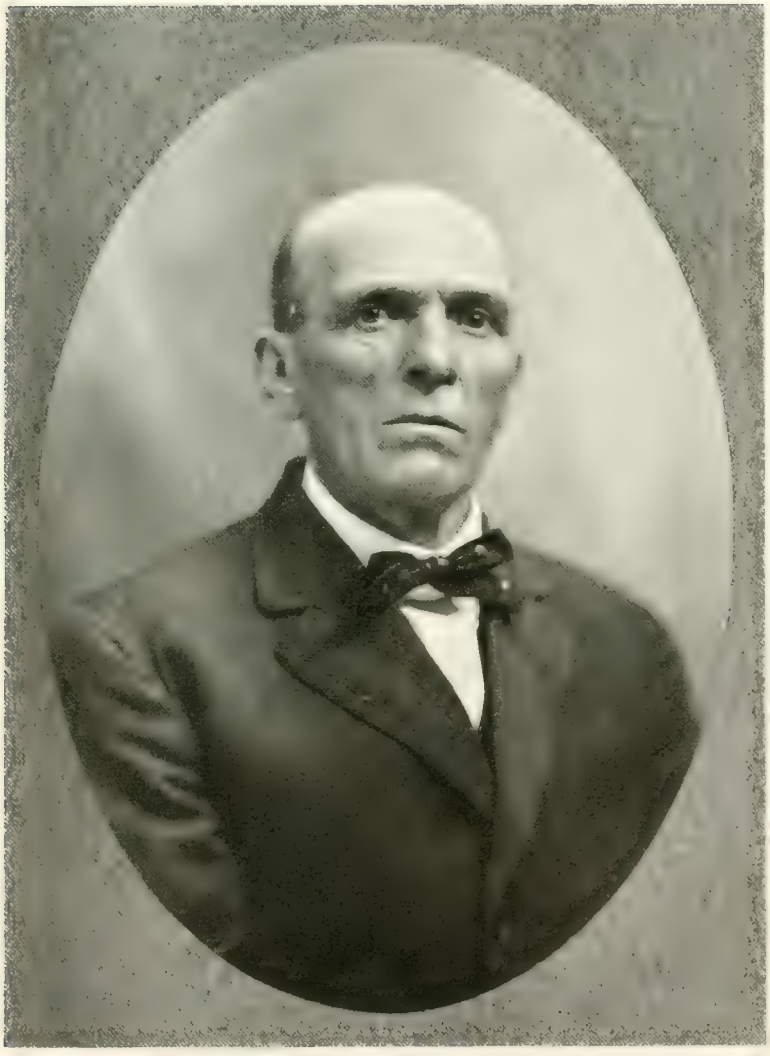
Doctor Hall has done a great deal of good through his profession, and has lived a well rounded and complete life. His is an excellent ancestry. Doctor Hall was born at Spencer, New York, April 17, 1855. In the paternal line he is of Scotch-Irish descent, the Halls having come to New York state in Colonial times. His grandfather, Lewis Hall, was born on Long Island near New York City. He afterwards acquired a farm on the shores of Lake Cayuga, six miles from Ithaca, New York, and lived there until his death in 1861. His death was the result of an accident when his horse ran away. He had had a military training and served in the New York State Militia. His church was the Presbyterian. Lewis Hall married Miss Elizabeth Corey, a native of New York State. Doctor Hall's father was H. S. Hall, who was born in Orange County, New York, in 1810. He spent his early life in Orange County and when a young man went out to Rockford, Illinois, where he established the pioneer general store. At that time Northern Illinois was just being settled up and law and order, peace and security of person and property were largely left to the people themselves. H. S. Hall became an active member of a vigilance committee which did much to suppress outlawry. He lived in Illinois three years and while there took up a homestead of a 160 acres. He later traded that farm and went to New York, locating at Spencer in Tioga County. He worked as clerk in a dry goods store, finally was taken into partnership and remained active in business thirty years. He had traded his Illinois land for a farm adjoining that of his father-in-law in Tioga County, and after giving up merchandising he became a stock farmer and lived on his place from 1861 until his death in 1896. He was a democrat in politics and served as a justice of the peace.

H. S. Hall married Cornelia L. Fisher. Doctor Hall gives great credit for what he has accomplished in life and for his character to his beloved mother. She was born in Spencer, New York, in 1819, and died there in 1896, just one day after her husband died. Though the women of her generation seldom had the advantages of schools and colleges, she possessed an unusual range of accomplishments both intellectually and in the domestic arts. Her character was especially admirable. She was amiable, possessed a beautiful personality, and these qualities were balanced by fine intelligence and judgment. She was an active member of the Presbyterian church. Her grandfather, Leonard Fisher, was of pure German stock, and lived for many years in New York City, where he was a successful merchant and where he acquired considerable property which subsequently became very valuable. Leonard Fisher had fourteen children, and all of them but Thomas and George died in New York City. Mrs. H. S. Hall's father was named Thomas Fisher. He was born in New York City. He and his brother went out to Western New York and became pioneer hop raisers at Spencer in Tioga County. He also had had experience as a sailor on the high seas and visited Portugal, Spain, and other foreign countries. He died at Spencer, New York, in 1864. Thomas Fisher married Olive Hodges. She was of English stock and possessed a splendid balance of character, and through her Mrs. H. S. Hall acquired many of the qualities already referred to. Olive (Hodges) Fisher died at Spencer, New York, at the age of ninety-six.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hall had nine children: Henry H., who died at Brooklyn, New York, in 1907, was for many years in newspaper work but the last fifteen years of his life was engaged in the nursery business. Olive H., who died at Spencer, New York, in 1871, was the wife of Dr. Alonzo Norris, deceased, a physician and surgeon. Mary F., who lives at Spencer, New York, is a graduate of the Oswego Normal School of New York, and for many years was successfully engaged in school work, chiefly as a normal teacher in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and New York. She retired very well to do, having made her own fortune. Thomas F. is in the nursery busines at El Paso, Texas. Emily C. lives at Chautauqua, New York, the widow of Rev. Jacob Woodruff, who was a Methodist preacher. The sixth in the family, Frederick A., died in infancy. The next younger is Dr. L. S. Hall. Rosemond C. married Jacob Valentine and they live on the old homestead in Tioga County, New York. Catherine L., the youngest, is the wife of Charles Fisher, a dairyman at Spencer, New York.

Doctor Hall attended the public schools of Spencer, New York, graduating from high school in 1873, and began the study of medicine under his brother-in-law, Doctor Norris. He also took the regular course in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College at New York City, from which he has the degree M. D. given him in 1878. At three different times Doctor Hall has taken post-graduate work and special courses in the eye and ear and in general surgery at Kansas City.

It was in 1878 that he located in Augusta, Kansas. None of the men in practice at that time in this part of Butler County remain, and thus Doctor Hall is dean of the medical fraternity at Augusta. During his many years of practice he has found his services in increasing demand as a surgeon. In 1896 he left Kansas and spent two years at Clinton, Missouri, and then on account of failing health lived a year in Colorado. After his health was restored he resumed



L. S. Hall



practice at Coatesville, Missouri, where he remained until 1910, then returning to Augusta. His offices are on State Street.

Butler County was a new country when he began practice in 1878. The homes of the settlers were often far apart, there were trails rather than roads leading about from place to place, and for those who never lived in such conditions it is practically impossible to imagine the countless difficulties which the pioneer doctor had to encounter. A man of less rugged physique would have worn himself out in a few years performing the arduous duties of country practice. Doctor Hall was called to attend his patients over a wide stretch of country. He rode horseback the greater part of the time and it was years before the telephone came as an aid and years more before the automobile made country driving comparatively easy. It was not an uncommon thing for him during some of his eighteen or twenty mile rides to lose his way in the night time and spend several hours on a prairie by the side of a friendly hay stack. At sunrise the next morning he would take his bearings and proceed to the home where his professional services were required. One of the first professional calls Doctor Hall made after coming to Augusta was a confinement case. He presided over the birth of Carl F. Buck, who is now a prosperous manufacturer at Augusta. When Doctor Hall located at Augusta the business district of the town consisted of only one stone building. This was occupied by Locke the druggist. This pioneer store was just north of where Ettenson's business house now stands. Doctor Hall since coming to Kansas has taken an active part in behalf of the democratic party, and has done much to further and maintain its organization. He has served as chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, the Democratic Congressional Committee, and has also been a member of the Democratic State Committee.

Doctor Hall served as president of the local school board a number of years, for a long time was on the city council, and in 1895 was elected mayor. He owns his residence at 1022 Dearborn Street and through the diligent practice of his profession for forty years has been able to provide amply for his family and secure a sufficiency for his own needs. Fraternally he is prominent in Mystic Tie Lodge No. 74, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which he served as master many years, and also belongs to El Dorado Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and El Dorado Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar. He was formerly active in the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Hall married in El Dorado, Kansas, Miss Fannie Houston. Mrs. Hall is a native of Indiana but lived at El Dorado before her marriage. Doctor and Mrs. Hall have two children. Gertrude E. is a graduate of the Trenton, Missouri, High School, and is now the wife of W. H. Watt, who is a resident of Kansas City, Missouri, and is agent for Florida lands. Robert L. Hall is a resident of Wichita, Kansas, and is in the railway service.

PETER W. GOEBEL. When the American Bankers' Association in their annual meeting at Kansas City, in September, 1916, gave unanimous choice to Peter W. Goebel for president of the association, they not only honored one of the ablest bankers of the country but also the State of Kansas, where Mr. Goebel's career as a banker began and where for over thirty years his name and influence have been growing to that point where they were recognized in such distinctive manner by the bankers of the nation.

The story of one of the greatest of Kansas banks and of Mr. Goebel is almost identical. The Commercial National Bank of Kansas City, Kansas, when it opened its doors for business under the name Commercial State Bank on May 1, 1897, had as its first president Peter W. Goebel. He has been president throughout the various changes and the expansion of the institution, and sharing with him in point of continuous service is also Mr. C. L. Brokaw, who has been cashier from the beginning to the present time.

The Commercial State Bank had its first home at Fifth Street and Minnesota Avenue. The original capital stock was $25,000 and the first day's deposits were $12,000. The original directors were P. W. Goebel, A. C. Fasenmyer, J. A. Hirst, W. T. Maunder, M. Staley, H. W. Sandusky, E. S. McAnany, J. R. Chapman, E. F. Neal. On December 1, 1898, the capital was increased to $35,000, and on December 1, 1900, to $75,000. On July 1, 1902, the bank was nationalized under the name of The Commercial National Bank of Kansas City, Kansas, with a capital of $200,000 and surplus of $10,000. In the spring of 1903 the deposits passed the million mark and since, there has been a steady upward trend of deposits, increasing to over $2,000,000 in 1905, to $3,000,000 in 1907, to $5,000,000 in 1909, to over $6,000,000 in 1912, while a recent statement of September, 1916, shows deposits of over $7,000,000. On May 1, 1905, the capital was increased to $250,000 and a short time before the bank had acquired the business of the Merchants Bank and also the Citizens State Bank. In 1905 the Commercial National Bank removed to a new home at the northeast corner of Sixth Street and Minnesota Avenue. On October 31, 1908, the capital was increased to $300,000, at which figure it still remains. The total resources of this national bank are now over $8,000,000. Associated with The Commercial National Bank are the Kansas Trust Company, with resources of over $750,000, and the Citizens State Savings Bank, with resources of over $700,000. Thus the combined resources of the three banks are nearly $10,000,000. The significant feature of the figures is that the surplus of the combined institutions is $555,000 with a combined capital stock of $450,000.

It was the president of this institution who was elected president of the American Bankers' Association in 1916, after previously having held the position of vice president. It was the second time in the history of Kansas City that a local banker had been chosen to head the association. Just thirty-four years before, Mr. Goebel had attained his first position in the banking world, as cashier of the bank of Louisburg in Kansas. That was a decided promotion at the time, especially when it is recalled that when he first came to Kansas in 1873 he worked for a number of months in the humble position of a farm hand in Miami County. Peter William Goebel was born March 18, 1859, near Langebecke in Hesse Nassau, Germany, a son of Peter and Anna Mary (Mueller) Goebel. His father was a government forester in Germany and died there in the early '80s, while his widow subsequently joined her children in the United States and died at Louisburg, Kansas, about 1909.

It was after he had received the training of the German common schools that Peter W. Goebel came to America at the age of fourteen. After working for about a year and a half on a farm in Miami County, he found work in the home of a Catholic priest at Paola, and under his direction studied hard to perfect

himself in the English language and in some of the branches which he had neglected through lack of opportunity. Later he was in the employ of a physician at Louisburg, and there also accepted every opportunity to increase his educational advantages. The physician had a drug store, employed Mr. Goebel in that store, and the latter made his start in business in 1877 by opening a drug and grocery store at Louisburg. That was his business connection for four years until he entered the Bank of Louisburg, with which for eighteen years he was identified as cashier. Though he continued to serve as cashier of the Bank of Louisburg until 1900, he had in the meantime taken part in the organization of The Commercial State Bank at Kansas City, Kansas, in 1897 and was elected its first president. In 1898 he became vice president and a director of the Miami County Bank at Paola. His permanent home has been in Kansas City since February, 1907. His position as head of one of the largest banks in the Middle West naturally gives him a place of power in connection with many other business and financial interests.

In earlier years Mr. Goebel was elected as a democrat to represent Miami County in the State Legislature, having been elected in 1903 and re-elected in 1905. In recent years he has come out strongly as an independent in politics. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. In 1877 at Louisburg in Miami County he married Mary Shaw, who was born in Kansas, a daughter of a Kansas pioneer William Shaw. They have five children: E. W. Goebel; A. F. Goebel; Mary; J. P. and Rose Goebel, twins.

Evan Hugh Wanton Browne. In the conduct of large financial institutions, the efficiency and integrity of their officials is a matter of first consideration. The Minnesota Avenue State Bank, at Kansas City, Kansas, has not been negligent in this matter and one of the strong names attached thereto is that of Evan H. Browne, cashier, a well known and representative business man of this city. He was born May 17, 1864, at Kansas City, Missouri, on the site of the Carden Theater, the seventh in a family of eleven children born to his parents, Lawrence Pembroke and Artless Jennette (Ladd) Browne.

The family ancestry can be traced back to the Revolutionary war period, and on the maternal side proof is given of military honor, by a highly prized document in the possession of Evan H. Browne, this being a commission bearing the signature of King George III, of Great Britain, issued to John Wanton-Ladd, his great-great-grandfather, as a captain in the Colonial Guards of the Town of Warwick, in the Back Bay country.

Lawrence Pembroke Browne, father of Evan H., was born in Pennsylvania and his wife in Ohio. He came to Kansas City, Missouri, as a clerk for the firm of Northrop & Chick, one of the few business houses of any importance at that time, and later, in partnership with W. H. Chick, who yet survives, became the owner of the business. In 1884 this business, general merchandise, was incorporated by the Browne family, the Chick interests being then eliminated.

Until the time of his death, in 1893, Lawrence Pembroke Browne continued at the head of this business, which was largely in the Mexican trade. The building of the railroads was the influence that caused its steady progress westward, on through Kansas and Colorado and to Las Vegas, New Mexico, where there is a store at the present but the old business was sold in 1915. Mr. Browne in 1866 located in Junction City and then followed the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, settling at each terminal, and later pursued the same method along the Santa Fe Road. His whole time was given to his business affairs, in which he showed much enterprise.

Evan H. Browne attended the schools in his native city and later Wyandotte Academy in Kansas City, Kansas, after which he went to work in the private banking house of Northrop & Son. After one year there he joined his father at Socorro, New Mexico, giving him assistance in the mercantile business and also was clerk and cashier in a small bank there. During this experience, which covered four years, Mr. Browne gained an insight into business methods and expedients which he has found useful in the larger affairs with which he has since been connected. Upon his return to Kansas City, Kansas, he accepted the position of paying teller with the Northrop Banking Company, then doing business on the southwest corner of Fifth Street and Minnesota Avenue. In 1894 Mr. Browne was the main organizer of the Merchants State Bank, with which he was manager for eleven years, the business being in a prosperous condition when, in 1905 it was consolidated with the Commercial National Bank, Mr. Browne disposing of his interest.

Very soon afterward Mr. Browne re-entered business, organizing a machinery supply manufacturing agency, of which he was manager for three years, selling out at that time and becoming general manager of the Hancher-Hawkins Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of loose-leaf books for accountants, which business was later sold to a Chicago firm. In 1915 he was tendered the position of cashier of the Minnesota Avenue State Bank, and since that time has devoted his interest to the upbuilding of this institution.

Mr. Browne was married November 13, 1889, to Miss Lillian Leland, who was born in La Salle County, Illinois, and they have three children: Lawrence Leland, who is a graduate of Kansas University, is now engaged as a mechanical engineer at Rancagua, Chili, South America; Evan, who is a student in the Kansas University; and Leland Warren. Mr. Browne owns considerable realty and has additional interests. The family belong to the Congregational Church. Having no political ambitions, Mr. Browne has never identified himself with any political party, preferring to rely upon his own intelligent judgment as to the men and measures he desires to vote for. His public spirit has frequently been demonstrated, a notable example of which was his activity in bringing about the organization of the Mercantile Club, a very important commercial body at Kansas City. He called the first meeting in December, 1899, and was the first secretary and in 1903 was president of the organization. He continues one of the active workers and much of the success of the club in bringing about practical results is due to his enterprise. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias, in which he has held all the offices in the local lodge.

Owen Jason Wood is a lawyer by profession, has been a resident of Topeka since 1890, and for many years has been assistant solicitor for Kansas of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

He gained his first knowledge of life in the world in the northwest corner of Indiana, in Lake County. He was born at Crown Point, the county seat, August 10, 1853. His parents were Martin and Susan G. (Taylor) Wood. His father owned a farm and

represented one of the early pioneer families of Northwestern Indiana and he was a lawyer by profession, and was in practice at Crown Point from 1848 until 1892. He died in 1892 and his widow is now living at Topeka with her son Owen J. in her ninetieth year. Martin Wood was considered a man of prominence in Lake County, Indiana, and for two terms represented the county in the Indiana Legislature.

His earlier years Owen Jason Wood spent on a farm. That environment was a source of good health and of many associations which he has always prized, but the knowledge of farming gained then he has never put to further use. He attended the graded schools in Crown Point, read law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar and also attended the law department of Indiana State University. He was graduated in June, 1876, with the degree LL. B.

After a brief practice in his native state, Mr. Wood removed to Minnesota, locating at Montevideo, where he practiced law until February, 1886. While in Minnesota he was twice elected county attorney of Chippewa County. During his second term he resigned to come to Kansas. In February, 1886, he located at Wellington, resumed private practice, but in July, 1890, came to Topeka to take up his duties as assistant attorney of the Saute Fe Railway Company. Subsequently he was promoted to his present position as assistant solicitor for Kansas.

Mr. Wood was married at Red Wing, Minnesota, November 8, 1877, to Miss Annie J. Wright, daughter of David and Emma (Bridgeman) Wright. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have three living children: Vida, now Mrs. Lawrence R. Cartwright of Portland, Indiana; Mabel, Mrs. Everett B. Akers, whose husband died at Los Angeles, California, in February, 1915, and she is now living with her father in Topeka; and Ruth C. Wood. Two children are deceased, one having died in infancy, while Louise died in August, 1912.

Mr. Wood has attained the thirty-third degree Honorary, in Scottish Rite Masonry and is also a Knight Templar Mason.

FRED ROBERTSON, the present United States district attorney for Kansas, with office and residence at Kansas City, Kansas, has been a resident of this state since 1885.

It is only necessary to recall some of the early conditions of his life in Kansas to show that he has won his way to influential position over many obstacles. He was fourteen years old when his parents came to Kansas, and he had been born in Orange County, New York, and his early boyhood was spent on a farm, with an education in the district schools. His parents were John M. and Nancy E. (Haley) Robertson. It was an economic reason that brought his parents to Kansas. They were people in limited circumstances in the East, and it was for the purpose of securing cheap land and getting the opportunities of the wide open West that brought them to Kansas. Their first home was a sod house in Cheyenne County. Later they removed to Rawlins County, where the mother died. In spite of the adverse conditions of pioneer life they prospered at first, but subsequently the farm could hardly be made to pay on account of continued drought and general financial and local conditions. In 1901 John M. Robertson moved out to Seattle, Washington, where he still resides.

From the time he came to Kansas until comparatively recently Fred Robertson lived in and about Atwood. He attended school there and afterwards taught. At the age of fourteen he was considered a "full hand" in the harvest field or in almost any of the work of the farm. Teaching was the avenue by which he came out to a higher plane of life. While teaching he diligently pursued the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1897. For two years prior to the date, however, he had been practicing.

In a country where numberless boys have risen from humble circumstances to prominence the career of Mr. Robertson is of course not unique. The explanation of his success is largely found in the practical application of the principle to do well whatever he undertook. Thus in the first place he thoroughly mastered the fundamental principles of law. Like most lawyers his first cases were of no great importance. They were chiefly concerned with the settling of individual controversies. None the less Mr. Robertson accepted them and managed them with the same conscientious care and attention as he would have given to a case involving the vital fortunes of a client or many thousands of dollars. In a few years he was enjoying high repute as a lawyer and had become an influential citizen in his section of the state. For two terms he served as attorney for Rawlins County, beginning in 1898. He was also chairman of the Board of Education of Atwood and of the County High School. In 1908 his district elected him to the state senate and he served with credit and distinction four years.

Mr. Robertson was appointed United States district attorney for Kansas July 1, 1913. The first two years he was in the office he resided at Topeka, but since then has had his home in Kansas City, Kansas. He is also a member of the law firm of Thompson & Robertson.

He still retains some commercial relations with his home town of Atwood. He is a thirty-second degree and Knight Templar Mason. Mrs. Robertson before her marriage was Miss Luella J. Hotchkiss. Her father, Bernard D. Hotchkiss, located in Rawlins County, Kansas, in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have one daughter.

DAVID G. COBB, who is president and active head of the Fort Scott Wholesale Grocer Company, one of the largest and oldest institutions of its kind in Southeastern Kansas, represents a family that became identified with Bourbon County when the first settlements were being planted there.

His father was long a distinctive figure in both business and public affairs in the county. The old home, where David G. Cobb was born, was at Marmaton, which was one of the first points of settlement and business in the county and which from 1858 until 1863 was the county seat. David Ransom Cobb, father of David G., was born at Bellows Falls, Vermont, in 1823, was reared and educated in his native town, attended school there, and started life comparatively poor, rising in the scale of success as a result of his honest endeavors. He was one of the earliest settlers of Kansas Territory. Arriving in 1858, he settled at old Marmaton in Bourbon County, and soon afterward formed a partnership with Edward Jones under the name Cobb & Jones, general merchants. For a number of years, and especially as long as Marmaton held its prestige as one of the leading settlements of the county, they were prominent and prosperous merchants and conducted their establishment successfully from 1858 until shortly after the breaking out of the Civil war. Then in the turbulent

conditions which followed a band of bushwhackers one day came into Marmaton and looted their store and burned the building. There was no insurance, and the partners lost all the prosperity they had gained. Somewhat later David R. Cobb bought a farm near the county seat, and after that he applied his energies to farming during the rest of his life.

He was one of the group of men who carried the chief responsibilities of citizenship during the early days of Bourbon County. At the first regular county election he was elected register of deeds, and after that filled the offices of county clerk, district clerk and county commissioner. He also represented his district in the state legislature one term. He was an active republican from the time of the organization of the party, and during the Civil war he was a member of the Kansas Militia and the Home Guard. He was one of the early Baptists of Bourbon County, though there were few churches during the early years of his residence there. David R. Cobb died in 1891, at the age of sixty-eight. He married Frances A. Barrett, who survived him until 1901, passing away at the age of sixty-seven. They both now rest in the cemetery at Marmaton, in which community they had spent the greater part of their lives. Of their four children two, Elfie and Frances, died when young women. The only surviving daughter is Mary E. Cobb, now a resident of Pasadena, California, and well known as an artist, musician and a woman of pronounced literary ability.

The early environments and family associations were such as to encourage every good trait and ambition in David G. Cobb. He was graduated from the Kansas Normal School at Fort Scott in 1889, and soon afterward entered upon his duties as deputy district clerk of Bourbon County, an office he filled four years. He then became bookkeeper for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company at Fort Scott, and after three years resigned that position to become bookkeeper for the Fort Scott Grocer Company.

Mr. Cobb has been continuously identified with this grocery house for over fifteen years. The business was founded in 1886 by J. T. Beatty, C. A. Lakin and J. H. Richards. At the beginning it had a limited capital, and its trade territory was the country within a few miles radius of Fort Scott. The company has prospered not as a result of abnormal and temporary methods, but by the steady and consistent growth which is the characteristic of every prominent enterprise. The annual sales now aggregate more than half a million dollars, six traveling salesmen carry the goods over the states of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, and more than twenty people find employment in the establishment. The main building in Fort Scott furnishes 26,400 square feet of floor space, while there are several other warehouses. It is a splendid business, a personnel of the firm have always represented the highest integrity of commercial life and it is a distinctive honor to occupy the position in the company which Mr. Cobb now holds, as a result of increasing responsibility and promotion through all the grades of service.

From bookkeeper he was promoted to secretary and treasurer after three years, also became a partner and since 1911 has been president. He devotes his entire time and attention to the upbuilding and direction of this concern, and though a man of moderate demeanor he is characterized by that quiet resourcefulness which is the mark of real business ability.

Mr. Cobb is a member and elder in the Presbyterian Church, is a republican in politics and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. On December 23, 1898, he was married to Miss Mary Emma Quick, who was born in Fort Scott. Her parents were James and Elizabeth Quick, who for many years lived at Redfield in Bourbon County, where Mr. Quick was a substantial farmer and stock raiser. James Quick was a native of Ireland, came to America in early youth and his wife was a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb have two children: David Glenn Cobb, born at Fort Scott June 17, 1900, and Helen Elizabeth, born at Fort Scott July 9, 1902. Mrs. Cobb takes an active part in the Presbyterian Church, is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society, and also belongs to the Current Literature Club of Fort Scott.

Hon. Ebenezer F. Porter. For nearly a quarter of a century the Hon. Ebenezer F. Porter, State Senator from the Ninth Senatorial District, has been one of the powers and potential forces in business and in politics, in material progress and in educational affairs in that section of the state. He has, from an early age, borne a large share of his father's as well as his own responsibilities in business affairs and has been forced to deal with matters of far more than ordinary importance. Notwithstanding the extent and scope of his activities, it may be said without fear of contradiction that he has never failed in any of his enterprises. He has gained among his associates the reputation of going straight to the mark in any enterprise with which he is identified, and with a definite goal for his efforts has not failed to securing whatever he went after. While he has been connected with a number of large interests during his career, yet he has never allowed himself to be so concerned with them that they receive his attention to the neglect of any detail of his other interests. His friends have said of him that everything he does is thoughtfully planned out beforehand, and with his foundation thus well built, his business structures invariably rise to a successful completion. Aside from pure business matters, his intense energy and trained mind have carried him into other fields of usefulness, and the entire State of Kansas will always regard him as the real founder of the department of industrial education which is destined to exert a powerful influence on the life and industries of the twentieth century.

Ebenezer F. Porter was born at New Salem, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1859, and is a son of Hon. John T. and Phoebe (Fenley) Porter, natives of New Salem, also. His father was a farmer at that place, but about the year 1860 removed to Illinois and sixteen years later to Iowa, where he resided until 1881. In that year he went to Alabama and lived at Brewton and Montgomery, being one of the pioneer saw-mill men of the South. In 1888 he removed to Florida, where he founded the town of Grand Ridge, and there engaged in the manufacture of turpentine and rosin in connection with the lumber business, and has since resided there. During the first administration of President Cleveland, Mr. Porter was appointed United States Commissioner for the District of Western Florida, and held that position until 1909, when he resigned because of his age and ill health.

Senator Porter, whose name heads this review, was educated in the public schools of Illinois and Iowa, and after reaching his majority engaged in the lumber business at Hepburn, Iowa, where he established the first yellow pine lumber yard in that state. He was also engaged in the grain business there and laid the foundation for a long and successful business

career. He remained in Iowa until the year 1885, at which time he disposed of his business interests there and came to Kansas, engaging in the lumber business at Wakeeney as managing proprietor (associated with S. B. Barnes) of the Wakeeney Lumber Company. In 1888 he sold his interest in that yard and business, but remained at Wakeeney until 1890, when he located at Pittsburg, the scene of his present home and his activities.

Since 1885 Senator Porter has been interested in Florida timber property and still devoted a great deal of his time looking after his vast interests there, his possessions covering some of the most extensive groups of standing timber in the State. This is now being developed, and the cut-over land is utilized for great sugar-cane plantations, and for the most advanced agricultural developments, which attract settlers from all over the country are leading to the section's rapid colonization. In 1893 Senator Porter became auditor of the Carey-Lombard Lumber Company, and later secretary and treasurer of that company, from which he retired in 1910 to enter into the wholesale export lumber business in the South. The extent of his operations is shown in the fact that today he is recognized as one of the largest timber merchants and exporters in the entire South.

In 1900 Senator Porter was elected to the office of State Senator from Crawford County, Kansas, on the republican ticket, and has served in that capacity ever since, his present and fourth term of office expiring with the convening of the 1917 session. During this long period Senator Porter has been extremely active and influential in securing beneficial legislation. He was instrumental in the initiative work of providing for manual training in the public schools of Pittsburg, which was established through a resolution and motion introduced by him, and upon his recommendation as chairman of special committee to pass upon its merits, and was subsequently the founder, father, and introducer of the bill establishing the State Manual Training Normal School at Pittsburg, which carried with it an appropriation of $18,000.00. As a result of this legislation and indefatigable efforts, he is known as the founder of that school. Following the passage of this bill, the State in 1905, appropriated $35,000.00 for maintenance and $10,000.00 for the purchase of suitable grounds for the institution, and Senator Porter introduced the measure and followed to a successful finish the securing of the appropriation of $100,000.00 for the building, which was completed in 1908. The following resolution in this connection speaks for itself: "Whereas, Our honored fellow Senator, E. F. Porter, has been for sixteen years a member of this body, and during all these years has been a consistent and able friend of all the educational interests of this state; and, Whereas, Senator Porter is entitled to first honors for the inauguration of manual training in Kansas, and particularly as founder and friend of the State Manual Training School at Pittsburg, Kansas, has endeared himself to the people of the State, and especially to the members of this body; and, Whereas, Senator Porter's long and efficient service in behalf of all the state schools, and especially in behalf of his pet child, the State Manual Training School of Pittsburg, Kansas, his home city, is deserving of special and permanent recognition. Therefore, be it Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of Kansas that this permanent recognition should be accorded Senator Porter in the naming of a building in his honor at the State Manual Training School, to be known as Porter Hall, this inscription to be in some enduring form and in some prominent place of the building to be decided by the Board of Administration." The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Senator Porter has retained the chairmanship of the Committee of Mines and Mining during the entire sixteen years of his incumbency, and has given to the mining industry the mining legislation that is universally commended as being eminently fair to both capital and labor. He has served also on the Ways and Means, Railroad, Labor, Educational, State Affairs and Cities of First and Second Class committees.

Fraternally, Senator Porter belongs to Pittsburg Lodge No. 187, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pittsburg Chapter No. 58, Royal Arch Masons, and Pittsburg Commandery No. 29, Knights Templar; the Knights and Ladies of Security; the Fraternal Aid Society; the United Commercial Travelers; Pittsburg Lodge No. 412 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Anti-Horse Thief Association. He has served on the school board of Pittsburg four years, was the first secretary of the Pittsburg Library Association and remained on the said board for sixteen years, during which time he founded negotiations which resulted in the securing of the present fine Carnegie Library. He was also among the earnest founders of the present Young Men's Christian Association, and with other local enthusiasts began and completed the whirlwind campaign which resulted in raising the funds to build the present beautiful home of the association at Pittsburg. He gave not only his time but a large donation for this edifice.

Senator Porter carries the distinction of knowing probably more men and a greater number of towns and villages in the great State of Kansas than any other one Kansan. He has the enviable faculty of reaching men in either a business or political way more quickly perhaps than any other man, and his wide range of acquaintances has made him invaluable in securing legislation for the interest of his constituents. This faculty he has never employed except for good purposes. He always memorizes bills, not only his own but those of other legislators, so that he has always been in a position to pass quick judgment upon all measures, whether to favor or to object in the most vigorous manner. His indefatigable industry and great clarity of vision have made him successful both in business and in working in the interest of others, and he stands forth a man deservedly in the good graces of Kansas and her people. He has likewise been always an untiring supporter of the industrial and business interests of his own district and a first-degree booster for his home city of Pittsburg, Kansas.

At the loss occasioned by the burning of the Administration Building of the State Manual Training Normal School at Pittsburg, Senator Porter called together the leading people of the city, and in order to not be compelled to wait until such time as the legislature could convene, raised $104,000.00, of which he himself and sons donated $3,000.00, which funds were placed at the disposal of the State Board of Control. The total amount finally invested in the construction of the building to replace the Administration Building amounted to $189,000.00, and this amount was promptly returned to the citizens of Pittsburg when the legislature convened.

The Senator's residence is situated in the western portion of the city, on Kansas Avenue, and is one of the largest and most modern homes in the State, the internal decoration being of the finest, and the exterior being a model of attractive modern architec-

ture. The grounds are beautiful in themselves and attractively kept. It is an ideal home and is open continuously to the young men and women of the city and especially to the students of the State Manual Training Normal School, who almost constantly form parties to spend the afternoon or evening in enjoying the hospitality of the Senator and his family. The Senator's farms are located adjacent to the city of Pittsburg, are very highly improved, and upon them he is raising the highest types of dairy and beef products, specializing in the Black Polled Angus, Jerseys, Holsteins, and also in Percheron horses.

Senator Porter was united in marriage February 23, 1882, with Miss Anna I. Berry of Clarinda, Iowa, a daughter of William B. and Elmina (Bennett) Berry. She was born April 26, 1860, at Columbus, Iowa, of Quaker descent, and is a graduate of the high school at Clarinda. To her assistance, advice and counsel, the Senator cheerfully accords a large measure of his success. She is eminently fitted to discharge the duties, both socially and in civic affairs, which the position of her husband necessitates, and belongs to the Monday Club, the Tuesday Extension Club, and the First Presbyterian Church, in which she is one of the foremost figures. A woman of exceptional executive ability, she is always in the front rank, working for a better and greater Pittsburg, and her charities are disbursed without regard to political or religious affiliations. Three children have been born to Senator and Mrs. Porter: Lillian, who died aged eleven months; Harry Huston, born June 21, 1889; and Harold Berry, born November 3, 1891.

The Senator's two sons are exceptional boys reared by exceptional parents. From early boyhood they have been counselled and advised in all business matters, and they have had to share the responsibilities incident thereto, the financial as well as the most perplexing details, in all of which their suggestions were discussed and reasoned as if they were the principals. Their access to the bank account was without restriction, and their use thereof was only such as absolutely necessary. Harry Huston Porter graduated from Washburn College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, following which he took one year in law at the same institution, and in 1913 graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law from Yale University. He is practicing law at Pittsburg, and is vice president of the National Securities Company, in addition to which he has other extensive financial interests, and is associated with his father at the Pittsburg office. He married Miss Hazel Carlyle, daughter of William Carlyle, a prominent lumber merchant of Atchison, Kansas. Harold Berry Porter secured his education in the State Manual Training Normal School, Pittsburg, Kansas; the Preparatory School at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, from which last-named institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1914. He is secretary of the National Securities Company, and general manager of his father's interests in the timber business at Holt, Florida. He married Miss Elsie Banta, whose parents reside in Pittsburg, Kansas, in December, 1915, and they now make their home at Holt, Florida.

The members of the Porter family all belong to the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, Kansas.

Col. John C. Carpenter, retired attorney, veteran of the Civil war, Kansas pioneer, ex-state senator, successful business man and public-spirited citizen, has figured so conspicuously and honorably in connection with the public interests, business activity and substantial development of Neosho County for forty-six years that no history of this locality would be complete without the record of his career. Throughout his entire life he has been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, one who has always stood as an example of what determination, combined with the highest degree of integrity, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character.

Colonel Carpenter was born at Indiana, the county-seat of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1838, a son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Shryock) Carpenter, and a member of a family which came originally from England to America during Colonial times and settled in New Hampshire. Ephraim Carpenter was born August 19, 1788, at Sharon, Windsor County, Vermont, and was there reared to young manhood, when he removed to Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. There he completed his studies and was admitted to the bar, and shortly thereafter moved to Indiana, Pennsylvania, where he continued in the practice of his calling until his retirement. His death occurred June 10, 1860, at Indiana. Mrs. Carpenter, who was born there January 21, 1797, preceded her husband in death, passing away January 24, 1859. They were the parents of the following children: Susan, born July 28, 1821, who married Andrew Hall, a furniture manufacturer, and both are now deceased; Philena, born January 28, 1823, who married William H. Cochran, publisher of the Ohio State Times, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and both are deceased; James, born September 24, 1824, who came to Kansas as a pioneer of 1858, engaged in farming in Allen County, and there died; Henry S., born July 12, 1826, who went to California as one of the argonauts of 1849, remained in that state, and died at Downieville, California, March 19, 1897; Ellen, born February 4, 1828, who married Mr. Weller, deceased, and died August 5, 1880, at Milpitas, California, both being buried at San Jose; Eunice, born April 1, 1830, who married Mr. Cooley, a farmer, deceased, and died May 29, 1907, in Allen County Kansas; Austin G., born December 16, 1831, a retired farmer of Olathe, Kansas, who was a lieutenant in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry during the Civil war, and in 1879 was elected county treasurer of Johnson County, Kansas, where he has since made his home; Leonard W., born January 26, 1834, who was a physician and surgeon of Seattle, Washington, and died there in February, 1908, was colonel of the Fourth Ohio Infantry, belonged to the Second Army Corps and is buried in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Ephraim, born February 7, 1836, was for some years a land owner and cattle buyer of Dodge City, Kansas, but died at Olathe, Kansas, in December, 1915; Col. John C., of this review; and Mary Elizabeth, born December 28, 1841, who married Mr. Elliott, for forty years agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1901.

John C. Carpenter attended the public schools of Indiana, Pennsylvania, and in 1855 was graduated from an academy at that place. Subsequently he enrolled as a student at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, which he attended for one and one-half years, and at the end of that time came to Allen County, Kansas, with his father, and located near Geneva, in 1857, to visit his brother, Austin G. Colonel Carpenter remained in Kansas until the spring of 1859, when he returned to his Pennsylvania home, and at Indiana entered the law office of H. W. Weir, with whom he

was studying law when the Civil war broke out. In 1861 he joined Company E, Sixty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected lieutenant, and, leaving Philadelphia, went to Annapolis, Maryland, to do patrol duty. From that point the regiment went to the Shenandoah Valley, where, at the battle of Winchester, June 15, 1863, Lieutenant Carpenter was taken prisoner by the enemy. He was sent to Richmond, where he remained until March, 1864, and, in the meanwhile his commission as captain had been signed. During his stay in Richmond, among seventy-one captains, of which he was one, a ballot was taken to see which two should be executed in retaliation for the execution of Captains Corbett and McGraw, who had been put to death by order of General Burnsides, on Johnson's Island, after having been caught recruiting in the Union lines in Kentucky. The captains selected were Sawyer, from a New Jersey regiment, and Flynn, from an Indiana regiment, but they were not put to death. In March, 1864, Captain Carpenter returned to Annapolis, Maryland, and then to Washington, D. C., with forty officers from Libby Prison, and reported to the commissary general of prisons, General Hoffman, from whom he secured a leave of absence for thirty days. At the end of that time he returned to his regiment, and subsequently took part in a number of hotly-contested engagements, winning promotion by his fidelity and gallantry to the rank of colonel of his regiment, which position he held at the close of the war, in June, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service.

At that time Colonel Carpenter returned to Indiana, Pennsylvania, where he completed the reading of law with H. W. Weir, and in April, 1866, was admitted to the bar. In the following month he came to Kansas and located at Erie, Neosho County, where he remained four years in practice. In 1870, as one of the original town company, he laid out, with others, the townsite of New Chicago, at the crossing of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad and the old L. L. & G. Railroad, the latter now the Santa Fe. This place was subsequently merged with its rival, Tioga, and thus came into being the present prosperous city of Chanute. Thus Colonel Carpenter is entitled to be known as one of the fathers of the city. In later years he laid out eighty acres of land on the north as an addition to the city, and all of this has since been sold with the exception of thirty-five lots, which the Colonel still owns. He is also the owner of a business building on Main Street, between the First National Bank and the Santa Fe Railroad; a residence at No. 419 North Highland Avenue, and an interest in two eighty-acre tracts, one to the south and one to the west of Chanute, in Neosho County. He is a valued member of Neosho Post No. 129, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is past commander, belongs to the Loyal Legion, and is a thirty-third degree Mason.

Colonel Carpenter continued to be engaged in the practice of his profession at Chanute until 1878, in which year he was appointed collector of internal revenue by President Hayes, an office in which he served until 1888, when President Cleveland was elected. Returning to Chanute, he resumed the practice of law, and continued as a practitioner until 1901, when he retired. He is a republican of the old line, and many public honors have been his. In 1868 he was first elected to the Kansas State Senate, was returned to that body in 1876, was again elected in 1900, and in 1902 received his last call to the state capitol. In the republican state convention of 1870 he received thirty-five votes for lieutenant governor; in the convention of 1872 he received thirty-eight votes for governor; in June of that year was a delegate to the national convention of his party; in January, 1874, received two votes in the Senate and one in the House for the United States Senate; and in the same year was temporary chairman of the state convention of republicans at Topeka. On June 29, 1874, Colonel Carpenter was appointed register of the United States Land Office, an office which he declined to accept. He was made chairman of the board of the Kansas World's Fair Commission, in 1891, and in March, 1902, was tendered by President McKinley the office of United States Commissioner of Pensions, but declined the honor.

Throughout his career, Colonel Carpenter's actions have been directed by an inherent honesty, a strict probity, an utter fearlessness, that have gained him the unqualified respect and confidence of all with whom he has been associated in any way. His life has been a long and useful one, and in its evening he may look back over the years that have passed and feel a justifiable content in that he has played an honorable part in the making of one of the greatest states in the Union.

RALPH RAY PRICE, professor of History and Civics in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, has a more than professional interest in the history of Kansas, since he is a native of the state and his people were factors in the pioneer life of the territory

Professor Price is of Scotch-Irish descent and one of his ancestors fought for American independence in the Battle of Bunker Hill. He was born on a farm in Willow Springs Township of Douglas County, Kansas, ten miles south of Lawrence on March 6, 1872. For several years he has been out of the state as a student or teacher, but otherwise his entire career has been identified with Kansas.

His father Francis Marion Price was born September 18, 1846, in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, a son of William C. and Hannah J. Price. When he was thirteen years of age he came to Kansas with his father in 1859. They located in Willow Springs Township of Douglas County and F. M. Price made that his home almost constantly until his death on August 22, 1913. He was one of the boy soldiers of the Union army. He enlisted September 5, 1862, a few days before his sixteenth birthday, in Company B, Twelfth Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry. From that time he was in continuous service until honorably discharged May 24, 1865. On September 8, 1868, he was united in marriage with Margaretta Isabella Gallaher. She was born September 1, 1850, in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ross) Gallaher. Her parents came to Kansas in 1867, locating in Douglas County, where Mrs. F. M. Price lived until her death on September 30, 1887.

Except while away at college the environment of Professor Price was that of the farm until he entered upon his career as a teacher in 1897. He acquired his elementary education in the unusually efficient country school of High Prairie District, Douglas County. In September, 1889, he enrolled as a student in the academic department of Baker University at Baldwin City and was graduated from Baker in 1896 with the A. B. degree. After two years of graduate work in history and political science at the University of Kansas he won his degree Master of

Arts in 1898. Since then he has been a graduate student in the University of Chicago, the University of Wisconsin, Cornell University, and the University of Michigan.

From 1898 to 1901 Mr. Price was instructor in history and civics in the Lawrence, Kansas High School, and covering a portion of the same period he was also assistant in history at the University of Kansas from 1897 to 1900. He spent the year 1901-02 as instructor in history and civics in the high school of Ishpeming, Michigan, and in 1902-03 was instructor in history and civics and assistant principal of the Rockford, Illinois, High School. Since 1903 he has served his state as professor of history and civics at the Kansas State Agricultural College in Manhattan, where he has grown steadily, being a thoroughly successful instructor and an efficient administrator, serving continually as chairman of the more important faculty committees. Under his administration the department of history and civics, of which he is the head, has grown from a single teacher to five thoroughly efficient instructors.

While a student in Baker University, Mr. Price was a leader in the various college activities, as evidenced by the fact that he was twice a member of the debating team, was president of his literary society, of the oratorical council, and of the lecture bureau, was editor of the college paper, editor-in-chief of the second college annual issued at Baker University, and held the highest office in the college cadet corps of any member in his class. He is a member of the scholarship fraternity, Phi Kappa Phi. There was no chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at Baker.

That Professor Price has always taken an active interest in the moral and social welfare of the young people in the town and college is evidenced by the fact that he has long been an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he served for seven years as president of the Epworth League at Manhattan, after having served in a similar capacity for one year at Lawrence. That he is actively interested in the life and welfare of the community in which he lives is further evidenced by the fact that he is a director of the Home Building and Loan Association at Manhattan, and is a member and director of the Manhattan Country Club.

Professor Price is a life member and director of the Kansas State Historical Society, and in 1914 was president of the Kansas History Teachers' Association. He is an active member of the American Historical Association, of the American Political Science Association, of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, and of other similar organizations. He assisted in the preparation of the history of the United States and of the history of Kansas now adopted for use in the schools of Kansas, and is the author of an American history note book adopted for use in the high schools of the state, and which has reached its fourth edition.

Mr. and Mrs. Price were classmates in Baker University. Mrs. Price, before her marriage, was Roberta Alexandria Simpson. She was born in Christian County, Illinois, January 24, 1875, was brought to Kansas in 1877, was graduated from Baker University in 1896, and was married to Professor Price at Topeka, Kansas, June 25, 1903.

Her father, the late James M. Simpson, was one of the prominent leaders in the building of Kansas. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, April 17, 1845. In 1864 he moved to Christian County, Illinois, and on July 31, 1872, was married at Mohawk, Ohio, to Miss Mattie J. Moore. In 1876 the Simpson family moved to McPherson County, Kansas, where James M. Simpson became a very successful farmer and stock man. He was one of the pioneers in introducing alfalfa into Kansas. He lived on the farm which he named "The Meadows" (Alfalfa) until his death, May 13, 1916. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in the Kansas Legislature in 1882, serving two terms. He was also chairman of the Republican State Central Committee during two presidential campaigns, was state railroad commissioner four years under Governor Morrill, was postmaster at McPherson under President Harrison, and was internal revenue collector under President Roosevelt.

Professor and Mrs. Price have one child, James Francis Price, born at Manhattan, May 28, 1906.

JOHN BUNYAN ADAMS was born in Butler County, Kansas. That county has been his home all his life, and beginning there as a country school teacher and subsequently entering banking, he has achieved a reputation built up on constructive service that has made him widely known over the state as a legislator, banker and financier. He is a former president of the State Bankers' Association, and for years has been a recognized leader in his part of the state in the republican party.

His birth occurred on March 25, 1873, on his father's farm near Potwin in Butler County. He is a son of Amos and Nancy M. (Cain) Adams. He traces his ancestry back in the paternal line to Joshua Adams, who came from England in 1660 and settled at Braintree, Massachusetts. In the successive generations there have been soldiers in every war, beginning with the French and Indian, and through the Revolutionary and Civil wars, and the family has also been represented worthily in the industries, professions and business affairs and as pioneers in the making of new commonwealths in Massachusetts, Maryland, Vermont, Illinois and Kansas.

Mr. Adams' grandfather, William Adams, was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, 1801, and about 1840 he settled among the pioneers in Fulton County, Illinois. He was a substantial farmer, and a man of wide influence in his community. His brother Joseph Adams came to Kansas in 1859, locating on the Whitewater River three miles north of Potwin in Butler County, and was a pioneer among pioneers in that section.

Amos Adams, father of John B., was born at Vermont in Fulton County, Illinois, February 25, 1843. He grew up there, acquired a substantial education, and as a young man did his part toward the preservation of the Union. He was mustered in February 23, 1865, as a member of Company D, One Hundred Fifty-First Illinois Infantry. This regiment was organized at Quincy and after a year of service was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, February 8, 1866.

Having heard much of Kansas, particularly through his uncle, whose pioneer settlement in Butler County has been noted, Amos Adams at the close of the war came out to the Sunflower state and took up a homestead on the Whitewater near Potwin. There he engaged in farming and went through all the vicissitudes and changing circumstances that made up the Kansas farmer's lot during the early times. He remained a resident of Butler County forty years. He showed a quiet courage and determination in the performance of his varied duties and responsibilities, and his influence and activities were commendable factors in the growth and development of the com-



J. B. Adams.

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munity. He acquired some of the finest farm land in the county, was also interested in banks and had real estate both in Potwin and El Dorado. Though he did what he could to upbuild and maintain the fortunes of the republican party in Kansas, he could never be prevailed upon to accept public office. He was one of the most generous supporters of the Christian Church in the county. Associated with the late N. F. Frazier, he became one of the organizers of the State Bank of El Dorado and for several years filled the office of vice president.

On April 18, 1866, a few weeks after he came home from the army, Amos Adams married Nancy M. Cain. Her father, Dr. Jesse Cain, was for many years a capable and useful physician in Fulton County, Illinois. Amos Adams and wife had seven children. Two daughters died in early childhood. Those who grew up were: John Bunyan; Myrtle., wife of Milo E. Ball, of Potwin, Kansas; Fern, who died February 11, 1915; Olive, who died November 30, 1911; and Rectina L. Johnson, of Potwin. The father of these children died April 26, 1904, and the mother on September 9, 1914.

While his individual interests and activities have lain in the field of business affairs, John B. Adams has always felt a deep sense of gratitude that his early environment was the wholesome atmosphere of a Kansas farm. He attended district schools in Butler County, and in 1890 became a teacher, teaching in his native county until 1894. In the meantime he was a student in the Salina Normal University at Salina, where he was graduated in 1893.

Aside from teaching his first important experience in business was as a newspaper man. In May, 1894, he founded the Leon Press at Leon in Butler County. In January, 1895, he removed his plant to Augusta and there conducted the Augusta Press until he sold out in September, 1896. After this comparatively brief excursion in the field of journalism Mr. Adams moved to El Dorado and became teller in the Farmers and Merchants National Bank. In banking he found himself in a congenial field, a work to which he could give every ounce of his energy and all his enthusiasm, and for one whose experience covers only about twenty years he has attained conspicuous eminence in financial circles.

In July, 1899, Mr. Adams, in company with the late Nathan F. Frazier, founded the Citizens State Bank of El Dorado. He became cashier, and on the death of Mr. Frazier in 1907 became active manager, a position he continued until 1909. In that year he sold his interest in the Citizens State Bank and then organized the Butler County State Bank. This institution is now one of the strongest banks in Southern Kansas. It has a capital of $50,000.00, has surplus and profits of about $50,000.00 and its deposits aggregate $900,000.00. In very one of the eight years since it was established the bank has paid dividends. Mr. Adams is the controlling stockholder of the bank and is both president and managing executive.

He is also a stockholder and vice president of the State Bank of Douglass, Kansas. His talents as a banker were recognized almost as quickly outside his native county as in it. In 1903 he was elected vice president and in 1904 attained the honor of president of the Kansas Bankers' Association. Such a compliment has seldom been paid by Kansas bankers to so young a man.

The discovery of the great El Dorado oil field in October, 1915, found Mr. Adams in the possession of some valuable and productive land in the heart of the field and also the owner of some valuable leases. The rapid growth and enrichment of El Dorado produced a very large and rapid increase of deposits in the Butler County State Bank, in which Mr. Adams held a controlling interest. The deposits of this bank increased from $230,000.00 to $900,000.00 in one year's time. Enjoying such prosperity the bank built a beautiful $40,000.00 home in the year 1917, with one of the largest and strongest burglar proof vaults in the State of Kansas.

During his younger years in banking experience Mr. Adams found time to study law and in 1899 was admitted to the bar. He has never practiced, and his object in qualifying himself for the bar was only to furnish a highly desirable knowledge that would assist him in banking. Mr. Adams owns several tracts of valuable farming land in Kansas and Oklahoma, and manages for his wife a thousand acre farm situated twenty-five miles south of Kansas City, one of the most beautiful rural places in the State of Missouri. Mr. Adams has attained the Knight Templar and Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry and is a member of the Midian Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita.

A paragraph should be devoted to his legislative and political experience. On the republican ticket he was elected a member of the Legislature in 1898 and re-elected in 1900 and 1902. He served six years, and during that time was one of the most capable members of the committee on banks and banking in the Lower House. He was both member and chairman of that body, was the author of several amendments and was instrumental in securing their incorporation in the statutes governing the banking institutions of Kansas. During the session of 1901 he was chairman of the committee on penal institutions, while in the session of 1903 he was chairman of the committee on banks and banking and a member of the judiciary committee. In 1904 Mr. Adams was chairman of the Republican State Convention of Kansas, and in the same year was nominated for the office of state senator. In 1912 he became a candidate for the republican nomination for Congress against Victor Murdock. He failed to get the nomination because he had arrayed himself against the Roosevelt sentiment of his district. In 1916 Mr. Adams was elected one of the two delegates from the Eighth District to the Republican National Convention at Chicago and gave loyal and enthusiastic support to the movement for nominating Charles E. Hughes as presidential candidate.

Mr. Adams and his family reside on Walnut Hill in El Dorado. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are both prominent socially and their home is a center of the cultured hospitality of the city. On November 29, 1905, he married Miss Edna Frazier. Mrs. Adams is the only daughter of the late Nathan F. Frazier of El Dorado. Two children have been born to their union: Frank Frazier, born October 10, 1907; and John Bunyan, Jr., born January 20, 1911.

Hon. Hugh Philip Farrelly. During a period of thirty years Hon. Hugh Philip Farrelly has been a member of the Kansas bar, and few men have a better record for straightforward and high professional conduct, or for success earned with honor and without animosity. Mr. Farrelly, who has practiced at Chanute since 1887, is a man of scholarly attainments and exact and comprehensive knowledge of the law, and, while an active democrat and an ex-member of the Kansas State Senate, is at present concerned chiefly with the pressing and constantly broadening duties of his profession.

Hugh Philip Farrelly was born September 2, 1858, on a farm in Greene County, Illinois, a son of Hugh Philip and Elizabeth (Brewer) Farrelly. His father

was born in 1818, in County Cork, Ireland, and came to the United States about the year 1838, locating first in Maryland. He became interested in the construction of railroads and canals, and as a contractor in this line went to Virginia, where he was married to Elizabeth Brewer, who was born near Harper's Ferry, that state, in 1818. Later Mr. Farrelly went to New York, and finally to Green County, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming up to the time of his death, which occurred August 26, 1858, one week before the birth of his son, Hugh P. The father was reared in a devout Roman Catholic family and it had been his parents' wish that he enter the priesthood, so that he was given an excellent education in his youth, but the young man's inclinations led in another direction, and he was never ordained. Mrs. Farrelly survived until 1878, and died in Greene County. There were the following children in the family: Margaret Ann, who died in Greene County, Illinois, as the wife of John Gough, a retired farmer of that county; Mary Ellen, who also died in that county, being the wife of the late John Meneley, a farmer there; James K. Polk, who died in Greene County as a retired farmer and stockman; George W., who came to Neosho County, Kansas, in 1878, and settled near Chanute as a farmer, and died while filling his second term as postmaster of Chanute in 1898; John Thomas, who resides at Denver, Colorado, and is a stationary engineer; Rosa and Virginia, who both died when young; and Hugh Philip.

Hugh Philip Farrelly attended the rural schools of Greene County, Illinois, and was graduated from the high school at Greenfield, that state, in 1877. Following this, he embarked upon his career as an educator, and for five years taught at various places in the same vicinity, being principal of the school at Rockbridge in 1882. When he gave up the educator's profession, he engaged for a few months in the newspaper business at Rockbridge, subsequently buying the Carrollton Gazette, which he conducted for three years, and during this time studied law in the office of Henry C. Withers. In 1886 he successfully passed an examination before the Supreme Court of Illinois, was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Carrollton, that state, where he remained for 1½ years.

Deciding that greater opportunities for the display of his talents were to be found in Kansas, in October, 1887, Mr. Farrelly came to Chanute, and this city has since continued to be his home and the scene of his success in the law. He has a large and important clientele, and has been identified with much of the important litigation of the state, in the district, supreme and federal courts, always fighting for the rights of the masses and displaying eminent abilities as a profound, learned and thorough legist, equally at home in any department of his profession. His offices are at this time located in the Farrelly Building, on West Main Street.

Mr. Farrelly has always been a democrat, and for many years has been prominent in the ranks of his party in Kansas. In 1890 he was elected county attorney of Neosho County, and served in that capacity until 1894. His excellent services did much to bring him prominently before the people in a favorable light, and in 1896 he was elected to the Kansas Senate. While there he was one of the most active members of the body. In 1897 he introduced and secured the enactment of the Breidenthal Banking Law, which has been recognized for years as one of the best banking laws ever enacted and has been copied by many states. In the session of 1899 he introduced the Breidenthal Bank Guaranty Law and secured its passage in the Senate. In the sessions of 1897 and 1898 he worked diligently for a law fixing a tax on gross incomes of insurance companies, and the existing law was finally passed and yields a revenue to the state of over $250,000 annually. As a member of the senate in 1897 he voted for and assisted in procuring the passage of a resolution providing for the Initiative and Referendum, and in the sessions of 1897, 1898 and 1899 took an active part in the enactment of many good laws, always co-operating with the then fusion majority in the Senate. Among these laws may be mentioned: Australian Ballot Election Law, School Text Book Law, amendments to the corporation laws, law providing for election of a state printer, law creating the State Society of Labor and laws requiring a laborer's pay in cash and providing for safety in mines. In 1897 he prepared, introduced and secured the enactment of the existing Kansas Anti-Trust Law, which has been vigorously attacked and tested, but which has been sustained in every particular in which it has been presented in the courts, state and federal, including the United States Supreme Court.

In 1902 Mr. Farrelly was chairman of the democratic state convention at Wichita and in 1906 held the same position at Topeka, was chairman of the democratic state committee in 1902 and a delegate to the national convention of his party in 1904. In 1908, when there was no hope of success, but purely in the interest of the democratic party, he made a vigorous campaign for the office of United States Senator, and in 1912 in the primary, when he had three opponents, polled 1,690 votes more than any of them, but under the law existing at that time did not receive the nomination, which he lost by but one district. In 1914, in a field of seven candidates, he was second when the votes were counted.

Mr. Farrelly is a member of the state and national bar associations, and belongs to the Chanute Commercial Club. He is one of the prominent fraternalists of the state, holding membership in Cedar Lodge No. 103, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Chanute Chapter No. 21, Royal Arch Masons; Chanute Commandery No. 44, Knights Templars; and Mirza Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Pittsburg, Kansas. He was master of his Blue Lodge two years, and high priest of his chapter for one year. He belongs also to Chanute Lodge No. 96, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Chanute Camp No. 852, Modern Woodmen of America; Chanute Lodge No. 110, Knights and Ladies of Security; Chanute Council No. 44, Sons and Daughters of Justice; the Fraternal Aid Union; Lodge No. 806, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and Chanute Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

On June 2, 1885, in Greene County, Illinois, Mr. Farrelly was united in marriage with Miss Ella F. Robinson, daughter of the late Thomas C. and Eliza Robinson, pioneers of Greene County, Illinois. The two children born to this union, Mabel and Minnie, both died in infancy.

The editor-in-chief wishes to add that he has known Mr. Farrelly many years. He is one of the foremost citizens of Kansas. He is one of a small number of lawyers recognized as standing at the head of the Kansas bar. He is a splendid example of the self-made, self-reliant, independent American. He has public spirit, and his word is his bond. He is genial, whole-souled, and a good neighbor. He is held in high regard by the people, and he is known to almost the entire population of the state. For character, intelligence and achievement he is among the first citizens of Kansas.

JUDGE LEANDER STILLWELL, now retired from the active duties of his profession, living at Erie, was one of the two pioneer attorneys who composed the first bar of Erie, and located there in 1868, nearly half a century ago. Aside from the amount of work he has performed as a lawyer and citizen, the chief distinction of his life rests upon his record of service, continued through nearly twenty-four years, as a judge of the district court.

He is of English and Scotch ancestry. The first Stillwells on coming from England settled on Long Island, New York, in the seventeenth century. Later a branch of the family moved to Virginia, and from there drifted further south, and Judge Stillwell represents the Virginia and North Carolina lineage. His grandfather, Jeremiah Stillwell, was born in the year 1776, in North Carolina. His residence throughout his life was in that state, where he followed farming, but he died at the home of a married daughter whom he was visiting in the State of Iowa in 1852. He married Nancy Morrow.

Judge Stillwell's parents were plain, honest people, never wealthy, and spent many years of their lives in the backwoods of western Illinois, in the rugged region along the Illinois and Mississippi rivers in Jersey County. It was on a farm in Otter Creek Precinct of that county on September 16, 1843, that Leander Stillwell was born. His father, Jeremiah O. Stillwell, was born July 28, 1814, in Haywood County, North Carolina, was reared there, but in 1834 removed to Illinois. He was married in Greene County, Illinois, December 14, 1837, to Miss Ann Eliza White, who was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, October 1, 1821. Her ancestors were of Scotch descent. Jeremiah Stillwell was a farmer in that portion of Greene County, Illinois, which subsequently became Jersey County. In 1881 he removed to Kansas, buying a farm near Colony, but a few years before his death retired to Garnett and died there September 27, 1896. He became a republican upon the organization of that party, and not only voted the ticket himself but reared his family in the same political faith, and essentially and fundamentally Judge Stillwell has always been a republican. Jeremiah Stillwell held various township offices, both in Illinois and Kansas, and was quite active in civic affairs. He and his wife were members of the Baptist Church. His wife died at Colony, February 6, 1894. Both had lived much beyond the allotted time of human life. Their children were twelve in number, of whom only five are now living, namely: Virgil, now a retired farmer at Dodd City, Arkansas; Leander; Reuben Fenton, now practicing dentistry at Bartlesville, Oklahoma; Logan, a banker at Mesa, Arizona; and Ernest Quincy, an attorney practicing law at Kansas City, Kansas.

Judge Leander Stillwell was not yet eighteen years of age when the Civil war broke out. His life up to that time had been spent on his father's farm and his educational advantages away from home had been confined to the common schools. From January 7, 1862, the date of his enlistment, until September 8, 1865, when his regiment was mustered out, he was with the Union army in the field, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Vicksburg, and several minor engagements. A brief statement of his "military and medical record" has been furnished by the adjutant general's office of the war department under a recent date. That record is as follows:

"Leander Stillwell was enrolled January 7, 1862, at Carrollton, Illinois, and was mustered into service February 5, 1862, at Carrollton, Illinois, as a private of Company D, Sixty-first Regiment, Illinois Infantry Volunteers, to serve three years. He was appointed Corporal about February, 1862; Sergeant, August 20, 1862, and First Sergeant, September or October, 1863, and was mustered out as such at Little Rock, Arkansas, to date January 31, 1864, by reason of his re-enlistment as a veteran volunteer. He re-enlisted February 1, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas, to serve an additional term of three years, and was mustered into service to date February 1, 1864. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, same company and regiment, and was mustered in as such July 18, 1865, and was mustered out of service of the company as Second Lieutenant September 8, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee.

"Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 3, 1884, this officer has been recognized by the war department as First Lieutenant, Company D, Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers from August 21, 1865. During the entire period of his service this officer was accounted for on the bi-monthly muster rolls of his company as present for duty except that on October 31, 1863, it was stated that he was absent on furlough from October 16, 1863. The medical records show that he was treated from August 11, 1863, to a date not stated, for intermittent fever, and from September 2, 1863, to a date not stated, for remittent fever."

He had not been out of the army long before he made up his mind definitely as to his future vocation. In the fall of 1866, he entered the Albany Law School at Albany, New York, and in December, 1867, was graduated and awarded the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the New York bar December 5th of that year, but soon returned to Illinois and began practice in Jersey County. A few months later, in May, 1868, he arrived at Erie, Neosho County, where, as already stated, he was one of the first two attorneys comprising the local bar. His home was at Erie until March, 1871, when he removed to Osage Mission, now Saint Paul, Kansas, and lived there until July, 1885, when he returned to Erie. For fifteen years Judge Stillwell handled a growing practice in both the civil and criminal branches of the law. In 1876 he was elected a member of the lower house of the Kansas Legislature, and served one term, having been chosen on the republican ticket.

In November, 1883, Judge Stillwell was elected judge of the Seventh Judicial District, which then consisted of the counties of Allen, Neosho, Wilson and Woodson. From that time forward for nearly twenty-four years he was continuously on the bench. He was re-elected judge of the same district in 1887, 1891, 1895 and 1899. In 1901 the Legislature passed a law requiring district judges to be elected in the even numbered years, and as Judge Stillwell's term would expire the second Monday in January, 1904, and the next regular election would not be held until the fall of that year, the Governor of Kansas, Willis J. Bailey, appointed Judge Stillwell as judge for this interval. His appointment was made October 27, 1903. In the general election of 1904 Judge Stillwell was again a candidate for the full term of four years, and his election made the sixth successive time he was chosen by the people for the office. While he had opponents in the elections of 1883, 1891 and 1899, he was practically the unanimous choice of all parties in the elections of 1887, 1895, and 1904, and there was no opposition when Governor Bailey appointed him for the interregnum of one year.

On September 1, 1907, more than a year before the expiration of his last term, Judge Stillwell resigned

on account of the protracted and dangerous illness of his wife. He felt that his duty was to his invalid wife, and accordingly sent his resignation to Governor Hoch on August 10, 1907, to take effect September 1, 1907.

As bearing on his judicial career, it is deemed permissible to state the following circumstance: A short time before his resignation a case was tried before him and was taken by the defeated party on petition in error to the Supreme Court. That court, some months after Judge Stillwell's resignation had gone into effect, affirmed the judgment, and at the close of the opinion the court, speaking by Mr. Justice Graves, said: "For more than twenty years this court has been reviewing the decisions of the eminent judge before whom this case was tried, and it has noted with satisfaction the vigilant care and patient industry given by him to the official discharge of his duties. His thorough knowledge of legal principles and clear perception of natural justice made him peculiarly fitted for judicial service, and contributed in a large measure to the success which gave him prominence as a jurist, and caused him to be recognized as an able and impartial judge. In view of his recent voluntary retirement from the bench by resignation, thereby severing his long continued relations with this court, we deem it proper to make this reference thereto." (Fairbanks, Morse & Co. v. Walker, 76 Kans., on p. 909.)

On leaving the bench Judge Stillwell resumed the practice of law, but since the summer of 1913 has virtually retired, though he maintains his office and his library and occasionally furnishes counsel.

On November 26, 1909, Judge Stillwell was appointed by President Taft first deputy commissioner of pensions. This service required his presence at Washington, and he remained in that city in discharge of his duties for about three years and eight months, until relieved by a democratic successor on July 16, 1913. He then returned to his home at Erie.

As to his politics enough has already been said to indicate that he has been a stanch republican since early manhood, and still is, but he did not approve the proceedings of the National Republican convention at Chicago in 1912. From his standpoint he believed that Mr. Taft did not fairly and honestly obtain at that convention the nomination for president. In the following campaign, therefore, Judge Stillwell supported and voted for Theodore Roosevelt for president.

In many ways he has been closely identified with the growth and development of the city of Erie since pioneer times. He was one of the early clerks of the school district, and was a member of the first board of aldermen. He is a member of the State Bar Association, and by virtue of his military service belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is a past master of Erie Lodge, No. 76, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Erie, and is a member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

On May 9, 1872, at Erie, Kansas, Judge Stillwell married Miss Anna L. Stauber, and their married life, which extended over a period of nearly thirty-seven years, was a remarkably happy one. As already mentioned, it was the serious illness of his wife that caused Judge Stillwell to leave the bench. But the unremitting care he gave her and the best of medical attention were of no avail, and she died April 9, 1909. Her parents were Dr. Charles F. and Catherihe (Frymire) Stauber, both of whom are also deceased. Her father was a physician and surgeon both in Iowa and Kansas, and was one of the pioneers of his profession in Allen County, Kansas, where he located in 1866. Dr. Stauber's father was a Revolutionary soldier. Dr. Stauber and his wife were both natives of Pennsylvania, but were of German descent.

Five children were born to Judge and Mrs. Stillwell. Rena, born May 1, 1873, at Osage Mission, now Saint Paul, is unmarried and is living in Chicago, where she is cashier of the Chicago Beach Hotel. Nora, who was born at Osage Mission June 3, 1873, is a trained nurse and resides with her father. Hubert, born at Osage Mission, June 22, 1879, has taken an active part in Kansas military affairs, was a member of Company A of the Twenty-second Kansas Infantry during the Spanish-American war, and at this writing is in Company D of the First Iowa Infantry stationed at Brownsville, Texas, on the Mexican border. Charles Rodney, the fourth child, was born at Osage Mission, August 15, 1882, and died at Erie, March 3, 1894. Jeremiah, the youngest child, was born at Erie, November 16, 1887, is a graduate of the University of Kansas, is a mechanical engineer, and lives at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, where he is now pursuing his vocation.

HON. CHARLES F. SCOTT. Few of the native sons of Kansas have served so conspicuously and have enjoyed more substantial honors both at home and abroad than Charles Frederick Scott of Iola. Mr. Scott has long furnished both the spirit and the action to that notable example of Kansas journalism, the Iola Register. For ten years he sat in Congress as representative of the state at large and of the Second District. For a number of years he has been recognized as one of the ablest and most influential republican leaders in Kansas. Mr. Scott is president of the Kansas State Historical Society.

He was born on a farm in Allen County, Kansas, September 7, 1860, son of John W. and Maria (Protsman) Scott. John W. Scott came to Kansas from Indiana in 1857. He came to Kansas in time to become a conspicuous figure in the free state fight. While Kansas was still a territory he was elected to the territorial legislature, and afterwards served in the state legislature and filled other positions of responsibility.

The experiences of his parents in Kansas during the early days and his own boyhood have served to make Charles F. Scott a typical Kansan in spirit and enterprise. He attended the common schools and in 1881 graduated Bachelor of Science from the State University. He has since been granted the honorary degree Master of Science by the State University and the degree Doctor of Laws by the State Agricultural College.

With the close of his college career he found himself thrown upon his own resources. After a year spent in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona he returned to Iola, which has been the home of the family since 1874, and bought an interest in the Iola Register. Later he became sole owner, and the Register has been edited and published by him ever since and has served to express his vigorous opinions and his ideals as a public leader.

Mr. Scott was elected a member of the state senate in 1892. In 1900 he was sent to Congress by the state at large, and was twice re-elected congressman at large, following which he served two terms as representative from the Second Congressional District. He was a member of Congress from 1901 to 1911. For the last four years he was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. When the progressive wave



HON. CHARLES F. SCOTT

LIBRARY

struck Kansas Mr. Scott remained loyal to the old party, and in 1910 was defeated for renomination and therefore retired from Congress on March 4, 1911.

His congressional service does not include all that he has done in the public interest, both in Kansas or in the nation. In 1911 he was sent as one of the five delegates from the United States to the biennial meeting of the International Institute of Agriculture which met at Rome. In 1915, at the request of the Kansas branch of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, he accompanied the ship which had been freighted with a cargo of food and clothing contributed by the people of Kansas for the relief of the destitute Belgians. Two months were consumed in carrying out this mission, and during that time he traveled extensively over Belgium and over that part of Northern France then in the hands of the Germans.

Mr. Scott looks at the affairs of the world, including Kansas, through the eyes of a man who has seen much of life and of the world. In the course of his extensive travels he has made three trips to Europe. He was a member of the well remembered "Taft Party" which in 1905 visited Japan, China and the Philippines. In an official capacity while a member of Congress he was sent at different times to Hawäii, Porto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone.

During the campaign of 1912 Mr. Scott was director of the Bureau of Publicity at the Republican National Headquarters at Chicago, having under his jurisdiction all the states west of the Mississippi River. In the summer of 1913 he engaged in a joint debate with Hon. Henry J. Allen, following a Chautauqua circuit covering five or six western states. In 1915 and 1916 he was again engaged in Chautauqua work as a lecturer, speaking in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa and Missouri. In the spring of 1916, although refused a passport, he traveled extensively in Mexico in order to see for himself the conditions in that country. On his return he was invited, through a concurrent resolution adopted unanimously by both houses of the Kansas Legislature, to address that body upon the results of his observations.

For ten years, from 1890 to 1900, Mr. Scott was a member of the Board of Regents of the State University of Kansas. At different times he has been president of the Kansas Day Club, a state wide republican organization, and of the Kansas Editorial Association and of the State Historical Society. Before these and other state organizations he has delivered many addresses. Mr. Scott is a member and official in the Presbyterian Church, is a member of the Board of Trustees of the College of Emporia, a Presbyterian school, and for several years was president of the local Young Men's Christian Association and is now a member of the Young Men's Christian Association State Executive Committee.

In 1893 he married May Brevard Ewing, daughter of Henry A. and Elizabeth (Merriman) Ewing. They are the parents of four children: Ewing, Ruth, Angelo and Charles F., Jr.

HON. GEORGE PLUMB is one of Emporia's honored pioneers. He is a son of David Plumb, and is a brother of the late Senator Preston B. Plumb, who for years was one of the most striking figures not only in Kansas life but in national affairs. Mr. William E. Connelley, the author and editor of this history of Kansas, is the official biographer of the late Senator Plumb, and the reader is referred to other pages for the account of his career and of the family relationship.

While he has never gained the fame that fell to the lot of his distinguished brother, George Plumb has himself had a very interesting and active career. He was also one of the pioneers of Kansas and has taken a prominent part in its official affairs. He is now serving as finance commissioner of the City of Emporia.

He was born in Delaware County, Ohio, December 15, 1843, and came to Kansas in the spring of 1857 with his parents when he was fourteen years of age. He lived in the first house or shanty that was built in Emporia. As a boy he carried the chain in making the first survey of the townsite. For two months he was a student in the first prairie school of Emporia. The teacher was a private tutor and there were nine scholars altogether. He soon came into contact with the rugged life of the frontier and found plenty of employment for his energies at work on his father's claim of 160 acres just east of Emporia at the mouth of Plumb Creek, which was named for David Plumb.

He was not yet eighteen when he became a soldier in the Union army. November 13, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighth Kansas Cavalry, was afterwards transferred to the Second Kansas Cavalry and still later to the Ninth Cavalry. He served until honorably discharged December 19, 1864. Much of his military experience was in the Far West. He was a member of the escort who accompanied Governor Hardy, a first cousin, by the way, of Abraham Lincoln, across the plains to Utah in 1862. He then spent more than a year in Wyoming, where the presence of a large body of troops was required on account of Indian warfare. He assisted in laying out a new stage line from Cachlepowder to Green River in Wyoming, an overland trail that was established primarily as a protection against the Indians. On July 7, 1863, he was a participant in an all day's engagement with the Ute Indians in South Pass, in which several soldiers were killed and several wounded. After this battle on his return to the fort Mr. Plumb received an order to report to General Schofield at St. Louis. July 9, 1863, he took the stage, but on arriving at Medicine Bow it was found that the Indians had destroyed the station and the driver refused to go any further until persuaded to do so when Mr. Plumb got upon the booth and rode by his side. The station at Rock Creek was also destroyed. Rock Creek was thirty-two miles from the fort and it was twelve miles to the next station, and they were compelled to go through without a change of horses. At Cachlepowder River he took the Denver stage, which had three passengers, one of them being Dave Moffett, who was then postmaster at Denver, and another was a Jewish merchant, Pondsnasky. In this stage they journeyed overland to Atchison, but at the Nebraska line they were held up by road agents. At that time the drafting of men into the army had caused many to flee and take to the life of outlaws on the frontier. Pondsnasky had a large amount of gold dust with him. The holdup occurred after they had left the Cottonwood Station about two miles, and it was just dusk. The driver seeing that the stage was surrounded stopped his horses, but Moffett immediately threw open the door on one side while Mr. Plumb did the same on the other, and both quickly climbed to the top. The driver then whipped up his horses and the road agents, thinking it was a party of soldiers, fell back and allowed them to pass uninjured.

Arriving at Fort Leavenworth, Mr. Plumb went to headquarters for transportation to St. Louis and there found an order transferring him to General Ewing's headquarters at Kansas City, Missouri. He was then assigned with four others as an independent scout and spent the rest of that summer in that work. The

next spring, 1864, he was in the Red River expedition, and participated in the engagement at Fort Bayou, Clarksville, Dardanelles and other places. When Gen. Sterling Price began his last great raid into Missouri accompanied by Raines, Marmaduke and other Confederate generals, the Southern forces crossed the Arkansas River below and above Little Rock and joined forces near the White River. General Steele of the Federal army sent out a reconnoitering party to discover where the Confederates were concentrating. At the head of this party was Major Pomeroy of the Ninth Kansas and ninety-seven others including Mr. Plumb. At a bridge across the bayou they captured a rebel picket and from him learned that the noted guerilla was having his horses shod at a cross roads known as West Point. Pomeroy then conceived the idea of capturing the rebel. It was about the middle of afternoon and the Federals made a wide circuit so as to arrive at West Point about dark. Coming into the main road they found a large frame house and on asking a man who stood by the well curb where West Point crossroads were they received the information that they had arrived and that General Price, Raines, Marmaduke and other leaders of the Federal forces had just gone into camp there. It was a dangerous situation, but they managed to make their escape without being captured by the largely superior force. At the conclusion of this campaign Mr. Plumb was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas.

After the war he took up stock raising in the vicinity of Emporia, and for thirty-one years was successfully engaged in raising sheep and cattle on a large scale. He is still one of the extensive cattle feeders in this section of the state and owns about 3,000 acres of farm land, though he has disposed of a great part of the landed possessions he once owned. He is a director in the Commercial State Bank of Emporia and a stockholder in the Emporia National Bank.

His extensive business affairs have absorbed his attention somewhat to the exclusion of politics, though he has always been an active republican. He was elected and served as a member of the legislature in 1905 and 1907, a period of much progressive legislation in Kansas. During that time the two-cent railroad bill was passed, the anti-pass bill and much other important legislation. In 1911 Mr. Plumb was elected railroad commissioner for two years, and was chairman of the body. When the public utilities law was passed he helped organize the board, and was its chairman during organization. His most recent public honor came in April, 1915, when he was elected finance commissioner of Emporia and is now giving most of his time to that important place of trust.

His home is at 628 Exchange Street in Emporia. Mr. Plumb is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights and Ladies of Security, is a past commander of Post No. 55, Grand Army of the Republic.

On August 21, 1867, at the home of the bride near Emporia Mr. Plumb married Miss Ella Cowles, a daughter of the late Francis Cowles who was a farmer and also preacher. Seven children have been born to their union. Edna and Preston B. are both deceased, the former at the age of thirteen and the latter at twenty-six. Maggie, who lives at Lang, Kansas, is the widow of Marion Roderick, who was a farmer and stockman. James R. is a farmer and stockman on the old home ranch at Lang. Joseph is a rancher and wheat grower at Lewiston, Montana. Inez is the wife of Carl Kinney, a stock rancher at Gunderson, Colorado. Kittie married Clarence DeLong, who is a farmer, and raiser of horses and cattle, living three miles north of Emporia.

EDWARD C. GATES. It was in 1887 that Edward C. Gates was admitted to the Kansas bar and undertook to build up a reputation and practice at Fulton, where he resided until he came to Fort Scott. In Fort Scott for the past twenty years he has enjoyed a reputation among the ablest members of the Kansas bar. Until 1913 he was actively associated with A. M. Keene in the firm of Keene & Gates, and since then has practiced alone. The law has always represented to Mr. Gates a profession rather than an occupation, and in all his work he has kept the dignity of the calling unimpaired. He is a strong and resourceful lawyer, and the success which has come to him has been earned by many years of conscientious and hard work.

Mr. Gates spent a portion of his early youth in Kansas, though he was born at Dixon, Illinois, September 1, 1861. His parents, Joseph and Annie (Wiggins) Gates, were both born in England, were married there and soon afterward, in 1856, came across the ocean and located at Dixon, Illinois. Several years later they removed to the City of Cincinnati, where Joseph Gates engaged in the wholesale book, and stationery business, and was prospering until his death in 1868. His widow survived him for a number of years and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. S. K. Williams, at Winfield, Kansas. There were six children in the family: Arthur, who was born in England and died at Fulton, Kansas; Bessie L. is the wife of Dr. S. K. Williams, now of Allen County, Kansas; Charles J. Gates, who is connected with the United States Treasury Department at Washington, D. C.; Harry G. Gates, a twin brother of Edward, lives at Arcadia, Kansas.

Edward E. Gates attended school in Ohio, finished his early education in the State Normal at Fort Scott, and at the age of eighteen began teaching. He spent three years in that work in Bates County, Missouri, and in Linn County, Kansas. In 1882 he located at Fulton, Kansas, and for five years was engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business.

While at Fulton he acquired the friendship of one of Kansas' noted men, S. J. West, now a judge of the Supreme Court of the State. Judge West took a kindly interest in the young real estate man and gladly furnished some of his law books with which Mr. Gates could pursue his studies in preparation for the bar. Mr. Gates has always felt a debt of gratitude to the kindly judge, and has enjoyed his friendship for a great many years.

He was admitted to practice before Hon. C. O. French, then judge of the district court. He remained at Fulton in practice for nine years, and then in 1896 located at Fort Scott and became associated with Mr. A. M. Keene. Mr. Gates has probably one of the finest law libraries in the State of Kansas. He has a scholarship and the experience for the adequate handling of a splendid practice, and also enjoys a large following of personal friends.

He is a stanch republican, and for many years has campaigned in Bourbon and adjoining counties. Besides his law practice he owns a large amount of farm land in Bourbon County and finds diversion as well as profit in the superintendence of this property. He is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Shrine, and is a trustee of the Methodist Church of Fort Scott.

On September 25, 1886, at Baxter Springs, Kansas, he married Miss Sadie J. Wright, daughter of Rev.

Dr. Wright, and Mary J. Wright. Her father was one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of Southeastern Kansas. Two children have been born to their union, both at Fulton, Kansas. Arthur C. was born in 1888 and Chester was born July 25, 1897. Chester is now a member of the State militia in Company G, and is on the Mexican border at Laredo, Texas. Mrs. Gates is one of the active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and takes part in all the societies of the church.

JOHN HARRISON ATWOOD. While Mr. Atwood has had his home and law business at Kansas City, Missouri, since 1909, he is still regarded as a Kansas man. His is one of the names most familiar to the people of the state in the realm of law and oratory and political leadership. For a quarter of a century Mr. Atwood was a member of the Kansas bar, residing at Leavenworth. Perhaps as much credit is due to him as to any other individual for the rehabilitation and upbuilding of the democratic party in Kansas. In 1896 came Bryan and a new era for democracy and leadership fell naturally to a group consisting of J. G. Johnson, E. E. Murphy, David Overmeyer and others, among whom was conspicuous the subject of this article, both from his courage, his character and his ability as a platform speaker. During his last eight years of residence in the state he was the democratic national committeeman for Kansas.

His greatest achievements, however, have been in his profession, the law. Mr. Atwood came to Kansas fresh from the schools of the East. He sprang from cultured New England stock. He was born at Phillipston, Worcester County, Massachusetts, September 12, 1860. He was the youngest of three sons born to Andrew Atwood and Emma Holden Atwood. The father was a native of Massachusetts, the mother of Rhode Island.

John H. Atwood attended the public schools of Athol and Ayer, Massachusetts and afterwards matriculated at Harvard University. A year of travel and study in Europe interrupted his college course but he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1884.

He married Miss Nellie Wyman, a daughter of Hon. John P. Wyman of Arlington, a Harvard graduate, a large land owner in the resident Town of Arlington adjacent to the university Town of Cambridge.

Chance determined his selection of the West as a field for his activities. A college chum, named Davenport, the summer preceding graduation, traveled throughout the West and Northwest with a view of ascertaining the best place for the ambitious young lawyer to locate. He became infatuated with Kansas and inoculated young Atwood, among others of his classmates. Kansas was far enough north to be rich in wheat and far enough south to be rich in corn; her sons were more stalwart and her women more beautiful than those of any state visited. Atwood determined to come to Kansas. Armed with a letter of introduction to a Topeka lawyer he made a clean jump from his Massachusetts home to Topeka where he was admitted to the Kansas bar by the Hon. John Martin, then judge of the District Court of Shawnee County and afterwards United States Senator. An acquaintance from his home town was in business in Leavenworth and urged Atwood to come. He went and was fortunate in the friends he made. Ed Murphy, now the controlling head of the Modern Woodmen of America, was among his first acquaintances. Murphy's father-in-law, Colonel Moonlight, powerful as a citizen and democratic leader, Doctor Neeley, then mayor of Leavenworth, and others extended him a warm welcome. This was in January, 1885. On January 25th the Robert Burns Club, then a strong social organization, gave a memorial dinner and Colonel Moonlight gave the young man a place on the program and his speech so pleased his auditors that he was given an immediate place on the democratic speaking staff then just entering upon the spring campaign for mayor. Doctor Neeley was reelected and young Atwood was named as Deputy City Attorney under William C. Hook, who, though a republican, held the office of City Councellor under democratic regime; he is now the Hon. William C. Hook, judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Opportunity had knocked rather sharply at young Atwood's door and he not only responded to the knock but kept the door open.

That was a time when Memorial Day was more elaborately celebrated than now. The presence of the fort and the Soldiers Home naturally caused elaborate preparations to be made at Leavenworth for the celebration. Senator John J. Ingalls had accepted the invitation to be the speaker of the day; at the last minute he wired his inability to come; the committee hastily sought a substitute and finally selected young Atwood. That speech fixed his fame as an orator. The occasion was truly inspiring; battalions of regular troops of all the arms of the service, hundreds of aged veterans from the home and vast crowds of citizens, presided over by General Auger of the regular army, presented an occasion to which the young man completely rose. Among his audience was Col. Thomas P. Fenlon the most distinguished criminal lawyer ever at the Kansas bar. The next day Colonel Fenlon met Atwood on the street, introduced himself and offered him a place in his office which the young man was only too glad to accept. In the fall of 1886 he was elected to the office of county attorney and reelected in 1888 and 1890, the last time receiving more than twice as many majority as his adversary received votes. In 1892 he sought election to Congress but was defeated. Retiring from the office of county attorney in 1892 he organized the law firm of Crozier, Atwood, Petherbridge and Levinson; Judge Crozier had just retired from the district bench; association with him could but be deemed an honor by any young man for he had been United States district attorney, judge of the State Supreme Court and United States Senator. Two years later Judge Crozier's death dissolved the partnership. Shortly thereafter Hon. Lucien Baker was elected to the United State Senate and the firm of Baker, Hook and Atwood was organized. The appointment of Judge Hook to the United States bench dissolved this partnership and until his removal to Kansas City Mr. Atwood was associated in the business with W. W. Hooper, Lee Bond and F. E. Harper. For years he had been an intimate friend of James A. Reed, now junior senator from Missouri, and frequently urged by him to come to Kansas City and join him in the law business. In 1908 Atwood was manager of the western national headquarters of the democratic party and upon the defeat of the party nationally Atwood yielded to Reed's urging, removed to Kansas City and organized, with Mr. Reed, the firm of Reed, Atwood, Yates, Mastin and Harvey. The firm's success was great from the beginning. Reed's ambition to be senator however terminated this business relation in 1912 by his election to the United States senate and Atwood organized the law firm of Atwood and Hill, selecting as his partner the chief law clerk of the old firm. Atwood's success in his profession has been conspicuous. He has been identified with some of the most famous cases in the West. He first sprung to distinction as a trial lawyer

when employed by the United States to prosecute the defendant in the famous Metman murder case. This case will be remembered by old residents as the case where the Metman woman's dismembered body was found in the Missouri River. Benson was convicted and committed suicide. He was attorney in the famous John W. Hillman will case remembered because of the claim of the insurance companies that another body than Hillman's was being palmed off to obtain $25,000 of insurance money; there had been six trials of this case without result; on this trial a verdict was obtained and over $40,000 recovered for the widow. The first freight rate case of moment under the new freight rate laws of 1906 was won by Atwood as the attorney for all the Missouri River shippers from Omaha to Kansas City inclusive; the case is familiar to the freight rate world as the Burnham-Hanna-Munger freight rate case. In 1910 he obtained a verdict against the Intercity Viaduct Company of Kansas City for $350,000, the then largest verdict ever obtained in Missouri. Though not specializing as a patent attorney he has had to do with some of the largest patent litigation in the West. The Hancock Rotary Plow case in which the rights of parties to use the now universally employed disc plow, was won by him. The Kryptok spectacle lens case, familiar to all, was another of his conspicuous patent cases. In the Peter Deming case he established for the first time that no volunteer soldier could be lawfully tried by a court martial on which a regular army officer sat. This result caused a jail delivery of 1,600 Federal prisoners. A private soldier, Homer Grafton was sentenced to a long term of penal servitude in a Philippine prison; the army organized for his defense. The late Major Boughton, law lecturer in the war college, was made chairman of a committee representing the whole army; a large defense fund was subscribed. Major Boughton and his committees selected Atwood as the champion of the soldier in the Supreme Court of the United States. The case was won and the rights of the American soldier in the Philippine Islands was fixed for all time. He has been with Senator Chester I. Long and the Hon. Robert Stone of Topeka, representatives of the Kansas Natural Gas interests in litigation involving some fifteen millions of property and one of the landmarks in Kansas federal jurisprudence.

Reverting to his political career, in 1888 he organized and was first president of the famous Bandanna Club, so named from Senator Thurman's famous bandanna handkerchief of old, the senator being that year the vice presidential nominee of the democratic party. As its president he introduced Williams Jennings Bryan to his first audience outside of Nebraska. From that day they remained fast friends and in 1896, at Mr. Bryan's request, went as a delegate at large to the national democratic convention. In that convention as chairman of the credentials committee he so conducted matters that Mr. Bryan, who had been excluded from a seat in the convention by the national committee, was given a place in that body and insured the seating of enough reform delegates to insure for Mr. Bryan the two-thirds majority required by democratic tradition. He was a delegate at large to the national convention of 1896, 1900, 1904 and 1908 from Kansas and from the State of Missouri in 1916. In the great battle of 1896 it is generally conceded that the state was carried for Bryan by the powerful speeches of Mr. Atwood and the late David Overmeyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Atwood have three daughters, Ruth, married to a distinguished lawyer of St. Paul, Mr. Price Wickersham; Helen, the wife of Capt. William A. Austin, now in command of the remount station of the United States army at Fort Keogh, Montana; and Dorothy, married to Capt. Robert M. Campbell, Seventh Cavalry, former instructor in Spanish at West Point and because of his great aptitude in the Spanish language, sent by the Government to Spain to perfect himself in that language.

Mr. Atwood is a member of the following clubs: Midday, University, Mission Hills Country, the Harvard, the Commercial and the Kansas City Athletic. He is a York and Scottish Rite Mason and in 1900 was made head of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North America, to which none except Knight Templars and thirty-second degree Masons are admitted. For more than twenty years he ruled over Abdallah Temple of the Shrine at Leavenworth.

Mr. Atwood is a member of the Missouri and American Bar Associations and is in wide demand as a speaker before state bar associations and assemblages of lawyers. He is vice president of the Manufacturers National Bank of Leavenworth, general counsel of the Eureka Oil Company, one of the giant oil operators in Kansas and Oklahoma. His character and scholarly attainments as well as his successes materially and professionally makes Kansas well content to consider him one of her sons.

Austin McCreary Keene. The subject of this sketch is one of the prominent and successful attorneys of Southeastern Kansas. He was born at Middletown, Ohio, September 4, 1865, the son of Marshall B. Keene and Jennette McCreary Keene.

Marshall Keene was born in 1823 at Keensburg, Illinois, a village in Wabash County named for his forbears. The Keenes of Keensburg have been men of prominence in that locality, having served as members of the Illinois Assembly, and been notable physicians and manufacturers. Jennette McCreary was born in Monroe, Ohio, in 1836, and was married to Marshall B. Keene in 1861. Mr. Keene was at that time a manufacturer of carriages in Monroe. He had at different times maintained factories in Cincinnati, in Hartford, Connecticut, and later in Monroe. Three children were born to them: Mary, now residing in Fort Scott; George W., living at Carthage, Missouri, a shoe manufacturer; and Austin M. In 1890 Mr. and Mrs. Keene removed to Kansas, settling in Fort Scott where their son Austin had been a practicing attorney since 1887. Here they are passing the evening of their days watched over by their children and grandchildren.

A. M. Keene spent his boyhood days in and about Middletown, his birthplace. His education was begun there. Later he attended a country school for some years, but graduated from the Middletown High School. He then entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated from the law school in 1887. Looking about for a place to settle and begin the practice of his profession he turned to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he went the year he completed his legal education. With Daniel F. Campbell young Keene formed a law partnership which lasted some three years. He then became associated with William Chenault, a partnership continuing five years. At the termination of this arrangement the law firm of Keene & Gates was formed, E. C. Gates being the junior partner. This continued for seventeen years, and the firm came to be recognized as one of the ablest in all Southeastern Kansas, having the largest and best appointed law offices in Fort Scott. In September,

1913, this partnership was dissolved, and since that time Mr. Keene has been in individual practice.

From the days of his early practice Mr. Keene has been an indefatigable worker, a hard student and a deep thinker. His law library is one of the finest and most complete in the state. Fitted by natural aptitude, and conscientious in his efforts, he has built for himself a most enviable reputation as a lawyer. His forensic ability is well known, and has established him in a foremost place among the legal talent of Kansas. It has also served him well in his legislative career. In 1911 he was appointed by the Kansas Supreme Court a member of the State Board of Law Examiners and is still a member of this board. And in his long practice as an attorney he has been frequently distinguished in recognition of his ability.

From his inheritance Mr. Keene could hardly fail to hold ideals of republicanism since he was reared in the tenets of the republican faith and party, and all his study along lines of political science and governmental functions has but served to crystallize the teachings of his youth. He has been stanch in his adherence to the republican party and has long been actively interested in political affairs being regarded as an exceedingly effective campaign speaker. His first political office was when he was elected to represent the Fort Scott District in the legislative session of 1911. Since then he has been re-elected to the sessions of 1913, 1915 and 1917. His first term proved his mettle, his common sense, the quality of justice which his profession had developed, and his great ability as a forceful and concise speaker brought him immediately to the fore. In the session of 1911 he served as chairman of the committee on assessment and taxation, and there was instrumental in bringing about tax reforms in the tax laws of the state. He was also an influential member of the judiciary committee which prepared the Public Utilities Act, through which all railroads, telegraph companies and other public utilities of Kansas are controlled. It was during this session of the Legislature that the Employers' Liability Act was passed and Mr. Keene was its author.

After his work in the House of Representatives of 1911 Governor Stubbs appointed him a member of a committee to investigate the state schools, as well as universities and colleges in other states, with a view to the formation of a central controlling board for all Kansas educational institutions. Of this committee Mr. Keene was made chairman and through his initiative a bill was drawn and presented to the Legislature of 1913 which provided for a State Board of Administration for the state schools. In this board is centralized the control of the eight state schools and the result has been both efficient and economical.

In the Legislature of 1915 Mr. Keene was floor leader for the republicans, and it was due to his generalship that republican measures were put through the House. In the sessions of 1915 and 1917 Mr. Keene was a power for constructive legislation. In 1917 he was speaker by acclamation. His legislative service has been of a character to increase his already large circle of friends and to bring him a state wide recognition as a leader. He is looked to as a logical candidate for governor and would bring to that office qualities which would reflect credit upon the state.

Mr. Keene is a graceful and finished speaker, possessing the gift of oratory in a high degree, is logical, forceful and clear in the expression of his thoughts, and has an exceptional command of language. He is in frequent demand as a speaker both at home and abroad, and never fails to delight his audience. He is a Knight Templar and Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine and belongs to the Loyal Order of Moose and the Order of Elks. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian.

On May 15, 1889, Mr. Keene was married to Miss Mamie Chenault at Fort Scott. Mrs. Keene was born in Stanford, Kentucky, the daughter of Edward K. and Elizabeth (Hughes) Chenault, both natives of Kentucky. As the name indicates, the Chenaults are of French origin, while the Hughes branch is of Scotch descent. The Chenaults have long been identified with Fort Scott, Mr. Chenault having been a pioneer banker of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Keene have two children, Elizabeth Louise, now Mrs. Orlando Cheney; and Ruth Jeanette, the wife of William Buzzard. They both were born in Fort Scott, and both still reside there.

GEORGE MONROE CARPENTER. In those activities which lead to success George M. Carpenter has pursued an undeviating career since early manhood. He is one of the leading bankers, capitalists and business men of Southern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma, and is the founder of the City of Elgin, Kansas, where he resides. He began life in comparatively humble circumstances. He knows what it is to be poor and work hard, and his sympathy has always gone out to the man who is struggling to get ahead.

He was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, November 16, 1842. The public schools of his native county gave him his early education, he graduated from the Lawrenceville High School at the age of nineteen, and then spent three years in the Academy at Gouverneur, New York. Leaving school in 1864 he was for several years employed in a flour mill at Lawrenceville. Going west to Clinton County, Iowa, he worked as a farm laborer three years.

Mr. Carpenter first came to what is now Elgin, Kansas, in 1872. He became identified with the cattle industry when practically all the southwestern country was a vast cattle range. After coming to Elgin he went back to Iowa, and soon began driving cattle back and forth over the trails from Texas to the north. His second arrival in Elgin was with a bunch of cattle from Texas. For forty years or more Mr. Carpenter has been identified with the cattle business, at one time was among the largest cattle men in the state, and is still interested in that line, though not so extensively as formerly. He is also a farmer, though not personally active in that vocation. In Chautauqua County he owns 1,200 acres, and at one time owned nearly all the Townsite of Elgin, and still has his residence on the northwest quarter of the old townsite. He was the man who more than anyone else founded and established the early prosperity of Elgin, and in many ways has influenced its development. Among other property interests here he has two business buildings on Main Street, one of them the postoffice building, and is also a real estate holder in the City of Independence, being interested in the Carl-Leon Hotel and Opera House. He has two business houses and dwellings in Sedan, Kansas, and a business house in Chautauqua.

His individual capital is part of the resources of a number of banks. He is vice president of the Citizens National Bank of Independence, owns an

interest in the Elgin State Bank, is president of the Fairfax National Bank in Fairfax, Oklahoma, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Pawhuska, the First National Bank of Skiatook, the First National Bank of Foraker, the First National Bank of Bigheart and the First National Bank of Prue, all these institutions being in Oklahoma. In matters of politics Mr. Carpenter is a democrat. He is both a Mason and Odd Fellow. His church is the Methodist Episcopal.

This branch of the Carpenter family came originally from England and settled in New York in Colonial days. His father, John F. Carpenter, was born at Whitehall, New York, in 1808, spent the first twenty-five years of his life there, and then removed to St. Lawrence County, New York, where he married. He was a physician and surgeon, a graduate of a medical school in Vermont, and was successfully engaged in practice at Lawrenceville until his death in 1868. He became a member of the republican party upon its organization, was active in the Methodist Episcopal Church and served as a deacon. Dr. Carpenter married Miss Mary Blish, who was born in New York State in 1808 and died at Lawrenceville, New York, in 1858. The children of this marriage were: Lucy, who died in New York State, the wife of George Delno, who was a speculator and horse dealer, and is also deceased; John, who was a merchant and died in Missouri; George M.; Carrie, who is the wife of Dr. Wood, and they reside at Lockport, New York; Charles, a merchant at Big Rapids, Michigan. Dr. Carpenter married for his second wife Lucy Blish, a sister of his first wife. Their four children were: Jennie, who died in New York State, the wife of George Ewings, who was a farmer and is also deceased; Frank, of New York City; Nathan, of Seattle, Washington, and Charles.

George M. Carpenter was married in St. Lawrence County, New York, in November, 1869, to Miss Hattie Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lee. Her father was a farmer near Malone, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter had one child, Leon, who died aged twenty-two years.

Alfred Jonathan Harwi was one of the great merchants of Kansas. Beginning as an obscure hardware dealer in Atchison he built up a busines which now stands as a monument to his energy and foresight, the A. J. Harwi Hardware Company being one of the leading wholesale concerns of the Missouri Valley. Life extended to him only the opportunities which it extends to every one. It was his own personal character, his enterprise, and a vigorous and resourceful mind which enabled him to seize and develop possibilities into realities of a large and imposing character. While he would be mentioned prominently among any group of successful Kansas merchants, it was not alone for his material achievements that he is remembered and honored. He put character into his business, and it was the flowering of his character that earned him such wide esteem.

His birth occurred at Ritterville, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1847, and he died at Atchison September 5, 1910, at the comparatively early age of sixty-three. His parents were Michael and Lucretia Harwi. Michael Harwi for many years followed the trade of carpenter. He was engaged in some of the heavy construction required in the building of canal locks when canals were still the principal means of transportation in the eastern states. He had a farm also, and for a few years before his death was engaged in the quarrying and contracting of slate materials. He and his wife were the parents of four sons, Alfred J. being the oldest, and one daughter who died in Pennsylvania in childhood. One of the sons also died young. The other three sons all came to Atchison, Edwin C. and W. H. following their older brother and becoming associated with him in the hardware business. Edwin C. Harwi died September 4, 1903, while Wilson H. died May 30, 1911. His sons having all gone to the West, Michael Harwi prepared to join them in Atchison. On the point of his departure on October 8, 1882, he was taken ill and died. His widow, Lucretia Harwi, subsequently removed to Atchison and lived with her children until her death in 1904.

Alfred J. Harwi was educated in the public schools of his native state. Up to ten years he found his educational opportunities entirely in his home locality. He then entered a noted Moravian school at Bethlehem. This school was four miles from his home and a high mountain ridge separated the two places. This rather difficult journey to and from school Mr. Harwi made night and morning for two years. He applied himself diligently to his studies and besides what he learned from books and associations with school masters he acquired an even larger and better knowledge by the study of books in his leisure hours and by active contact with men and affairs. He gained his early business experience as clerk in a general store at Bethlehem. It was the same kind of training school that has equipped many of our great merchant princes in America. He early formed the habit of reading, listening and learning, and was constantly engaged in broadening his mind and proving his judgment and ability to think promptly and concisely and decide with a minimum of the element of error.

His early ambition was formed to become a business man on his own account. In 1868, at the age of twenty-one, he invested his very meager savings as a partner in a furniture store with J. B. Zimmele as partner. Two years later he sold out and started for the West.

While living at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Mr. Harwi married his first wife, Cora Wheeler. With her father he subsequently was in the hardware and implement business in Missouri. After the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Harwi went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and worked there for a few months in a hardware store.

It was in 1875 that he arrived in Atchison. He had a very generous equipment of business experience, but little capital. Associated with C. H. Dearborn he started a retail hardware business. It was in a small building at 408 Commercial Street, the stock was not all embracing, but represented practically all the active capital of the partners. Mr. Harwi knew his goods, understood the art of salesmanship, and acting on the principle that success in a business is only an adequate reward for real service he soon had the store prospering and rapidly growing. In a few years the Harwi establishment was considered one of the leading enterprises of the City of Atchison.

The late Mr. Harwi was possessed of a wonderful fund of common sense. At the same time he was a man of vision. He was not a dreamer of dreams, and when his ideas and ideals could not stand the test of experience and reason he discarded them and used only what could be translated into concrete results.

He was in Atchison when that town stood at the parting of the ways, one leading to metropolitan prosperity and the other to comparative obscurity as a small country town. Mr. Harwi foresaw the possibilities and was one of the biggest factors, indeed



A. J. Harris

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he might almost be considered a cornerstone in Atchison's growth and subsequent progressive development. He planned and worked so that his own establishment might be in a position to serve the developing western country with goods, and the success of his own firm was closely identified with the prosperity of the city at large. To make Atchison a gateway of commerce and a distributing point for a large section of territory, the essential elements were business houses powerful enough to develop the trade. Having formulated his plans Mr. Harwi devoted himself with unremitting energy the rest of his life to building up a great jobbing and wholesale house. From ideas that originated in his own brain and were translated by his own energy the A. J. Harwi Hardware Company came into existence and has since become known throughout the West and Middle West. Before he passed away his house was represented by twenty traveling salesmen who carried the goods of this firm over four states. More than fifty employes were employed to handle the office work and the warehouse and shipping details in the main establishment at Atchison. The company's home is a commodious four story office and warehouse building located at the corner of Commercial and Ninth streets, and it is one of the imposing landmarks in the wholesale district of Atchison. The warehouses contain 75,000 square feet of floor space, and it is an exceptional condition when this place is not packed with the vast and varied stock distributed by the company. The A. J. Harwi Hardware Company was incorporated in 1889 with a capital stock of $100,000.00.

During his later years the stress of business and ceaseless activity told heavily upon Mr. Harwi's physical resources. For the last twenty-five years he was a sufferer from locomotor ataxia. But he never gave up, and in the accomplishment of his large plans he did not spare himself as much as he should nor take efforts to conserve his bodily strength. Thus it was that the span of his life was shortened, though he lived to realize the fondest dreams and anticipations of his earlier career.

Mr. Harwi's first wife, Cora Wheeler, died leaving one daughter, Mrs. E. P. Ripley, of Boston, Massachusetts. For his second wife he married Elizabeth Whitehead, of Atchison. They were married in 1873 and she died in 1907. Her two children are: Mrs. H. P. Shedd, of Bensonhurst, Long Island; and Frank E., now president of the A. J. Harwi Hardware Company. On June 3, 1909, Mr. Harwi married Mrs. Mary E. Holland, who survives him.

The City of Atchison has grateful remembrance of Mr. Harwi's thorough public spirit and generosity. He contributed to all worthy charitable and philanthropic causes, and was a wise steward of the fortune which accumulated under his efforts. He naturally had the handling of large investments, but he was never known to take advantage of a debtor and foreclose a mortgage. In church affairs he was a member of the Congregational Society, was a trustee of Midland College at Atchison, and established and endowed the Harwi Scholarship prizes, which have been of such benefit to many young students. He was also a trustee of the Atchison County High School at Effingham and education was always a cause close to his heart. Only once did he participate actively in political service. In 1884 he was chosen state senator from the Atchison District, and served creditably during the following sessions. He made a splendid record, and on its basis his friends mentioned him as party candidate for governor, though the movement never received any encouragement from him. His heart and soul were in his business, and even while he was a member of the Legislature and after a day spent at Topeka he would return home and put in the greater part of the night in the supervision of his business.

FRANK E. HARWI, only son of the late Alfred Jonathan Harwi, founder of the great wholesale hardware house at Atchison, is now president of the Harwi Hardware Company as successor of his father and is also president of the Exchange State Bank of that city.

Mr. Harwi is a young man. Unusual and heavy business responsibilities devolved upon his shoulders when most men are merely in their business apprenticeship. He has succeeded admirably in the executive role, and has made a reputation on his individual account.

He was born at Atchison October 11, 1884, was educated in the public schools and in the noted preparatory school at Andover, Massachusetts. From that school he entered the freshman class of Yale University, but could not continue his studies long on account of being called home by an illness of his father. During the next year he worked faithfully as assistant to his father. In 1905 he entered the sophomore class of the University of Kansas. He again abandoned this course, in 1906, and forthwith took a practical part in his father's great establishment. With the death of his father he became president of the company. Recently Mr. Harwi was elected president of the Exchange State Bank of Atchison.

He was also one of the organizers of the Atchison Commercial Club, which he served as president in 1913 and now as a member of the board of directors. He is one of the trustees of Midland College, a member of the Atchison City Board of Education and has served as a trustee of the Atchison City Hospital since its establishment. Politically he is independent.

On September 30, 1908, Mr. Harwi married Miss Florence Cain, daughter of John M. and Lucy Cain. They have three children: Alfred J., born August 22, 1909; Lucy E., born January 12, 1912; and Frank E., Jr., born September 19, 1916.

Mr. John M. Cain, father of Mrs. Harwi, was born July 30, 1839, at Castletown, Isle of Man. He grew up on his native island, attended the select schools, and learned the trade of carpenter. At the age of seventeen, in 1856, he immigrated to America and identified himself with the territory of Kansas. Here he lived a very useful and prominent career. He was successively a farmer, soldier, merchant and banker. During the period of bitter border warfare he was a volunteer in the company organized by A. S. Peck and Asa Barnes.

In 1862 he entered Captain P. H. McNamara's company and was elected sergeant. With the organization of regiments of colored troops he was appointed first lieutenant of a company in the Eighty-Third Regiment Colored Infantry, and afterwards was commissioned captain. He served until the close of the war and made a splendid record as a soldier and officer. When the war was over he began farming in Atchison County. From his farm he applied some of his capital to the establishment of a store, and later became connected with the old Atchison State Bank and owner of the Cain & Harthorn Mill Company. The death of this Kansas pioneer occurred in 1897.

He was married May 15, 1879, to Miss Lucy Neerman, daughter of Frank and Isabella (Rust) Neer-

man. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cain were: Eva, wife of Foster Branson, of River Forest, Illinois; Ralph R., a banker at Ada, Oklahoma; Florence, Mrs. Frank E. Harwi; John Milton, connected with the A. J. Hutchinson Company; William Q., attorney at Arkansas City; and Alfred Newman, now deceased.

Charles Estabrook Cory, of Fort Scott, divides with Hon. J. G. Slonecker, of Topeka, the honor of being the two oldest referees in bankruptcy in continuous service in the State of Kansas. Both were appointed to this office in 1898, before the Bankruptcy Law actually went into effect. Mr. Cory received his first appointment from Hon. Cassius G. Foster, and was continued in office by reappointment from Judge William C. Hook, and his last several appointments came from Hon. John C. Pollock.

As a lawyer Mr. Cory has been identified with Fort Scott for over thirty years. He began his career in Southeastern Kansas as a teacher more than forty years ago. He is a Canadian by birth, having been born at Dumfries, Ontario, December 2, 1853, son of Nathaniel Vail and Eleanor (Springstead) Cory. His father was a native of New Brunswick and his mother of Ontario.

Reared on a farm, educated in the public schools of Oxford County, Ontario, Charles E. Cory on reaching his majority came to Kansas in 1874. For the next nine years he taught almost continuously in Neosho and Crawford counties.

Mr. Cory had a distinguished preceptor in his legal studies. In 1883 he entered the office at Fort Scott of Hon. Eugene F. Ware, "Ironquill," and under that eminent man, distinguished not less in the law than in the field of poetry and politics, he continued his studies until admitted to the bar in 1885. His associations with Mr. Ware were continued after that for three years, during which time he was junior member of the firm of Ware, Biddle & Cory. The second party in that firm was W. R. Biddle.

Mr. Cory then organized the firm of Cory & Hulburt, his associate being E. W. Hulburt. They soon ranked as leading lawyers and had a splendid practice, but after three years the partnership was dissolved. At that time Mr. Cory was elected county attorney of Bourbon County, and it was after his service in that position that he was appointed referee in bankruptcy, an office he has now filled continuously for eighteen years.

Mr. Cory has also served his home city as a member of the board of education several terms, and has been a leader in educational affairs in Fort Scott. He is a director of the State Historical Society, a member of the executive council of the State Bar Association, and is president of the Fort Scott Public Library Board. He is a man of culture, a great reader, and possesses a rare ability and skill as a lawyer. He is in every sense of the word a standpat republican. In Masonry he is a member of Rising Sun Lodge at Fort Scott, of Fort Scott Consistory, Scottish Rite, and Mirza Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Pittsburg. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. His church home is the Baptist.

On July 1, 1880, at Moundville, Missouri, Mr. Cory married Miss Ruth Emeline Kellogg. Mrs. Cory was born in Wisconsin, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Fellows) Kellogg. Four children have been born to this marriage. Catherine Kellogg Cory is a graduate of the domestic science department of the State Normal, and has since occupied chairs in domestic science in the State Normal schools of Missouri and North Dakota, and is now in charge of the business department of the Fort Scott High School. Sarah Eleanor Cory, who was born in Fort Scott, is the wife of Harry E. Menezes, of Dallas, Texas. George E. Cory, also a native of Fort Scott, now lives at Beardstown, Illinois, and is a trained electrician. Ruth Vail Cory, who was born in Fort Scott, is now the wife of Prof. Daniel E. Ottinger, who is in charge of the manual training department of the Boys' Industrial School at Topeka.

Walt Mason. In the annual output of wheat, corn, livestock, coal, oil and gas, Kansas must share her splendid results with other states. But at least one product is unique—Walt Mason and his rhymes. Statisticians are fond of figuring the value of Kansas crops. No one has estimated nor can estimate how much Walt Mason has contributed to the sum total of human happiness. And practically all that output has come from his home in Kansas, in his congenial surroundings at Emporia. It is said that Mr. Mason is unable to write in strange surroundings, and consequently never leaves Emporia. He is one of the few successful writers of modern times who have not been seduced from his old and familiar center of inspiration and there are many who will find special cause for admiration in this one fact.

Some years ago William Allen White, in whose paper, the Emporia Gazette, Walt Mason's writings first found an appreciative audience, called Mr. Mason "the poet laureate of American democracy." Walt Mason is indeed a democrat in literature. The native vernacular is sufficient for him, and his forms of expression are as characteristic of Walt Mason as they are plain and intelligible to the masses of busy mankind. What place in the art of letters the future will assign him, cannot be foretold, and he probably does not give it a thought. He is at least doing a great work in the present, and his genial unlined verse is a force in preserving the balance and sanity of modern thought.

Kansans are proud of Walt Mason, and will naturally expect something to be said of him in this work. The unvitalized statistics of biography are found stated as follows in Who's Who:

"Born at Columbus, Ontario, April 4, 1862; son of John and Lydia Sarah (Campbell) Mason; self-educated; came to United States in 1880. Connected with Atchison Globe, 1885-87, later with Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal and other papers; editorial paragrapher Evening News, Washington, 1893; associated with William Allen White on Emporia Gazette 1907 to present. Believed to have the largest daily audience of any living writer; prose poems are published daily in more than two hundred newspapers in the United States and Canada. Republican. Unitarian. Author: Rhymes of the Range, 1910; Uncle Walt, 1910; Walt Mason's Business Prose Poems, 1911; Rippling Rhymes, 1913."

Asked a short time ago to write a sketch of himself for the Detroit News-Tribune, Mr. Mason, though very busy, responded promptly, and what he had to say regarding himself follows:

"I was born at Columbus, Ontario, April 4, 1862. My parents were poor. I was the fifth of a series of six sons. My father was a dyer in a woolen mill and was accidentally killed in that establishment when I was four years old. He was of Welsh and my mother

of Scotch descent. My mother was fond of books and poetry and old songs, and knew many of the latter. She died when I was fifteen years old.

"Meanwhile, during my childhood, I had been going to a country school and working for farmers, and also in the woolen mill. After my mother's death I went to Fort Hope, Ontario, and worked in a hardware store for a year and a half, drawing the princely salary of two and a half dollars a week and boarding myself. When I was nine or ten years old I was nearly drowned and was hauled out of the water unconscious by an older brother. I have had defective hearing ever since, and it was probably due to this that I never became a merchant prince. Anyhow, I was not a success in a hardware store and when I told my employer I was going to leave, he said it was the proudest and happiest moment of his life.

"Having severed my diplomatic relations with the hardware man, I crossed Lake Ontario in 1880, going to New York State, where I hoed beans for a summer. It was the poorest fun I ever struck. The soil was stony and the hoe was dull, and the sun was hot as blazes, and there didn't seem to be any sense in hoeing beans, anyhow. From New York I took my way westward, arm in arm with the star of empire. I stopped awhile in Ohio, then in Illinois, and finally reached St. Louis, where I went to work in a printing establishment and 'kicked' a job press through the hottest summer ever invented. There was a humorous weekly called Hornet in St. Louis and I sent some stuff to it. The Hornet printed it and the editor wrote to me and asked me to call. He offered me five dollars a week to go to work in the office, writing gems of thought, reading proof, sweeping the floors and otherwise making myself useful. I took the job and remained with the Hornet until it went broke.

"Not being able to get another job in St. Louis, I went to Kansas and worked around the state for three years as a hired man. Disgusted with that sort of work, and being ambitious to get into newspaper business, I managed to get a job with the Leavenworth Times. Later I became a reporter on the Atchison Globe and there learned a great deal that was useful to me. From that time forward I was chasing myself over the country and was connected with newspapers in a dozen cities, but always had the idea that the next town would be a little better and kept moving around. I was mixing up farming with newspaper work in Nebraska for a good many years, and making a failure of both. It took me a good while to discover that pigs and poetry won't mix. When I did find it out I came to Kansas and went to work for William Allen White, writing stuff for the editorial page of the Emporia Gazette. The Gazette always printed on its first page an item of local news with a border around it, called a star-head. One day the city editor was shy of the necessary item, and asked me to write something to fill that space. I wrote a little prose rhyme, advising people to go to church next day, which was Sunday. The prose rhyme attracted some attention and on Monday I wrote another one, and a third on Tuesday and so on, and the star-head rhyme became a feature of the Gazette. Thus originated the prose poetry."

This is undoubtedly a veracious and thoroughly modest account of his career up to the time he became famous. The next step was the syndicating of his writings as they appeared in the Gazette. Instead of being read exclusively in the Gazette and as copied from that journal, his poems were published simultaneously by a group of papers supplied by the syndicate, and at the end of a year it is said that he was getting $6 each for his verses. People over the entire country began to enjoy his kind of writing, and in a few years the name Walt Mason came to have significance and a prestige such as few other current writers enjoy. His present income from writing rhymes is equal at least to that enjoyed by many of the more successful lawyers and professional men, and as Mr. Mason's wants are simple, he is really a wealthy man. Not long ago he built a beautiful residence in Emporia, costing altogether about $14,000, and every dollar was earned by writing rhymes. In 1893 Mr. Mason married Ella Foss of Wooster, Ohio.

A magazine writer recently secured an interview from Mr. Mason and he describes some of the difficulties and methods of his work: "My work is easy in one way and hard in another. It is easy because I love the writing of rhymes, and their construction never offers any difficulty. It is hard because there are so many editors and readers to please, and the thing that pleases one set will offend another. Nearly all the chief topics of the day are barred from the syndicate poet because he can't express an opinion that won't jar somebody. The European war is the most absorbing topic of the times, but the bard who runs amuck in that direction will be in trouble immediately. I have written a few good-natured rhymes joshing the suffragettes, and had to take to cover the next day. I have written rhymes about temperance which brought me abusive letters from readers who stand up for personal liberty. I wrote a rhyme about the big men who build railways and make the wheels go 'round, and it brought a shriek from the socialists. Everything is bound to offend somebody, in Medicine Hat or Juneau."

In the course of that interview Mr. Mason also explained his abnormality from most poets in being a fat man. "Fat with me is merely a harmless eccentricity. In order to be successful, a poet must have some eccentricity. One bard wears his hair long and the kids guy him when he goes to the postoffice for rejected manuscript. Another wears a monocle; another cultivates a VanDyke beard. I tried out all the standard eccentricities and found them lacking in some essential. Then I concluded that getting fat would give me as much distinction as anything, so I subscribed for all the health magazines and began eating all the foods which were condemned by them, and the result is before you. I am writing optimism all the time, and the people wouldn't have faith in a lean optimist."

JOHN R. MULVANE has been a resident of Kansas since 1868 and for nearly forty years president of the Bank of Topeka. That position, together with the many other interests he has actively prosecuted, have made him a power in the financial and industrial life of Kansas.

His family lineage some generations back was identified with that of the McIlvaines of Scotland. His first American ancestor came to North Carolina before the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, John Mulvane, located in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1803 and was one of the five original taxpayers of that county. He married Mary McCune, whose father, James McCune, served as an ensign in the United States Navy during the War of 1812, and as a reward for his services received a tract of land in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. John Mulvane was also a soldier in the War of 1812.

David Mulvane, father of John R., married Mary Ross, whose father, William Ross, was an Irishman

of County Cork, Ireland, and had come to Ohio in 1805 as a missionary to the Delaware Indians. William Ross married Jane Whitaker, an English woman. One of her brothers owned a large cotton mill near Philadelphia, and another was an iron founder who made cannon for the Federal Government during the Civil war. David Mulvane began his career as a farmer boy, also worked on the towpath of the Ohio Canal, and in time became a successful merchant and manufacturer at Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas County.

At the home of his parents in Newcomerstown, Ohio, John R. Mulvane was born July 6, 1835. He was educated in a country school and as a boy learned the tanning trade in his father's tannery. At the age of twenty he was qualified to take charge of his father's country store.

In 1865 Mr. Mulvane joined his brother Joab in merchandising at Princeton, Illinois. His health broke down there and after some time spent in recuperating he arrived at Topeka in August, 1868. He used his capital to deal in lands and cattle and in January, 1870, became cashier of the Topeka Bank and Savings Institution. In July, 1878, this bank was reorganized as the Bank of Topeka, with Mr. Mulvane as president.

Mr. Mulvane is a brother of Joab Mulvane, a pioneer Kansan, whose career is sketched on other pages. These two brothers were actively associated for many years in large industrial enterprises. They completed and brought to a successful issue the Topeka Water Company and reorganized the Topeka Street Railway Company. In 1879 Joab and John Mulvane and W. B. Strong bought a little telephone exchange in Topeka. That was the nucleus and the beginning of the great Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company, of which John R. Mulvane was one of the heavy stockholders and for many years president.

Mr. Mulvane and other members of the family became early interested in the salt industry in Kansas and supplied much of the capital for the companies operating at Hutchinson. He also helped promote and is a director of the Beatrice Creamery Company, the largest organization of the kind in the world. He is a stockholder in the Charles Wolff Packing Company of Topeka and a director of the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City, Missouri.

His name is almost equally associated with civic enterprise and practical philanthropy. He was one of the two Kansans who helped organize the American Bankers' Association in Philadelphia in 1876, and was also the father and organizer of the Kansas Bankers' Association, of which he was president four terms. He has served as president of the Topeka Free Library, of which he was one of the organizers, and in co-operation with Bishop Vail he helped organize Christ's Hospital of Topeka, which he has served many years as treasurer. Since 1901 he has been one of the trustees of Washburn College. Mr. Mulvane has been an active member of the Baptist Church over forty years, and for twenty years was a member of the board of directors of the First Church of Topeka. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Knight Templar, also an Odd Fellow, and is active in the Commercial Club, Country Club and other Kansas organizations.

Mr. Mulvane was married August 16, 1856, at Newcomerstown, Ohio, to Miss Hattie N. Freeman. With no children of their own they adopted and reared two orphans, the children of Mr. Mulvane's youngest sister. After the death of Mrs. Hattie N. Mulvane, Mr. Mulvane married Mrs. Mary A. Sedgwick, who died in June, 1916.

GEORGE W. VEALE was one of the makers of history in Kansas, in which territory and state he had his home continuously for sixty years.

He was born on a farm about five miles south of the Town of Washington in Daviess County, Indiana, May 20, 1833. Until seventeen he attended school about three months each year. From 1852 until 1857 he was employed as a clerk in the dry goods store of Filching Johnson at Evansville, Indiana. January 20, 1857, he married Miss Nannie Johnson, and on the 29th of March the bride and groom left Evansville on the Steamer White Cloud in company with the family of the late George Crozier. On April 7, 1857, they arrived at Quindaro, the noted settlement of the free state men near the present Kansas City, Kansas.

At Quindaro Mr. Veale became a merchant, as a member of the firm of Johnson & Veale. He served as the first sheriff of the new County of Wyandotte when it was organized. Under President Lincoln's first call for volunteers he raised a company at Quindaro in June, 1861, and was commissioned captain, the date of his commission being April 29, 1861, and Governor Charles Robinson signing it. His company went into service as part of the Fourth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. Later he was colonel of the Second Kansas Militia and served in the campaign against Price. At the Battle of the Blue Colonel Veale and his men won distinction through their conduct in holding a position against superior numbers and with fearful loss.

From Quindaro Colonel Veale removed to Topeka and entered the dry goods business under the name Hamilton & Company. In 1866 he was appointed state agent for the sale of railroad lands, and served in that capacity three years. He was also tax commissioner for the Union Pacific Railroad a number of years and was one of the incorporators of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company. Many unusual distinctions both in business and civic affairs cluster around the name of Colonel Veale.

He organized the Topeka Bank & Savings Institution, which was subsequently reorganized as the present Bank of Topeka. He erected the Veale Block in Topeka. When Colonel Veale came to manhood the scattered elements of the old whig and the abolition parties had gathered into the new republican party and Colonel Veale has been one of its active members throughout the glorious annals of that political organization. He served as a member of the first State Legislature, was in the Senate in 1867-68 and from 1871 for fourteen years was a member of the Lower House. In 1871 he was elected president of the State Fair Association. Colonel Veale served as president of the Kansas State Historical Society in 1907-08. He and the late Senator Preston B. Plumb both took their first Masonic degrees in 1866.

The career of Colonel Veale has been in keeping with the splendid record of his ancestry. He is descended from one of three brothers who came to America in 1640. Subsequent generations adopted three different spellings of the name, Veale, Vail and Viele. Colonel Veale's grandfather, James C. Veale, Sr., was a native of South Carolina and served with Sumter in the Revolutionary war. In 1806 he brought his family with wagons and teams over the mountains from the Carolinas to Daviess County, Indiana. The creek where he located was named for him and a

township in Daviess County still bears his name. He died on his Indiana homestead in 1841, when about ninety-three years of age.

James C. Veale, Jr., father of Colonel Veale, was born in South Carolina in 1787, and prior to his removal to Indiana with his parents in 1806 taught in both North Carolina and Georgia. In 1809 he taught the first school in Daviess County, Indiana. He left the schoolroom in 1812 to join General Harrison in the campaign against the British and Indians. At the battle of Vincennes he was wounded and he carried the ball in his body until his death in 1858. He was one of the early abolitionists of Indiana, was a whig in politics, but voted for Polk in 1844. He was married in 1813 to Eleanor Aikman, who was born in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia in 1792 and came to Daviess County, Indiana, about 1811 with her parents, James Aikman and wife. Members of both the Veale and Aikman families took refuge in Comer's Fort during the War of 1812. Colonel Veale was one of a family of ten children.

Colonel Veale's wife, Nannie Johnson, was born in Petersburgh, Pike County, Indiana, in 1837. Her father, Col. Fielding Johnson, was a pioneer Pike County settler and a veteran of the Black Hawk war. He was one of President Lincoln's first appointees in Kansas, having been made agent for the Delaware Indians. His father, Thomas Johnson, had been secretary to General Harrison and a member of the first constitutional convention of Indiana. Mrs. Veale is a first cousin of John W. Foster, who made a noted name in American diplomacy and who married a niece of General McPherson. Mrs. Veale made and presented to Captain Veale's company the first Union state flag used by Kansas troops in the Civil war. The home of Colonel and Mrs. Veale formerly occupied the site now occupied by the Auditorium in Topeka. It was a social center in earlier years, and among those entertained there were General Grant and his suite. Of the three children born to Colonel and Mrs. Veale two grew to maturity: George W., Jr., was born at Quindaro, Kansas, in 1858, was educated at Topeka, in Washburn College and at the Military Institute at Chester, Pennsylvania. Walter J. Veale, the second son, was born at Topeka in 1866 and completed his education in Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana.

Col. George W. Veale passed to the great beyond on the 28th of November, 1916.

JOHN MONROE FARNSWORTH, of Humboldt, is one of the prominent oil well contractors and oil producers in this section of Kansas and has operated on a very extensive scale both for others and for himself. He grew up in the atmosphere of the oil industry in the East, and has been a resident of Kansas for the past fifteen years.

He is of English ancestry and the family came out of England and were Colonial settlers in New York. His grandfather, John Farnsworth, was born in New York State, was a carpenter by trade, and early settled in what is now West Virginia. He died at Parkersburg in that state before John M. Farnsworth was born.

John M. Farnsworth was born in Wood County, West Virginia, near Parkersburg, January 4, 1876. His father, Daniel Farnsworth, was born in the same locality in 1844, grew up and married there, and has spent practically all his life in some phase of the oil industry. He is an oil well driller, and for many years has operated in the volcano fields of West Virginia. His home is now at Eaton Station, West Virginia. Daniel Farnsworth saw some active service during the Civil war, enlisting in 1863 in the West Virginia Cavalry and serving until the close of the struggle. He is a democrat and a member of the Baptist Church. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah Cochran. She was born in Marion County, near Mannington, West Virginia, in 1849, and died at Eaton Springs in that state in 1896. They became the parents of a large family of children. Mollie is the wife of David Derr, of Eaton Station, West Virginia, Mr. Derr being a farmer and worker in the oil fields, and has also followed saw milling and threshing. Martha J., the second child, died in 1896, the wife of Mark Collins, who is a blacksmith and land owner near Claysville, West Virginia. Alfred Alonzo is in the railroad service, living at Clarksburg, West Virginia. Emma married Moody Parish, a grocery merchant at Buckhannon, West Virginia. The fifth in age of this family is John Monroe Farnsworth. Daniel N. is still unmarried and is associated with his father. Didama is the wife of Fred Slaughter, a minister of the United Brethren Church at Parkersburg, West Virginia. William is in the service of the United States navy and has seen many diverse parts of the world. Melissa is the wife of Mr. Hocker, an oil operator living near Mannington, West Virginia.

John Monroe Farnsworth has made his way in the world since an early age. He lived at home and attended school for a very brief period, and since the age of fourteen has been struggling in the world of events. He attended school near Walker's Station and at Redlill Hill, West Virginia. On leaving school he found employment in the oil fields, and at some time or another has done nearly every line of work connected with that industry. He was in the West Virginia fields until he was nineteen, then went to Wood County, Ohio, and put in eleven years in that section of the oil district. In 1902 he came to Cherryvale, Kansas. As an oil driller he had charge of the Cherryvale Oil Company's property for two years, and in 1904 he removed to Humboldt, which has since been his permanent home. For five years he had charge of the Big Gun Oil and Gas Company's property, and also the properties of the Phoenix Oil and Gas Company and the Producers Oil Company. He resigned his position with these companies in 1909. In the meantime he had operated drilling outfits under his own management and direction, and during the past ten or fifteen years he has sunk a great many wells in the Mid-Continent field and is still keeping up that line of work. At times he has had as many as five strings of tools. Mr. Farnsworth owns valuable oil productions 5½ miles southeast of Humboldt, and has already drilled in and sold several leases in that vicinity.

In politics he is independent. He is affiliated with Cherryvale Lodge No. 989 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Farnsworth and family reside in a residence which he owns at 420 Sycamore Street in Humboldt, but they are moving to a large residence which he has just purchased and which was known as the Stoner's property on Ninth Street.

In 1898 at Hammondsburg, Ohio, he married Miss Elma Jimison, daughter of Joshua and Nora (Beaty) Jimison. Her parents now reside at North Baltimore, Ohio, her father being a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth have had three children: Cleo, born June 1, 1899, is now a freshman in the Humboldt High School; Harley died when five years of age; and Mearl was born February 3, 1905.

HON. WILLIAM AGNEW JOHNSTON, whose long and notable service on the Kansas Supreme Bench is known to all, has been a resident of Kansas since 1872.

He was born at Oxford, Ontario, Canada, July 24, 1848, a son of Mathew and Jane (Agnew) Johnston. His father, of Scotch-Irish stock, was born near Edinburgh, Scotland. A brother of Mathew at one time served as a judge of the Courts of Edinburgh. Jane Agnew was born in Belfast, Ireland.

Judge Johnston acquired his early education in the common schools and at the age of sixteen came to the United States and for a time was a student in an academy in Illinois. After that he taught school three years in Missouri and studied law in the intervals of this work. Admitted to the bar in 1872, he began practice at Minneapolis, Kansas, and continued actively in practice until his elevation to the bench.

In former years Judge Johnston took an active part in republican politics. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1878 and was elected to the Senate in 1876. In 1879 he was appointed assistant United States attorney for Kansas, and from 1880 to 1884 served as attorney general of the state. This was during two terms, having been re-elected in 1882. Judge Johnston became an associate justice of the Supreme Court to fill the unexpired term of Judge Brewer. He was elected for a full term in 1888, and since then has been regularly re-elected at each six year interval. It is said that no one has ever contested an election with Judge Johnston since his first term, and in 1900 he was renominated by acclamation. On January 10, 1903, he became chief justice, and is now in his fifteenth consecutive year of service in that dignified office. Judge Johnston was married in 1875 to Lucy Brown. Mrs. W. A. Johnston is one of Kansas' most distinguished women.

GEORGE W. SALISBURY is one of the younger men in Kansas educational affairs, and is principal of the Atchison County High School at Effingham, and is also president of the Atchison County Teachers' Association.

Mr. Salisbury is a native of Illinois, and is a graduate of the university of that state. He was born on a farm in Fulton County, Illinois, November 17, 1888. His ancestors, the Salisburys came originally from England, and there is also an admixture of French stock in the lineage. The Salisburys settled in the South in Colonial times, subsequently removing to Kentucky, where Mr. Salisbury's grandfather Marcus was born in 1814. He became a pioneer in Fulton County, Illinois, where he followed farming until his death in 1898. William Salisbury, father of George W., was born in Fulton County, Illinois, in 1841, and remained throughout his life in that county, a prosperous farmer. His death occurred near Astoria, Illinois, in 1911. Politically he was a democrat. He married Angeline Stephens, who was born in Fulton County in 1849 and still lives there. Their children were: Leona, wife of M. S. Dutton, a Fulton County farmer; Mary, wife of Omer Severns, a farmer in McDonough County, Illinois; John W., occupying the home farm in Fulton County; Margaret, who resides with her mother; and George W.

Mr. George W. Salisbury was educated primarily in the rural schools of his native county. In 1912 he graduated from the Western State Normal School at Macomb, Illinois. He then entered the State University at Champaign, where he was graduated in 1915 with the degree Bachelor of Science in agriculture. Mr. Salisbury had also specialized in mechanical lines, and when he came to Effingham, Kansas, it was to accept the position of instructor of manual training and agriculture in the Atchison County High School. He was also vice principal of the high school, and on January 20, 1916, was elected to his present post as principal. Under his supervision are a corps of ten teachers, and the enrollment of the school is 175. Mr. Salisbury is an active member of the Kansas State Teachers' Association. Politically he is independent, is a member of the Presbyterian Church and its Sunday school, and is affiliated with Mackey Lodge No. 48, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

WILLIS J. BAILEY, who was governor of Kansas from 1903 to 1905, has been a resident of the state since 1879 and has long stood as a leader in agricultural affairs, as a banker, and as a member of the republican party. His home is now in the City of Atchison, where he is vice president and managing officer of the Exchange National Bank.

His administration as governor of Kansas is made the subject of some paragraphs in an appropriate place on other pages of this history. The following is intended merely as a biographical statement of his career and with some notice of his varied and effective interests as a Kansan.

Willis J. Bailey was born at Mount Carroll, Illinois, October 12, 1854, and is of New England ancestry and descended from a long line of whigs and republicans. The Baileys came out of England and were colonial settlers in Massachusetts prior to the year 1640. Governor Bailey's grandfather, Joshua Bailey, was born in 1780 and served in the War of 1812 as a member of Captain Tomlinson's company. For many years he lived on a farm in Warren County, New York, but in 1845 moved out to Mount Carroll, Illinois, and continued farming in that community until his death in 1870. He was a whig during the existence of that party, and then became a republican. He was one of the very active members of the Baptist Church in his different communities. He married Lydia Kinyon, who was born in New York State and died in Warren County there.

Monroe Bailey, father of Governor Bailey, was born in Warren County, New York, in 1818. From his native county he removed in 1839 to Mount Carroll, Illinois, and was one of the very early settlers in that section. He developed a farm and became a prosperous and influential citizen. In October, 1879, he followed his son to Kansas, locating at Baileyville, a place named in honor of this family, and lived on a farm there until his death in 1902. He began voting as a whig and for many years was a loyal and stanch republican. He held some township offices and at one time was a county commissioner in Illinois. A cousin of the late Monroe Bailey is Joseph Cook, the noted lecturer. Monroe Bailey married Nancy J. Melendy, who was born at Cambridge, Vermont, in 1826 and died at Baileyville, Kansas, in 1901. Her father married a member of the Arbuckle family, related to the Arbuckle Brothers, famous coffee merchants. Monroe Bailey and wife had four children: Oscar, who died at Baileyville, Kansas, in 1915; Willis J.; Ernest N., who is in the grain and elevator business and a farmer at Baileyville; and Marion L., wife of C. N. Cafferty, a dentist practicing at Portland, Oregon.

Governor Bailey was educated in the public schools of Mount Carroll, Illinois. His early life was spent on a farm, and the training he there acquired remained a strong factor in his subsequent career. He has never been totally divorced from agricultural affairs.



MRS. WILLIAM A. JOHNSTON

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Mr. Bailey was graduated from the Mount Carroll High School in 1872 and subsequently entered the University of Illinois, where he finished the Literary and Scientific courses in 1879. In 1904 the University of Illinois awarded him the honorary degree LL. D.

A few days after his graduation, in June, 1879, he started with a span of horses for Kansas. His location was in Nemaha County, seven miles west of Seneca, the county seat. There he opened up a ranch, and on that ranch a town was subsequently started, named Baileyville. Governor Bailey took an active hand in the management of the Bailey ranch until 1906. In that year he removed to Atchison, Kansas, became vice president of the Exchange National Bank, and for over ten years has been the managing official of this institution. His interest in banking dates even earlier, since in 1895 he organized the Baileyville State Bank and has been its president ever since. He is also a director of the Exchange State Bank of Atchison, is a charter director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Missouri, is a director in the Bankers' Guarantee Deposit and Surety Company of Topeka, and is an active director in eight different corporations. Mr. Bailey resides at 419 L Street in Atchison.

Governor Bailey has a national reputation as a stockman. Besides his extensive farming interests in Kansas he owns lands in Colorado and New Mexico.

From early manhood to the present Governor Bailey has given his allegiance to the republican party. In 1888 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and in 1893 was president of the Republican State League of Kansas. In 1896 he was republican candidate for Congress in the First District. In the year 1898 he was nominated for congressman at large by the State Convention at Hutchinson, and in that campaign he defeated Richard W. Blue. He was an active member of the Fifty-Sixth Congress, and then retired from public life to his ranch in Nemaha County. In 1902 he was nominated by his party for governor and in the November election he defeated W. H. Craddock, the democratic candidate, by a substantial majority. He began his term as governor in 1903 and served two years. After his retirement from the governor's chair he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for United States senator. In 1908 a large number of republicans urged his nomination for another term as governor. He has sought the honors of public office only as an opportunity to make a better and greater state, and a strong element in all his political participation has been his loyalty to the agricultural cause. He has worked consistently for the raising of the standards of agriculture, and from 1895 to 1899 he was a member of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. He did much during that time to secure the retention of F. D. Coburn in the office of secretary and to co-operate with that great exemplar of modern agriculture.

Governor Bailey affiliates with Unity Camp No. 356, Modern Woodmen of America, and with Atchison Lodge No. 647, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1903 he was married at Kansas City, Missouri, to Mrs. Ida B. (Albert) Weede, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Albert, both of whom are now deceased. Her father was a Nebraska farmer. Governor Bailey has two step-sons: Orlin A., who is now claim adjuster for the Union Pacific Railway at Grand Island, Nebraska; and Vernon, a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah, and general agent for an insurance company.

EDWARD C. WILLIS, superintendent of the State Orphans Home at Atchison, is a graduate of Dartmouth College and came to Kansas nearly forty years ago with the equipment and training of a cultured New Englander. His work in this state has been largely of an educational nature, and he has taught, has been superintendent of schools, and was finally appointed to his present post at Atchison, where he has served with the exception of two years since 1907.

Nearly all of Mr. Willis' ancestors were colonial families of New England. The Willis family came originally from the northern part of England and settled in Massachusetts as early as 1638. His grandfather, Joseph Willis, was born at Mount Holly, Vermont, in 1779, was a Vermont farmer, served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and died at Bridgewater, Vermont, in 1866. He married Hannah O'Headle, who was of Irish descent.

Joseph E. Willis, father of Edward C., was born at Mount Holly, Vermont, in 1815. He grew up in his native locality, was a Vermont farmer and became a prominent citizen of that state. For many terms he served as a selectman at Bridgewater, and was a member of the Vermont Legislature more than twenty years. At the beginning of the Civil war in 1861 he enlisted and became colonel of a Vermont regiment, seeing active service until the close of the rebellion. He was a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Colonel Willis came out to Kansas in 1878, and was a pioneer in the vicinity of Newton. He bought a quarter section of school land there, paying $735.00, and though quite advanced in years at the time was identified with its improvement and cultivation for a number of years. The death of this old soldier occurred at Newton, Kansas, in 1890. Colonel Willis married Abigail Topliff, who was born at Plymouth, Vermont, in 1821, and died at Bridgewater in that state in 1871. Her father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and married Abigail McWilliams, of Scotch descent. Both the Topliffs and the McWilliams families were colonial settlers. Colonel Willis and wife had twin sons, Horace Greeley and Edward C. Horace Greeley was a painter and decorator and died at Portland, Oregon, in 1916.

Edward C. Willis acquired a liberal education. He attended the public schools at Woodstock, Vermont, the Academy at South Woodstock, and then entered Dartmouth College, where he took his degree Bachelor of Science in 1879. In the same year he came out to Kansas to join his parents at Newton, and for a number of years was a teacher in the public schools of that city. He later went to Berthoud, Colorado, and taught school for several years and then removed to Denver, where he had his headquarters for two years while in the railway mail service. In 1890 Mr. Willis entered the Colorado Normal School, where he took the complete course excepting the kindergarten work.

Returning to Newton in 1892, Mr. Willis resumed his work as a teacher in the city schools, and for nine and a half years was principal of the McKinley School of that city. In 1902 he was elected county superintendent of schools in Harvey County, and filled that office nearly four years.

Mr. Willis was first appointed superintendent of the State Orphans' Home at Atchison on April 10, 1907. The Board of Control then consisted of Messrs. Bowman, Elliott and Schermerhorn. His commission as superintendent was signed by Governor E. W. Hoch. Except for the two years from September 1, 1913, to September 1, 1915, Mr. Willis has been continuously in charge of the Orphans' Home at Atchison. During that interim of two years he was engaged in the transfer business, and so has interests in that line. The State Orphans Home at Atchison is one of the important institutions of Kansas. It has regular

accommodations for 235 children, and even more can be accommodated in emergencies. Superintendent Willis has forty-three assistants under him. The home consists of four cottages for the children, besides the administration building, domestic building, power plant, barn, and a small hospital.

Mr. Willis studied and was admitted to the bar in December, 1894, at Newton, but has never made any practical use of his professional qualifications. He served as justice of the peace and police judge while living at Berthoud, Colorado. Mr. Willis is a republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church, is affiliated with Washington Lodge No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Martha Washington Chapter No. 215, Order of Eastern Star, is past chancellor commander of Union Lodge No. 223, Knights of Pythias, at Newton, and a member of Newton Camp No. 603, Modern Woodmen of America, and Newton Lodge of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

Mr. Willis was married in August, 1900, at Peabody, Kansas, to Miss Anna M. House. Her mother was Mrs. Sarah J. House, of Peabody, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Willis have one daughter, Corinne R., born January 28, 1904.

ALBERT E. MAYHEW, who has lived in Kansas since early boyhood, has built up the leading hardware business at Effingham in Atchison County, is also a banker there, and is now serving his second term as a representative in the State Legislature.

Mr. Mayhew was born at St. Mary's, Canada, March 17, 1866, and was brought to Kansas by his parents when he was four years of age. He grew up at Centralia, was educated there in the public schools, graduating from high school in 1883, and for one year was a student in the State Normal School at Emporia. Before engaging in business he taught three years in Nemaha County, Kansas. His business experience began as clerk in different stores. After two years he went into merchandising for himself at Vermillion, Kansas, and was profitably established there until 1899. In that year Mr. Mayhew came to Effingham and built and founded his present hardware store, which is the largest in this section of Atchison County. His two-story building is located on Main Street, and he has extended his trade relations over all that part of the county and draws some trade which normally would go to the City of Atchison.

Mr. Mayhew's father, William Mayhew, was a Kansas pioneer. He was born in Lancastershire, England, in 1832, and at the age of thirteen ran away from home, crossed the ocean, and located at St. Mary's, Canada, where he grew to manhood and married. He became a farmer and stock man, and in 1870 came to Kansas, locating at Centralia in June of that year. He resumed farming in that section, and was a farmer and stockman for many years. He finally retired and lived at San Diego, California, until his death in 1903. As an American citizen he voted the republican ticket and was very active in his support of the Congregational Church. William Mayhew married Mary Lancaster, who was born in England in 1832 and died at Centralia, Kansas, in 1878. They were the parents of six children: John H., a merchant and speculator living at Denver, Colorado; Robert E., a retired farmer at Topeka, Kansas; George W., who lives at Denver, was for a number of years a farmer but made a fortune in the gold mines of Cripple Creek, Colorado, and is now living retired; Eliza J., wife of Amos B. Clippinger, a manufacturer of tanks, wagon beds and other commodities of that kind, living in Kansas City, Missouri; Albert E.; and Leonard, who is an employer of labor at Los Angeles, California.

Besides his business as a merchant Mr. Mayhew is vice president of the Effingham State Bank. He owns his home on Howard Street and also a large farm of 640 acres in Marshall County, Kansas. For a number of years he has been one of the leading republicans of Atchison County. He served on the City Council and for a number of years was president of that body. In 1914 he was elected a member of the Legislature in the lower House, serving in the session of 1915, and was re-elected in 1916 to the session of the following year. He was a member of the Educational Committee, was chairman of the Fees and Salary Committee in 1915, and was also on the Public Utilities, Elections and Labor committees. Mr. Mayhew's name is most prominently associated with the insurance bill introduced and passed by the Legislature in 1916. This bill regulates the rates of insurances in the state and permits the Superintendent of Insurance to raise or lower rates according to his discretion. Mr. Mayhew was also instrumental in having passed a number of educational bills in the Legislature of 1915. Educational matters particularly appealed to him in his legislative experience. He also faithfully looked after the interests of his constituents.

Mr. Mayhew is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, is president of the Cemetery Association of Effingham, and is affiliated with Mackey Lodge No. 48, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Spartan Lodge No. 250, Independent Order of Odd Felows, and Effingham Camp No. 706, Modern Woodmen of America. He married at Vermillion, Kansas, in 1891, Miss Annie J. Tinker, daughter of Mrs. J. S. (Tinker) Dodson, who now lives at Frankfort, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew have one son, Carl H. This son graduated from the Atchison County High School and from the Baldwin Business College at Baldwin, and is now associated with his father in business.

GEORGE MCKINLEY. In point of continuous service George McKinley is one of the veteran Santa Fe Railway men. He began railroading with a line that is now part of the Santa Fe system more than thirty years ago, and for over a quarter of a century has faithfully discharged the duties of station agent at Humboldt. He has also prospered in a business way, and is the owner of some valuable oil and gas productions near Humboldt.

Mr. McKinley was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 8, 1861. His people were of Irish descent and were pioneers in Ohio. His grandfather, William McKinley, died in Fairfield County, Ohio. The father's name was also William, and he was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1828, grew up and married there, and made farming his basic occupation. He was an early settler at Humboldt, Kansas, locating there in 1880, and acquired some extensive real estate in the town. He died at Humboldt in 1904. Politically he was a republican, and was an active member and elder of the Presbyterian Church. William McKinley married Grace Mounts, who was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1843, and died at Humboldt, Kansas, in 1908. Their children were: Mary, who lives at Humboldt, widow of Monroe Ashbrook, who died at Humboldt, having been a farmer in Ohio and in Kansas; George, who is the second in age; William, a horticulturist living at Carlinville in Macoupin County, Illinois; Alice, who lives at Humboldt, widow of Charles Reber, who was a merchant; Joseph, a banker at Iola, Kansas; Charles, connected with the Wells Fargo Company Express at Kansas City, Missouri;

Scott, a farmer at Humboldt; John, also a farmer at Humboldt.

George McKinley had his early education in the public schools of Fairfield County, Ohio, and grew up on his father's farm. He was nineteen when he came to Kansas and for several years remained on the farm in Allen County. In 1885 he entered the service of the old L. L. and G. Railway, now part of the Santa Fe, and from the first has been connected with the station service. He became station agent at Humboldt in 1891. Since that year he has been the effective and efficient medium of the transaction of business between the railroad and the public, and is the type of man who has done much to popularize the Santa Fe Railway as a transportation system in Kansas.

Mr. McKinley owns a farm of eighty acres four miles south of Humboldt. It is in the center of the oil and gas district, and it now has ten producing oil wells. His home, which he owns, is at 318 South Ninth Street. Mr. McKinley is also treasurer of the McKinley Crude Oil Company. He is a republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

He first married in 1886, in Illinois, Miss Flora Deffenbaugh. She died at Humboldt in 1904. There were three children of their marriage: Susan, who died at the age of twenty years, after her marriage to Chester Squire, now a farmer at Humboldt; Benjamin, an employee of the Santa Fe Railway Company at Forth Worth, Texas; and Junior, who lives at home and is in the second year of the Humboldt High School. In 1908 at Humboldt Mr. McKinley married Miss Effie Neff, daughter of Eli and Nancy (Barnes) Neff. Her parents are both deceased, her father having been an extensive land owner and rancher in Wilson County, Kansas.

DALE STARK is the present postmaster of the Village of Perry in Jefferson County. The Stark family has been primarily identified with this town from its very founding through all the years.

The postmasters' grandfather, N. J. Stark, came to Kansas in 1860 and acquired a tract of land in Jefferson County on which he subsequently platted the Town of Perry. He was a farmer by regular vocation, and he established the first lumber business at Perry. He was born in Michigan in 1812, a date which indicates that he was a member of one of the very earliest families in that territory, and he died at Perry, Kansas, in 1894.

Mr. Dale Stark was born at Perry November 15, 1890. His father, F. M. Stark, who was born at Petoskey, Michigan, in 1855, was brought to Kansas at the age of five years. In the vicinity of Perry he grew up and married, and first became associated with his father in the lumber business and afterward bought the local yard, which he kept until 1901, and then sold it to J. Thomas & Son. Following that for two years he was a merchant and in 1903 removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he is still living and is assistant superintendent of the warehouse of Jones Store Company. Politically he is a democrat, is an active worker in the Presbyterian Church and formerly was an elder, and has lodge affiliations with Lawrence Lodge of Masons and Perry Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. F. M. Stark married Etta Armstrong, who was born in 1855 and died at Perry, Kansas, in 1902. Their children, four in number, Dale being the youngest, are: N. D. Stark, an employe with the Forth Worth & Denver City Railway Company, living at Fort Worth, Texas; Guietta, a resident of Oskaloosa and present register of deeds of Jefferson County; and V. B. Stark, who lives in Kansas City, Missouri, and is superintendent of the delivery room of the Jones Store Company.

Mr. Dale Stark attended the public schools of Perry, graduating from high school in 1910. After leaving school he began work in a local store, and was busily engaged with his duties there until his appointment as postmaster in January, 1916. He was appointed under President Wilson, and has well justified the confidence of his friends in the capable administration he has given. On taking the post office Mr. Stark resigned his position in the City Council. He is a democrat, is junior warden of Perry Lodge No. 415, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, and for the past three years has been clerk of Kaw Valley Camp No. 1483 of the Modern Woodmen of America at Perry.

He was married at Perry June 2, 1916, to Miss Ruth Judy, daughter of A. J. and Molly Judy, who reside at Oskaloosa. Her father is a farmer.

JAMES M. CHISHAM. Perhaps no one has been more closely identified with the public affairs and public utilities of Atchison than Mr. James M. Chisham, who is now superintendent of the Atchison Water Company. For a number of years he filled official positions in the city's government, and helped make Atchison a city of modern improvements, including paved streets, and possessed of those public utilities which are inseparable from health and convenience.

He is an old resident of Atchison, having come to the city when a child. He has fought his own way to success. He was born in Randolph County, Missouri, December 23, 1859. His ancestors, the Chishams, came from Scotland, were early settlers in Virginia, in colonial times, and from there the family moved to Kentucky and later to Missouri. Mr. Chisham's grandfather Chisham was a Randolph County, Missouri, pioneer, and spent his life there as a farmer. Mr. Chisham's maternal grandfather Palmer went out to California during the gold excitement of the early '50s, and while returning by way of the Isthmus of Panama was lost on the Gulf of Mexico.

George Chisham, father of James M. Chisham, was born in Missouri, in 1836, spent his active career as a farmer and died in Randolph County in 1862. He was a democrat in politics. His wife, Elizabeth Palmer, was born in Missouri in 1838 and died at Atchison, Kansas, in 1871. There were just three children, James M. being the second and the only one still living. This family suffered a tragedy in 1862, when they were stricken by dysentery and not only the father but the oldest son, William, and the youngest son, John, died of the disease. William was five years old at the time and John was an infant.

In 1865 the widowed mother brought her only son, James, to Atchison, and the latter has known no other home since he was six years of age. He attended as regularly as possible the public schools and for two years was a student in Montgomery College in Montgomery County, Missouri. He left that school in 1879 and returning to Atchison entered the office of the recorder of deeds as assistant deputy. Subsequently he was deputy county clerk and was in the court house three years altogether. In the spring of 1883 he began work for the Eastern Kansas Land and Loan Company as bookkeeper, but after three months took a position as cashier with the Atchison Gas and Water Company. That was his first connection with the public utilities. He was cashier of the Gas and Water Company three years and then became superintendent of the gas works. He managed that company until January 1, 1898, and at the same time was secretary of the company. While

retaining that office he was appointed postmaster under McKinley and served until January 1, 1911. In 1905 Mr. Chisham became active superintendent of the Atchison Water Company, and has retained that office to the present time. The water company is owned by a private corporation, the general offices of which are in St. Louis, Missouri. The local offices are at 406 Commercial Street in Atchison.

Atchison has a fine water system. The pumping station is near the Union Station at the foot of Utah Avenue on the Missouri River. The capacity of the pump is 4,000,000 gallons a day, and the water is delivered partly by direct pressure and partly by gravity flow. At Spring Garden Street and Sixth Street are situated four reservoirs, one with a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons and each of the others with a capacity of 1,750,000 gallons, so that when full these reservoirs contain over 9,000,000 gallons of water.

From 1885 to 1891 Mr. Chisham was a member of the City Council of Atchison and was president of the council three years of that time. This was an era of great public improvements. During that time two-thirds of the paving was done, and Atchison is noted for its many miles of paved streets. From 1891 to 1893 he also served as city treasurer. Mr. Chisham is a director in the Atchison Water Company and is a stockholder in the First National Bank.

In politics he is a republican, is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, is affiliated with Washington Lodge No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is past high priest of Washington Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, is a member of Washington Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, and belongs to Atchison Lodge No. 4, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and to the Royal Arcanum.

In 1905 Mr. Chisham built one of the finest homes in the city, at 705 North Fourth Street, where he and his family reside. He married June 20, 1883, near Hawthorne in Atchison County, Miss Florence Iddings. Her parents, James M. and Margaret (Peedler) Iddings, are both now deceased. Her father was a farmer and stock man and an early settler in Atchison County. Mr. and Mrs. Chisham have two children. Ruby, still at home, attended the Midland College at Atchison through the junior year and completed her education in the art department of the University of Kansas. Fay is the wife of Arthur C. Moses, a resident of Kansas City, Missouri, and in the mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Company. Mr. and Mrs. Moses have one child, William, born November 27, 1915.

Hon. Balie Peyton Waggener, of Atchison, is easily one of the most distinguished Kansans of the present generation. A half century has come and gone since he came to Atchison as a young law student. He practiced with eminent success, is one of the ablest railroad attorneys in the United States, and for a number of years has carried the responsibilities of the office of general solicitor for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

Mr. Waggener is much more than an eminent lawyer. He has served with fidelity and conspicuous ability in high public places. The power he has come to exert through his profession and through his business interests as a banker has been applied to the welfare of his home city and the state at large. But the distinction which he cherishes most is a title conferred upon him not by reason of his professional prominence, nor by public office nor by learned institutions, but a spontaneous tribute from the most discriminating of all critics of greatness—the title "children's friend."

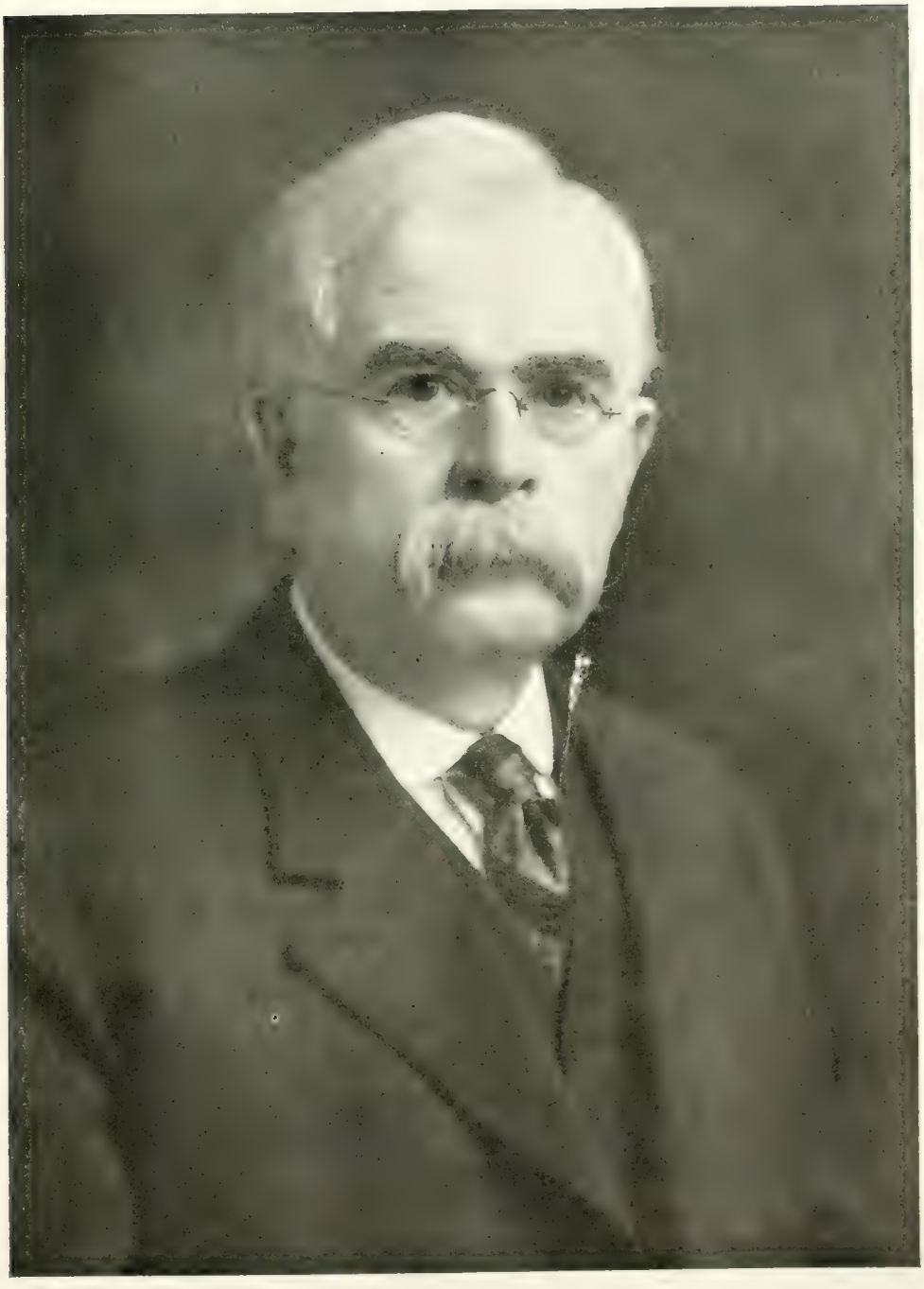
Mr. Waggener is of old American ancestry. His great-grandfather fought with the rank of lieutenant in the American war for independence. His grandfather subsequently served as major in the United States Army during the War of 1812. Mr. Waggener's parents, Peyton R. and Sophronia Briseis (Willis) Waggener, were pioneers in Northwestern Missouri, and it was at their home in Platte County, Missouri, that Balie Peyton Waggener was born July 18, 1847.

As a boy he had only limited advantages of the local schools. At the age of fourteen he was appointed to a position as toll-gate keeper on the old Platte City and Western Turnpike. To grow up and be a lawyer was the ambition he fostered during these early boyhood duties, and in the little house beside the toll road he kept a few law books, reading them when not standing at the tool-gate and also after the day's work was done. In 1866 he enrolled as a law student in the office of Otis and Glick at Atchison. His diligence and application were such that he was admitted to the bar on June 10, 1867, before he was twenty years of age.

Mr. Waggener was always especially fortunate in the choice of his professional associates. Men of mature years and secure position in the profession were doubtless attracted by his promising abilities, and when his own fame was secure it was deemed a distinction even by the foremost lawyers of Kansas to be connected with Balie P. Waggener in practice. Three years after his admission to the bar he became a member of the firm of Horton & Waggener, the senior member of which was Albert H. Horton, then United States district attorney. This firm continued at Atchison until 1876, when the senior partner was elected to the office of chief justice of the Kansas Supreme Court. In 1887 Mr. Waggener formed a partnership as Waggener, Martin & Orr. This firm was dissolved April 30, 1895, and was reconstituted as Waggener, Horton & Orr. After retiring from the bench Chief Justice Horton resumed his former associations with Mr. Waggener. David Martin, a partner in the earlier firm, succeeded Judge Horton as chief justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Horton died in 1902, and subsequently his place in the firm was taken by ex-Chief Justice Frank Doster, making the name Waggener, Doster & Orr. Mr. Waggener was therefore associated with three chief justices of the Kansas Supreme Court. In 1910 Mr. Orr withdrew from the firm, and the firm thereupon became Waggener & Challiss, and later on, in 1916, became the firm of Waggener, Challiss, DeLacy & Brown.

On January 4, 1876, Mr. Waggener was appointed general attorney of the Missouri Pacific Railway for the State of Kansas. He filled that position nearly thirty-five years and on May 1, 1910, was made general solicitor of that company for the states of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. His son W. P. Waggener succeeded him as general attorney.

Through all the years of his practice Mr. Waggener has put into his profession the very best of his conspicuous mental talents and strength and integrity of character. Beginning as a comparatively obscure lawyer in almost a frontier state, he has risen to rank with the ablest members of the American bar. Mr. Waggener is a student and scholar. It is said that he has collected about him one of the most complete law libraries in the United States, containing upwards of ten thousand volumes. This library is at his residence in Atchison, and for years he made it a custom to



B P Waggoner

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prepare most of his cases in his study, where his privacy was safeguarded more than in his office.

In 1892 Mr. Waggener was elected president of the Exchange National Bank of Atchison, and he has guided that solid institution through all the subsequent years. He also perfected and put into operation the Atchison Railway, Light & Power Company. A source of recreation and one of his most cherished interests is his noted Green View Stock Farm, containing 500 acres and beautifully situated a short distance west of Atchison. It is a model country estate, equipped with everything to guarantee efficiency of farm management, and though owned by a man of wealth it has been conducted not without profit and with an advantage that has flowed to the good of Kansas agriculture and live stock interests in general. To not a small degree it has been an experimental station. Here modern methods have been adapted to agriculture in a practical way, and for a number of years Mr. Waggener has been a recognized authority on farming and animal husbandry. The annual sales of live stock raised on his farm are an event in stock circles in the Middle West and buyers attend these sales from all parts of the country.

Politically Mr. Waggener has always been a democrat. While political honors have not been in his line, he has considered it a public duty to help build up and support a strong party organization and his influence has been a factor in making the democratic party in Kansas strong and efficient and in later years frequently successful over the state at large. Mr. Waggener had been in practice only a short time when in 1869 he was elected to the Atchison City Council. In 1872 he was his party's nominee for the office of attorney general of the state. In 1873 he was chosen city attorney for Atchison. From 1889 to 1891 and again from 1895 to 1897 he was Atchison's honored mayor. In 1902 he was elected a member of the lower branch of the Legislature, and was chairman of the Judiciary Committee and one of the active leaders on the floor of the House on the minority side. In 1904 he was elected to the State Senate from a strong republican district. This was perhaps the greatest triumph of his political career. He carried his district by a majority of 1,500 votes, while at the same election Theodore Roosevelt, the republican candidate for president, carried the district by over 3,600. Mr. Waggener was a member of the Senate during the sessions of 1905 and 1907 and in November, 1912, he was again elected by a majority of over 2,000. Mr. Waggener served in the Senate until 1916.

His name appears on the membership rolls of many fraternal and civic organizations and he has long been prominent in Masonry. He is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason and also a member of the Mystic Shrine.

On May 27, 1869, he married Emma L. Hetherington. Her father, William W. Hetherington, was one of Atchison's most prominent citizens. They are the parents of two children: William Peyton Waggener, mentioned elsewhere; and Mabel L., wife of R. K. Smith, vice president and general manager of the Mississippi Central Railway.

A reference to the files of the Atchison papers and the state press generally reveals the fact that Mr. Waggener's name has been more frequently connected in recent years with occasions that are never described in the political news but in those more intimate events connected with the happiness and joy of children. In 1897 Mr. Waggener gave some definite expression to his long cherished regard for and interest in children by inaugurating an annual picnic for the children. Every year since then at his personal expense he furnishes free transportation, free entertainment and free refreshments to all the children of Atchison County who attend these picnics. It is said that the larger the crowd the greater his personal delight in the affair. The Atchison County children's picnics are now an institution, and every year the occasion receives a great deal of attention in the newspapers of the state. In fact a record of the picnic has been placed in the annals of the Kansas State Historical Society. The Historical Society's secretary in the year 1911 mentions the visit of President Taft to Kansas, and the President's presence at the Waggener Picnic in Atchison County. On September 27th of that year the President left Topeka about an hour after laying the cornerstone of the Memorial Hall Building and arrived at Atchison so as to participate in Mr. Waggener's twelfth annual picnic. It became Mr. Taft's duty and pleasure to present the founder of these picnics with a silver loving cup, given by the people of Atchison County. The words of Mr. Taft in presenting the cup were quoted as follows: "A token is this, Mr. Waggener, that carries real sincerity and friendship. I present this beautiful vase of silver in the name of the people here assembled as a sign of love and esteem. I congratulate you on the eminence you have obtained." The response of Mr. Waggener was: "This is a distinction unmerited. I have no words to express my grateful acknowledgment."

Several years ago Mr. Waggener was obliged to undergo a surgical operation in the famous hospital at Rochester, Minnesota. His return to Atchison was signalized by such a reception as would be gratifying even to kings and emperors and such as is seldom accorded to a man either in private or public life. The Atchison children had prayed for his recovery while he was in the hospital, and when word came that he was safely by the crisis and would soon return home preparations were made to extend him a welcome. All the children were on hand, and the automobile conveying Mr. Waggener from the station to his home passed through lines of children on both sides. The Kansas City Journal had a special reporter on the scene, who described it in the following words: "Few men have been so fortunate as to enjoy such an ovation. Men who have done important things have been received by town bands and by citizens' clubs with fluttering badges. Men have come back to their home people to be received in the Opera House, and cheers have echoed in their receptive ears. But it must be understood that no such home coming as Mr. Waggener's could come to an ordinary man. It was the tribute of sincere devotion and genuine friendship. It couldn't be bought with money or earned by material success. These Atchison children didn't care a rap for Waggener the railroad attorney, nor Waggener the politician, nor even for Waggener the exemplary citizen. It was Mr. Waggener the good, kind friend they loved, to whom the welcome was given, and it sprang from sheer joy that he had recovered his health and was with them once more. And who can say that the earth holds a more splendid triumph as the crowning glory of a life than this? All other laudations and exclamations are tame compared with the flushed enthusiasm of hundreds of happy children shouting a welcome from their hearts."

Mr. Waggener is a member of the Kansas State Historical Society and one of its most liberal and interested friends.

Rufus Benton Peery. There appears on other pages of this publication a history of Midland College at Atchison. In this connection is found an appropriate place for some reference to the career of the president of that well known Kansas institution, Rufus Benton Peery, who after a long and distinguished service as a missionary and minister of the Lutheran Church took the president's chair in 1912.

Mr. Peery is of old American stock and Revolutionary antecedents. He was born at Burkes Garden, Virginia, April 9, 1868. The Peerys originated in England and in 1741 three brothers, Thomas, William and Edward Peery, immigrated and settled in Pennsylvania. They had been English soldiers, but in the next generation members of the family turned from allegiance to the Crown and fought gallantly with the patriots for independence. Mr. Peery's great-grandfather, also named Thomas Peery, was a soldier in that struggle. He died in Pennsylvania. Mr. Peery's grandfather, also named Thomas Peery, was born in Pennsylvania, and spent his active career as a farmer and stock man in the vicinity of Burkes Garden, Virginia, where he died in 1871. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. The maiden name of his wife was Gose, who was born in Virginia, and died a number of years before her husband at Burkes Garden.

Capt. Thomas Peery, father of President Peery, was born at Burkes Garden, Virginia, in 1842, and continued the family record for patriotism and valor by serving two years in the Civil war as an officer in the Confederate army. He served from 1863 to 1865 and was captain of the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Virginia Infantry. This regiment was part of Corse's Brigade and in the famous Pickett's Division. Captain Peery aside from his service as a soldier was a stock raiser and trader and filled a number of county offices, including county commissioner and sheriff. He finally retired to Culpeper, Virginia, where two years later he died in 1908. He was a democrat, and an active supporter and for many years an elder in the Lutheran Church. Captain Peery married Sarah Henrietta Repass. She was born in Southwestern Virginia at Wytheville in 1843 and died at Burkes Garden in 1886. She became the mother of ten children, noted briefly as follows: E. W. Peery, a prominent physician and surgeon and a specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases in Lynchburg, Virginia; Rufus Benton, who is the second in age; Walton S., a merchant at Norton, Virginia; Nora Kate, who lives at Norton, the widow of Thomas Spracher, who was a traveling salesman and was struck and killed by a locomotive in 1903; Anna S., wife of William Hansbarger, a farmer and stockman at Peterstown, West Virginia; John Carnahan, who is president of the Roanoke Woman's College at Salem, Virginia; Josephine, wife of Joseph Porter, a merchant at Norton, Virginia; Maude Cassel, wife of Oscar Veazey, a mining and electrical engineer at Pratt, West Virginia; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Stephen S. Cassel, a stockman and farmer at Rural Retreat, Virginia; and George G., who is professor of biology in Roanoke College, Virginia, and lives at Salem. Capt. Thomas Peery married for his second wife Lora Shawver, who is still living, her home being at Bluefield, West Virginia. Her children are: Claire, an employee of the Goodrich Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio; Sallie, a teacher in the West Virginia schools; Tommie, who lives with her half brother at Atchison and is a student in Midland College; and Margaret and Pauline, both with their mother.

Dr. R. B. Peery while a boy on his father's farm in Virginia distinguished himself by studious inclinations and early fixed his choice upon a career in the church. He attended the public schools at Burkes Garden, including the high school, and graduated from the Warttburg Private Seminary at Graham, Virginia. In 1890 he graduated A. B. from Roanoke College at Salem, Virginia, for two years was a student in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1892 was ordained a minister of the Lutheran Church. He continued his studies while abroad under the direction of the University of Chicago and Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and in 1895 was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the latter institution. Doctor Peery is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Greek letter fraternity.

In 1892 he went to the missionary fields in Japan, and was active in that oriental country under the auspices of the Lutheran Church until 1903. Among Kansans Doctor Peery probably has a more intimate and thorough knowledge of the Japanese country and its people than any other citizen. While in Japan he published a book entitled "The Gist of Japan," which had a wide sale and appreciation in England and America, and also in Japan. He also published "Lutherans in Japan," translated the Lutheran Hymn Book into Japanese, and was author of a volume "Addresses to Young Men," printed and circulated in Japan.

After returning from his long residence in Japan Doctor Peery in 1903 became pastor of a Lutheran Church in Philadelphia. In 1905 he was called to one of the prominent churches of Denver, Colorado, where he remained until he came to Atchison in 1912 to become president of Midland College.

Doctor Peery married at Wytheville, Virginia, in 1895 Miss Lettie A. Rich, daughter of W. W. and Mary (Cassel) Rich. Her father, now deceased, was a furniture merchant. Her mother still lives at Wytheville. Mr. and Mrs. Peery are both of Revolutionary descent, and he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Doctor and Mrs. Peery have six children: Harold Rich, born in August, 1896, now a student in Midland College; Thomas Benton, born in 1898, a student at Midland; Rob Roy, born in 1901, also in Midland College; Paul Denver, born in 1907, and William Wallace, born in 1912, both students in the public schools of Atchison; and Donald Lee, born in 1915.

John William Moser has been a figure in the commercial life of Meriden, Kansas, for over thirty years. Besides his large mercantile enterprise and the ownership of considerable property Mr. Moser is active in various public and semi-public movements and enterprises of Jefferson County.

He was born March 3, 1857, in Georgia Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in which state his ancestors, the Mosers, have lived since Colonial times, locating there from Germany. His great-grandfather, Abraham Moser, was born in Pennsylvania in 1767 and spent his last years in Georgia Township of Fayette County, where he belonged with the pioneer stock. His wife, Catherine, was born in 1774. The grandfather, John Moser, was born in Georgia Township of Fayette County in 1809, spent his life as a farmer and died in the same locality in 1888, at the age of seventy-nine. He married Amy Sterling, who was born in German Township of Fayette County and spent her last years in Georgia Township. Her father, John Sterling, was born in England and was of straight English descent for generations. The

Sterlings have been prominent both in England and America. John Sterling was a farmer in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and died in German Township.

Abraham Moser, father of John W. Moser, was a well known citizen of Jefferson County, Kansas, for many years. He was born in Georgia Township of Fayette County November 4, 1833, grew up and married in that locality, and in early life became a merchant at Masontown, Fayette County. He came west in 1885 and with his son John W. established the present general mercantile business at Meriden. They erected two buildings, one 75 by 100 feet and the other 100 by 100 feet. The first contains two full stories, while the other is two stories for one half its depth. Abraham Moser continued active in business at Meriden until his death in 1905. He was a very strong and active democrat in politics and was a member and liberal supporter of the Church of the Brethren. He married Rachel Asenath Smith, who was born in Georgia Township of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1840 and is still living at Meriden with her son John W. The latter was her oldest child. The next in age, Sarah Melinda, died at Meriden, Kansas, in 1895, at the age of thirty-six, being the wife of John D. Lynch, who is now living retired in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Their son T. R. Lynch is a very popular citizen of Fayette County and as a republican in a democratic district was elected member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1914. Lesley Wade Moser, the youngest child, was in a promising career as a merchant at Meriden when death overtook him in 1894, at the age of twenty-three.

John W. Moser received his early education in the public schools of Fayette County and Greene County, Pennsylvania. He also attended the Academy of Masontown, Pennsylvania, and at the age of twenty became associated with his father in business. He soon took charge of the store and ever since coming to Kansas has managed the business on Main Street, one of the largest general mercantile houses in Jefferson County. Besides the two store buildings above mentioned he owns another store in the town and has two dwelling houses.

Mr. Moser served as a school director in Pennsylvania, is a member and deacon of the Church of the Brethren, and was for many years president and is now treasurer of the Cemetery Association of Meriden. The people of Meriden take great pride in their beautiful and well kept cemetery. Mr. Moser is a democrat.

He was married at Masontown, Pennsylvania, in 1881, to Miss Jennie Honsaker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Honsaker, both deceased. Her father was a carpenter. Mrs. Moser died April 17, 1916, the mother of three children. Abraham, the oldest, is now serving as deputy sheriff of Jefferson County, is a resident of Meriden, and is recruiting officer for the United States Army. In 1916 he was elected in a republican district on the democratic ticket to the Legislature. Paul, the second son, is now a student in the Kansas State University at Lawrence, but has his home at Meriden. He married Inez McLucas. John, who assists his father in business at home, is a senior in the Meriden High School.

Bartholomew John Bux. By many years of industry, directed by sound judgment and thorough common sense, B. J. Bux has become one of the most prosperous citizens of Kansas, owner of many valuable farms, and is now living retired at Meriden, where he is one of the directors of the State Bank.

A resident of Kansas since he was six years of age, Mr. Bux was born in St. Clair County, Illinois, January 6, 1864. His people were all Germans. His father, John Bux, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1828, grew up there, and had six years of experience in the German army. On coming to America he landed at New Orleans and there embarked on a Mississippi River steamboat for the North. This boat was sunk at Cairo, Illinois, but John Bux was rescued. He soon settled in St. Louis, and from there moved across the Mississippi to Belleville, Illinois, and had his home in St. Clair County for nineteen years. By trade he was a bricklayer and he conducted a brick yard at Belleville.

In 1870 John Bux brought his family to Shawnee County, Kansas, buying a farm. On that land he lived and followed agriculture for thirty-three years. In the environment with which they had become familiar through these many years of toil and family associations John Bux and wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. On retiring from the farm he moved to Meriden but died in Shawnee County in February, 1914. He was a democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. The name of his wife was Barbara Finkins, who was born in Baden, Germany, in 1829 and died at Meriden, Kansas, in 1907. They had lived to see most of their children reared and comfortably situated in the world. These children were eight in number. Katy, who lives in Cherryvale, Kansas, is the widow of Remick Schultheis, a farmer, who died March 3, 1917. Lena, twin sister of Katy, is the wife of August Erhart and lives at North Topeka. Annie, who died in Shawnee County, married G. C. Drissell, a farmer now living at Portland, Oregon. The fourth in the family is Mr. B. J. Bux. Veronica married W. C. Stadel, a retired farmer at Hoyt, Kansas. Lizzie is the wife of Max Apel, a farmer in Shawnee County. John is employed in the Santa Fe shops and lives in North Topeka. The youngest, Mary, died when six years of age.

Mr. B. J. Bux grew up in Shawnee County, attended the public schools, and his father's farm was his environment until he was twenty-two. After that he took up farming for himself and from a beginning in rather humble circumstances has acquired a large amount of valuable land not only in this state but elsewhere. As a practical farmer he operated in Shawnee, Jackson and Jefferson counties, but since 1909 has lived retired in Meriden. One of his farms, consisting of 120 acres, lies in Shawnee County, 1¼ miles west of Meriden. He also has a farm of 320 acres a mile south of Meriden, one of 160 acres in Gove County, another of a quarter section in Wichita County, and is owner of 320 acres in Boone County, Arkansas. Besides his residence on Wyandotte Street in Meriden he owns a business building on Main Street.

His retirement from business gives him leisure for public spirited activities and he is now serving his second term as mayor of Meriden. Mr. Bux is a republican. He is affiliated with Meriden Lodge No. 236, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Meriden Camp No. 1491, Modern Woodmen of America, and Meriden Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In Jefferson County in 1886 he married Miss Susan Stadel. Her father, S. L. Stadel, was born in Germany in 1830, and on coming to America first settled in Pennsylvania, and in 1868 removed to Kansas and located in Jackson County. He was a stone mason by trade but for many years followed farming and

gained a position as a man of wealth through his varied interests. He died at Meriden June 1, 1910. The maiden name of his wife was Cecilia Bausch, who was born at Mauerheim, Germany, in 1831, and died at Meriden, Kansas, in November, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Stadel had four children: William C., who married Veronica Bux, as above noted; Mrs. Bux; Henry, a farmer near Hoyt, Kansas; and Simon, a farmer near Quinemo, Kansas.

Mrs. Bux was well educated in the public schools of Jackson County. She is a member of the Royal Neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. Bux have two children: Joseph H., who is a veterinary surgeon now in the Government service with home at Seneca, Kansas; and Albert C., a student in the State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

IRA PUDERBAUGH, M. D. The second physician in practice at Ozawkie was Dr. Aaron Puderbaugh, and in that same locality his son Dr. Ira Puderbaugh has handled the bulk of the professional work for the past fifteen years.

Ozawkie is the native town of Dr. Ira Puderbaugh, where he was born March 5, 1878. His ancestors were Germans who immigrated to Pennsylvania in very early times. His grandfather was born in Pennsylvania in 1810, afterwards moved to Western Ohio, from there to Indiana, and finally came to Kansas, where he lived retired until his death at Ozawkie in 1883.

Dr. Aaron Puderbaugh, who is now living at Kansas City, Missouri, with his daughter Mrs. May Sullivan, was born in August, 1836, in Darke County, Ohio. When he was a child his parents moved to the vicinity of Wabash, Illinois, and he grew up and married there. In early life he took up the trade of buggy and wagon maker, and this was his occupation when he came to Kansas in 1862 and located at Ozawkie as a pioneer. He followed his trade in that then small country community until 1878. Though forty-two years old, he was still able to achieve success in a new line, and in 1879 entered the Kansas City Medical College, where he graduated M. D. in 1882. After that he practiced in Ozawkie for about twenty years, and retired in 1901, turning over his professional responsibilities to his son. He lived at Ozawkie until 1913, when he removed to Kansas City, Missouri. Dr. Aaron Puderbaugh is a republican, and has long been a helpful member of the German Baptist Church, being a local preacher in that denomination and an elder in his church. He was twice married. By his first wife he had eight children: Al, the oldest, is a farmer in Western Kansas; Emma lives at Kansas City, Missouri, the widow of David McKelvey, who for twenty-five years conducted a livery, feed stable and hack service at Leavenworth, Kansas; Rachel, deceased, was the wife of George Leonard, a dairyman at Leavenworth; Lizzie married J. R. Johnson, and they reside on a farm in the State of Washington; Viola died at the age of sixteen; the sixth child, also a daughter, died in infancy; Thaddeus is a farmer in Washington; May is the wife of John Sullivan, of Kansas City, Missouri, where he is manager of the Security Stove Works.

Dr. Ira Puderbaugh is the only child of his father's second marriage. His mother's maiden name was Fannie Brown, and her first husband, Mr. Keim, was a pioneer homesteader near Medicine Lodge, Kansas, and was killed there by the Indians. Mrs. Aaron Puderbaugh died at Ozawkie, Kansas, in 1913.

Dr. Ira Puderbaugh was educated in the public schools of Ozawkie, and at the age of nineteen entered the Kansas City Medical College, where he was graduated in 1901 with the degree M. D. Since then he has been in active practice at Ozawkie, and is also proprietor of the only drug store in the town. Besides his residence he owns a farm of eighty acres three miles northeast of Ozawkie, and considerable town property in that village.

Doctor Puderbaugh has served as county health officer of Jefferson County, is United States Pension Examiner, is a member of the Jefferson County and State Medical societies, has served on the school board, and in politics is a republican. He is a member of Ozawkie Lodge No. 594, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ozawkie Camp No. 1487, Modern Woodmen of America, and also carries insurance in the National American Insurance Company of Kansas City.

Doctor Puderbaugh married at Ozawkie in 1897 Miss Jennie Low, daughter of James H. and Eliza (Bennett) Low, who live at Ozawkie, where her father is a retired farmer and is active in the real estate business. Doctor and Mrs. Puderbaugh have three children: Freda, born May 14, 1898, now a student in the high school; Leila, born October 5, 1900, also in high school; and Homer, born April 18, 1903, in high school.

J. T. B. GEPHART is president of the Citizens State Bank of City Falls, Jefferson County. Mr. Gephart has been prominently associated with banking in that old town of Kansas for over thirty-four years. The present Citizens State Bank is the logical successor of the old Hicks, Gephart & Company, which was instituted as a private banking house in 1871 by Mr. S. C. Gephart and W. C. Hicks. On the death of Mr. Hicks in 1878 he was succeeded by W. F. Hicks, and the death of S. C. Gephart in 1882 brought his son J. T. B. Gephart into his place. Then in 1888, on the death of W. F. Hicks, Mr. Gephart bought the other interests but continued the bank as a private institution under the name Hicks, Gephart & Company.

Then in 1897 the Citizens State Bank was organized and acquired the old firm of Hicks, Gephart & Company. At the present time the officers are J. T. B. Gephart, president, and Charles T. Gephart, cashier. The banking house is situated on Broadway and Sycamore streets.

While for many years Mr. Gephart has given his almost undivided time and attention to banking, he is known to the older citizens as a very skillful physician and surgeon, and though no longer in practice he can properly be referred to as the pioneer doctor of Valley Falls, since all the men in the profession today came to this community long after he had begun his work.

Mr. Gephart was born in Allegany County, Maryland, July 29, 1848. His paternal ancestors originally came out of Germany and settled in Frederick County, Maryland, about the time of the Revolutionary war. His father, S. C. Gephart, a noteworthy figure in pioneer times in Jefferson County, was born in Maryland in 1823. He grew up and married in his native state and acquired the trade of carpenter. It was in 1857, four years before Kansas became a state, that he located at Valley Falls. As a carpenter he assisted in the building of that town. His interests soon took on a wider and more important scope. He was long prominent in civic affairs, served as register of deeds and treasurer of the county, and was also treasurer of the school board of Valley Falls. In 1871 he entered banking, as above noted, with Mr. Hicks and continued a member of the firm until his death October 23, 1882. He was a democrat and

a member of the Masonic fraternity. The maiden name of his wife was Eliza C. Beall, who was born in Maryland in 1832 and died at Valley Falls, Kansas, January 28, 1886. Of their children the president of the local bank is the oldest. Marshall became an attorney at Oskaloosa, Kansas, and died in 1910. Robert is now living retired at Leavenworth. Ida is the wife of Frank C. Goudy, one of Colorado's best known lawyers practicing at Denver. Mary, who died at Monte Vista, Colorado, was the wife of John C. Bushinger, who is still engaged in business as a merchant at Monte Vista. Susan N. married A. H. Webster, connected with an irrigation company at Monte Vista, Colorado.

J. T. B. Gephart was about nine years of age when the family moved to the unsettled wilderness of Jefferson County, Kansas. He grew up there, and besides an education in the local schools he attended Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, two years, and in 1870 graduated from Rush Medical College at Chicago with the degree M. D. Before beginning practice he served as an interne in the Cook County Hospital at Chicago eighteen months and then returned to Valley Falls to take up his work as a physician. He soon became the favorite physician of a large clientage in Jefferson County, but in 1882 he became interested in banking with his father and soon found that business absorbing all his time and since 1888 he has confined his work entirely to the management of the bank of which he is now president.

Doctor Gephart is a democrat in politics, and for the past twenty-five years has served as a member of the school board. He is past master of Valley Falls Lodge No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is past noble grand of Valley Falls Lodge No. 86, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also belongs to Valley Falls Lodge No. 42 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was formerly a member in good standing of the Jefferson County and the State Medical societies. Besides his residence on Elm Street he owns a farm of 200 acres west of Valley Falls.

Mr. Gephart married in 1876, in Jackson County, Kansas, Miss Clara S. Tutt, daughter of Edwin E. and Elizabeth (Myers) Tutt, both now deceased. Her father came to Jackson County, Kansas, in 1868, and was a farmer there. Doctor and Mrs. Gephart have five children: Eleanor M., who graduated A. B. from the University of Kansas, is the wife of W. D. Ross, now state superintendent of public instruction with offices at Topeka. Curtis H. is a graduate of his father's alma mater, Rush Medical College of Chicago, and previously graduated Bachelor of Science from Washburn College at Topeka, and is engaged in a successful practice at Kenosha, Wisconsin. Charles T. has already been named as the cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Valley Falls; Elmer B. is in the United States railway mail service with a run between Omaha and Kansas City. Mildred, who lives with her parents, graduated A. B. from Washburn College.

OMER O. CLARK, a well known Kansas banker, is cashier of the Exchange State Bank of Nortonville.

The Exchange State Bank of Nortonville was organized in 1902 by Mr. C. C. McCarthy, and O. A. Simmons as cashier. The bank has been a medium for careful conservation of the funds of its depositors and of active service to its patrons in every way consistent with legitimate and conservative banking. It has a capital stock of $10,000, surplus and profits of $30,000, and the personnel of its stockholders and officers indicates great resources and strength besides its nominal assets. The bank home is on Main Street in Nortonville. Its present officers are: C. C. McCarthy, president; E. K. Burdick, vice president; Omer O. Clark, cashier; and C. F. McCarthy, assistant cashier.

Omer Oscar Clark was born at Winchester, Kansas, March 30, 1879. His grandfather, Lake Clark, was born in Ireland, came to this country when a young man, and for a number of years lived at Farmer City, Illinois, where in addition to his trade as a cobbler or shoemaker he followed farming. In 1867 he came to Kansas and located in Jefferson County. Lake Clark was a veteran of both the Mexican and Civil wars.

W. A. Clark, father of the Nortonville banker, was born at Farmer City, Illinois, in 1853, and died at Winchester, Kansas, in 1908. He was fourteen years of age when his parents removed to Jefferson County, where he grew up and married. For a number of years he was a well known merchant at Winchester. Politically he was a republican and for three terms served Jefferson County in the State Legislature. He was a member and active supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church and belonged to the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. W. A. Clark married Melvina E. Wilhelm, who was born in Jefferson County, Kansas, in 1860, and is still living at Winchester. Omer O. is the oldest of her four children. Fred G. is a merchant at Denver, Colorado. Frank E. has his father's old store at Winchester, still conducted under the name W. A. Clark & Company. Lee E. lives with his mother and is a member of the senior class of the Kansas State University at Lawrence.

Mr. O. O. Clark grew up at Winchester, attended public school there, and for one year was a student in Baker University. On account of his father's ill health he left college at the age of eighteen and took active charge of the store at Winchester. In that way he had his early business training and remained with his father until 1906, in which year he came to Nortonville and accepted his present post as cashier of the Exchange State Bank.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Kansas State Bankers Association and the Kansas Bankers Association, and has served both organizations as vice president and as a member of the executive council. He is an associate of Mr. Walker Moxley in the ownership of the Telephone Company and the Electric Lighting Plant at Valley Falls, Kansas. The telephone plant has recently been rebuilt, and all its main wires and cables have been put in underground conduits. The electric light plant is now in process of remodeling and construction with a view to making it a central supply plant for the transmission of electric light and power throughout Jefferson County.

Politically Mr. Clark is a republican. He has served as city treasurer of Nortonville, as a member of the school board, and for six years was a member of the City Council. He is affiliated with Mount Zion Lodge No. 266, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Nortonville, Nortonville Lodge No. 118, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Nortonville Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, Nortonville Council No. 7 of the Knights and Ladies of Security, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1904, at Winchester, Kansas, he married Luella Hinchman, daughter of Cary and Mary (Simmons) Hinchman. Her father was a farmer and is now deceased, and her mother resides at Nortonville. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have three children: Ralph O., born February 12, 1906; Francis, born December 2, 1907; and Mary E., born April 2, 1910.

ALVIS CLAYTON ZIMMERMAN, M. D. Having survived all his contemporaries, Doctor Zimmerman may be justly called the pioneer physician and surgeon at Perry, where he established himself in practice twenty years ago and where his skill and ability have brought him a commendable place professionally and in the social and civic life of that community.

Doctor Zimmerman was born in Jefferson County, Kansas, April 9, 1874, and represents a very early pioneer and territorial family in this section of Kansas. He is a son of the venerable Mathias Coffman Zimmerman, who is still living at Oskaloosa, Kansas, retired, past four score years of age. The Zimmerman ancestry is traced back to Holland, and from there it was brought to Pennsylvania in Colonial times. Doctor Zimmerman's grandfather was born in Pennsylvania in 1790, and on going west as a pioneer located in Ray County, Missouri, where he followed farming and where he died about 1840, long before that country was well settled up.

It was in Ray County, Missouri, that Mathias C. Zimmerman was born in 1836. He grew up and married in that community, became a farmer, and was a very successful stock raiser and handled hogs and cattle for many years. In 1857, at the age of twenty-one, he came to the Territory of Kansas and bought a farm in Jefferson County. That farm consists of 160 acres and is situated near Oskaloosa. He has owned it for sixty years, and its development and improvement have followed in response to his efforts and management. The venerable Mr. Zimmerman is a republican and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Matilda Devol Phillip, who was born at Rolla, Missouri, in 1846. Their children, four in number, are: Theresa, wife of James Carter, a farmer at Mulhall, Oklahoma; Lura, wife of Charles Pipher, a farmer near Oskaloosa; Doctor Zimmerman; and Maude, wife of Thomas Hackett, their home being the old farm of her father.

Doctor Zimmerman began his education in the country, afterward attended the graded schools at Oskaloosa and also the high school. For his professional education he studied in the University Medical College at Kansas City, Missouri, where he was graduated M. D. in 1897. He at once opened his office and began practice at Perry, and has long enjoyed a large medical and surgical practice along general lines. Doctor Zimmerman is a member of the Jefferson County and the State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. His offices are on Front Street, and he owns his residence on Elm Street. Doctor Zimmerman is affiliated with Perry Lodge No. 415, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is active in the Perry Commercial Club.

He first married, in 1900, Maidee Raines, daughter of Mr. J. L. Raines, the well known Perry banker. She died at Perry in 1902, with no children to survive her. In 1911, at Perry, Doctor Zimmerman married Miss Faye Payne, daughter of J. H. and Ella (Whan) Payne. Her father, who died at Perry in 1917, was a painter and decorator. Her mother is still living at Perry. Doctor and Mrs. Zimmerman have two children: Alvis C., Jr., born October 26, 1912, and Regina Claire, born February 24, 1914.

GEORGE A. FRISBIE is now concluding his second term as county treasurer of Jefferson County, but the main business of his mature years has been farming. His father was one of the early settlers of Jefferson County, and Mr. Frisbie has spent all his life since boyhood in the same locality.

He has an interesting Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry. The Frisbies were originally French, went from that country to England, and in Colonial times settled in Connecticut. Mr. Frisbie's great-grandfather, Levi Frisbie, was born at Bristol, Connecticut. He afterward moved to Pennsylvania, was a farmer and died at Orwell, Pennsylvania. He served as a fighting soldier of the Revolution. He married a Miss Gaylord, a daughter of Katherine Gaylord, who was therefore the great-great-grandmother of George A. Frisbie. Katherine Gaylord was born in 1745 and died in 1840. She was the wife of Lieut. Aaron Gaylord, who lost his life in the Wyoming massacre in Western New York during the Revolutionary war. While her husband and his comrades were bravely attempting to fight off the combined forces of British and Indians Katherine managed to escape and after three weeks of unparalleled suffering and wandering through the woods with her three small children, one son and two daughters, arrived among friends. She started with a horse from Forty Fort, but after the first day was obliged to abandon the animal, and then wandered about on foot, much of the time carrying her children, until three weeks later she arrived in her native town of Bristol, Connecticut. The Bristol Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is named Katherine Gaylord Chapter, and the monument erected to the memory of this noble Revolutionary woman stands in a conspicuous site in the City of Bristol.

Mr. Frisbie's grandfather was Chauncey Frisbie, who was born at Bristol, Connecticut, but spent his active life as a farmer near Orwell, Pennsylvania, where he died before his grandson George was born. He married Chloe Howard, a native of Connecticut, who also died at Orwell, Pennsylvania.

Hanson Z. Frisbie, father of George A., was born at Orwell, Pennsylvania, in 1818. He grew up and married there, and studied and qualified for the bar and was admitted to practice at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. Subsequently he removed west to Battle Creek, Michigan, where he was a merchant, and on September 2, 1872, he arrived with his family at Lawrence, Kansas. On January 1, 1874, he located at Grantville in Jefferson County, Kansas, and there conducted both a farm and store. He died at Grantville in 1896. Hanson Frisbie was a democrat, and in Kansas filled the office of township treasurer and other positions of trust and responsibility. He was a member and active supporter of the Episcopal Church and belonged to the Masonic order. His first wife was Elizabeth Russell, who was born in Pennsylvania and died at Battle Creek, Michigan. Her three children were named Clarence L., who now lives at North Topeka, Kansas, retired, and Selwin C. and Charles H., both deceased. Hanson Frisbie married for his second wife Julia S. Merikle, who was born in Courtland County, New York, in 1837, and died at Topeka, Kansas, January 30, 1915. Her only child is George A. Frisbie, who was born at Battle Creek, Michigan, December 24, 1864, and was about eight years of age when his father located in Kansas.

He acquired his early education in the rural schools of Jefferson County, finishing his school work when about nineteen. He then became an active member of his father's household and a practical farmer, and eventually inherited the old homestead at Grantville and has found in farming both a profitable and congenial profession. His success has enabled him to acquire other land, and he now owns 375 acres, situated a mile north of Grantville.

Politically Mr. Frisbie's activities have been with the democratic party. He served two terms as

trustee of Kaw Township, and was the first county assessor of Jefferson County, an office he filled two years. In the fall of 1912 he was elected county treasurer and in 1914 was re-elected, his present term expiring in October, 1917. In a business way he is also director of the Citizens State Bank at North Topeka. Mr. Frisbie is affiliated with Oskaloosa Lodge No. 14, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Oskaloosa Chapter No. 9, Royal Arch Masons, Star Lodge No. 20, Ancient Order of United Workmen at North Topeka, and Oskaloosa Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

He was married at Newman, Kansas, in 1887, to Miss Etta Willits, daughter of Thomas and Charlotta Willits. Her mother is living at Topeka and her father, deceased, was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Frisbie have four children: Julia E., who is a graduate of the Topeka High School and is now deputy county treasurer with her father; Helen G., a member of the class of 1917 in the University of Kansas; George H., who is testing his ability as a practical farmer and is operating his father's large farm near Grantville; and Herbert L., a freshman in the high school at Oskaloosa.

WILLIAM A. SMITH, a prominent young lawyer of Jefferson County and now serving as county attorney, is also one of Kansas' young soldiers and now awaiting the call to the colors to serve with the American armies in the war with Germany.

He was born at Valley Falls, Kansas, December 30, 1888. He is descended from old American stock. His ancestors came from England about 1636, and were identified with the Rhode Island and Providence plantations colonization project of Roger Williams. His grandfather, Miller Smith, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, was a carpenter by trade, moved out to Missouri in 1841, and about 1872 located in Kansas, where he lived retired in Jefferson County until his death.

H. M. Smith, father of the present county attorney, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, in June, 1842. He grew up in Missouri and lived there until the war. Early in the Civil war he enlisted in the Second Missouri Cavalry, known as Merrill's Horse, and did a great deal of service and had much experience and hardship in the border warfare, helped repel Price's invasion of Missouri, was in campaigns in Arkansas, and later was assigned to the armies east of the Mississippi and went as far as Atlanta, Georgia. After the war he came to Jefferson County, Kansas, in 1866, and was one of the pioneer nurserymen of this section. Later he engaged in farming and finally removed to Valley Falls, a short time before the birth of his son William. He served as justice of the peace at Valley Falls for sixteen years. The death of this honored old citizen occurred at Valley Falls January 11, 1916. He was an old line republican, and an active member of Captain Stafford Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Valley Falls, which he served as junior vice commander. The maiden name of his wife was Lucy A. Boles. She was born in Indiana in 1855 and is now living with her son William. She was the mother of three children, Rosamond Frances, Maude Irene and William A. The daughters married brothers, Ted and Harry Kyle, respectively. Ted Kyle is a railway employee living at Pleasanton, Kansas. Harry Kyle is also in the railroad service and has his home at Pleasanton.

William A. Smith was educated in the public schools of Valley Falls, graduating from high school in 1910, and in 1914 received the degree LL. B. from the law department of Washburn College at Topeka. He was admitted to the bar the same year, took up active practice at Valley Falls, and lived there until the fall of 1916, when he was elected county attorney and removed to Oskaloosa, the county seat. Mr. Smith owns his residence 1½ blocks south of the Court House in Oskaloosa.

Before coming to Oskaloosa he served as city attorney of Valley Falls. He is a republican, a member of the Congregational Church, and is affiliated with Valley Falls Lodge No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Oskaloosa Chapter No. 9, Royal Arch Masons, Valley Falls Camp No. 33, Woodmen of the World, Perseverance Lodge No. 91, Knights of Pythias, at Valley Falls, and the Anti-Horse Thief Association at Valley Falls. He also belongs to the Fraternal Aid Union and the Kansas Fraternal Citizens, and is a member of the State Bar Association.

Mr. Smith enlisted June 22, 1916, in Company B of the Second Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry. As a private he served in Mexico and along the border and was mustered out November 7, 1916. In the meantime his name had been proposed and he was elected county attorney of Jefferson County and entered upon his duties a few weeks after his return from the border. On February 1, 1917, Mr. Smith was made a lieutenant and is now ready for service wherever the needs of his country require him.

FRANK H. ROBERTS is proprietor and editor of the Oskaloosa Independent. The Independent enjoys distinction among Kansas newspapers. It was established in 1860 by his father, the late John W. Roberts. It has been published continuously and successfully during all the intervening years by father and son. No other newspaper in Kansas has been published so many years in one locality. The town lot in Oskaloosa where John W. Roberts began his pioneer enterprise as a newspaper publisher fifty-seven years ago is still the site of the present plant of the Independent, and in this quality of permanence and stability, hardly any other institution excels the Independent.

The present proprietor of the paper was born at Waynesville in Warren County, Ohio, July 25, 1851. His paternal ancestors came originally from England. There were three Roberts brothers, all of whom settled in New Jersey in Colonial times. The grandfather, John Roberts, was born in 1790 and was a pioneer settler in Western Ohio, following farming there, and acquiring ownership of an entire section of land. An important feature of the Roberts farm in Montgomery County, Ohio, was two large maple sugar orchards.

John W. Roberts, whose name is one that will always command respect in the annals of Kansas journalism, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1826. He grew up in his native locality but was married in Warren County. At Waynesville for a number of years he published a weekly newspaper and a monthly literary journal. In July, 1860, he came to Oskaloosa, Kansas, and established the Oskaloosa Independent. To this paper he gave the best energies and talents of his years and was almost daily in the editorial sanctum until his death, which occurred at Oskaloosa in 1900.

His name is also associated with Kansas authorship. He was author of a book written in answer to Bellamy's "Looking Backward." His choice of title was "Looking Within." He also contributed to a monthly scientific publication in the East, and his article on the "Laws of Mind" brought him a certificate of membership in the English Scientific Asso-

ciation of London. Fully twenty years ago John W. Roberts drew a vivid picture of airships maneuvering in war and performing almost identically the same service over the field of battle which has been verified in the present great world war. John W. Roberts was an original republican. He attended as a delegate the Philadelphia convention of 1856 which launched the republican organization as a national party. At one time he served as probate judge of Jefferson County and frequently attended county and state conventions as an old line republican. He was a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years and active in the Masonic fraternity.

He married Huldah E. Fairholm, who was born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, in 1824, and died at Oskaloosa, Kansas, in 1906. Her ancestors were from Ireland but were of English descent and were American colonists. Frank H. Roberts was the oldest of his parents' five children. Julia, who lives at Oskaloosa, is the widow of W. D. Lane, an attorney. Charles A. died at Oskaloosa in 1917 and was a farmer. Mary M. has been assistant postmaster at Oskaloosa for the past sixteen years. Arthur E. was a photographer by profession, and while a resident of Oskaloosa he died at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1909.

Frank H. Roberts was educated in the public schools of Oskaloosa, being nine years of age when his father established his paper there. He attended high school and in 1871 graduated from the Topeka Business College. With the exception of three years under Major Hudson on The Evening Capital at Topeka, he was continuously associated with his father in the Independent printing office, and since his father's death has been its sole proprietor and publisher. The Independent is a strict republican organ, now the official newspaper of Jefferson County, and its circulation includes several Northern Kansas counties and the paper is read by hundreds in other states. The plant and offices are on Jefferson Street on the original lot.

Mr. Roberts himself is a loyal republican. He served one term as mayor of Oskaloosa. For two terms he was president of the Kansas State Editorial Association. For the past twenty-five years Mr. Roberts has been on the official board either as trustee or steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He succeeded Governor Stanley as superintendent of the Sunday school and filled that post twenty-three years. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights and Ladies of Security in Oskaloosa Council.

Mr. Roberts lives in a comfortable home on Herkimer Street, and this house he had remodeled in 1885 and he and his family have enjoyed its substantial comforts ever since. He married at Sugar Grove, Indiana, in 1878, Miss Emma Wilkins. She died at Colorado Springs in 1891, but was laid to rest at Oskaloosa. The two children of that marriage are: John W., now superintendent of schools at Sedan, Kansas; and Eugene S., who is a linotype operator in his father's office. In 1894 Mr. Roberts married Daisy M. Needham, of Leavenworth, Kansas. They have also two children: Francis Needham, who is a student in Baker University and is sergeant in the Kansas National Guards, and Charles Wesley, a sophomore in the Oskaloosa High School.

CHARLES G. ROYER, whose father was one of the men chiefly identified with the early history and upbuilding of Winchester in Jefferson County, is cashier of the Citizens State Bank of that town.

Mr. Royer entered the bank in 1907 as cashier, and has been continuously in that post since the day the bank was first opened for business on August 22, 1907. Throughout the ten years this bank has stood representative of strength and a wholesome influence and helpfulness in that farming community. It has a capital of $25,000 and surplus of $6,000, and its service is such as to furnish a helpful medium for the transaction of business and the conservation of capital. The bank is on Winchester Street. The officers are: J. K. O'Neil, president; N. W. Everett, vice president; and Charles G. Royer, cashier.

Mr. Royer is descended from ancestors who were originally natives of Germany. From there the family immigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania in Colonial times.

Charles G. Royer was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, June 4, 1866. His father J. B. Royer, living with his son Charles at Winchester, was born in Carroll County, Maryland, in 1838. He grew up there and in 1861 enlisted in the Sixth Maryland Regiment of Infantry and saw active service throughout the war. In the battle of Gettysburg he was shot through the leg. Following the war he removed to Indianapolis, where he followed his trade as a carpenter and in the spring of 1869 came to Kansas and identified himself with the pioneer locality of Winchester. He not only helped build the town in the sense that he was carpenter of many of its first buildings, but also in a constructive civic way. A number of years ago he retired from active work. He is a republican and a member of the German Lutheran Church and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. J. B. Royer married Mattie E. Erhart, who was born in Maryland in 1831 and died at Winchester, Kansas, in 1897. Charles G. is the oldest of their four children. Gertie is the wife of Ephraim Bristow, a section foreman living at Easton, Kansas. Frank, who died at the age of thirty-five, was clerk in a store at Winchester. Jesse died when two years of age.

Charles G. Royer had his first conscious recollections of life at Winchester. He attended the public schools there and acquired the equivalent of a high school training. He took up the trade of his father, a carpenter, and worked at it for twenty years and for eleven years was in business as an employee of hardware stores. From that he entered the bank and has given his principal time to that work.

Mr. Royer served three years as township assessor. His home, which he owns, is located on Grasshopper Street in Winchester. He is a republican, a member and deacon of the Christian Church, is clerk of Winchester Camp No. 1301, Modern Woodmen of America, and belongs to the Knights and Ladies of Security at Winchester.

At Memphis, Tennessee, in December, 1892, Mr. Royer married Miss Alice Tolan, who was born at Columbus, Indiana. They have four children: Carl H., born February 7, 1896, is a carpenter by trade but is now training for army service in the Military School at Fort Riley, Kansas. C. J. Royer, born March 7, 1898, is a clerk in the Starr Mercantile Company at Winchester. Lester, born September 9, 1902, attends the Winchester public schools. Evan Tacoma was born August 8, 1904, at Tacoma, Washington, where his father spent a year in a hardware establishment. This youngest child is also a student in the public schools.

WILLIAM R. ALEXANDER is a native of Jefferson County, Kansas, and his life has been spent there profitably to himself and to the community, partly as a teacher, and for a number of years as a successful

bridge builder. He is now serving his second term as county surveyor.

Mr. Alexander was born on his father's farm in this county March 13, 1863. He is of Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, William Alexander, was a native Scotchman, but left that country when a boy and was a pioneer settler at Old Sweetwater, Tennessee. He followed the trade of mechanic and wheelwright for many years and was in America in time to participate as a soldier in the War of 1812. His death occurred in Tennessee some years before the birth of his grandson William.

Alfred Alexander, father of William R., was the founder of the family in Kansas. He was born in 1838 at Old Sweetwater, Tennessee, where he was reared to manhood, and in 1856 he moved to Northern Missouri and in 1860 came to Jefferson County, Kansas. He had been in Kansas only a short time when he enlisted in the Seventeenth Kansas Infantry and went through all the war as a fighting soldier of the Union. He participated in a number of campaigns, including that to repel Price's army in 1864. Otherwise his life was spent as a farmer and he was one of the well known early citizens of Jefferson County. He died in that county in March, 1895. Politically he was a democrat and a very faithful member and active supporter of the Baptist Church. Alfred Alexander married Eliza Ann Scott, who was born in 1845 in Daviess County, Missouri, member of a very early family there, and is now living at Easton, Kansas. Of her five children William R. was the oldest. J. W., a resident of Oskaloosa, has been a teacher with a record of twenty years' service in Jefferson County. J. H. is living near Winchester and has taught school for twenty-four years and is one of the veteran educators in this part of the state. A. A. Alexander is a blacksmith at Castle Rock, Colorado, and the youngest, Nellie J., is the wife of Riley Ross, a farmer in Logan County, Kansas.

William R. Alexander learned his first lessons in the rural district schools of Jefferson County. In 1882 he was graduated from the Winchester Academy. From that time until about 1896 he taught putting in about sixty-four months as a teacher in different districts in Jefferson County, and forty-four months of that time were spent in District No. 47. It is noteworthy that his daughter is now teaching in that same district.

In 1896 Mr. Alexander took up farming in Jefferson County, but after ten years, in 1906, entered the employ of the Missouri Valley Bridge Company and other bridge companies and subsequently began contracting bridge work for himself. That business, which he followed for a number of years, earned him some special distinctions in this particular field of engineering construction. Many of the larger and more important bridges of Jefferson County were erected by him. One in particular was the bridge over the new channel of the Delaware River at Thompsonville. This bridge has a span of 154 feet, and the entire structure contains 86,500 pounds of metal. He built a twin bridge to that one at Jacksonville Crossing. The bridge at Osawkee, Kansas, also constructed by him, is an eighty-foot span, requiring 37,500 pounds of metal. Altogether Mr. Alexander built more than a hundred new bridges. Bridge contracting was his regular business until October, 1914, when he became a county surveyor and engineer, taking office in the following January. His term as engineer has since expired, but in 1916 he was re-elected county surveyor without opposition.

Mr. Alexander is a republican in politics, served on the official board of the United Brethren Church, is a member of the Kansas Fraternal Citizens and Oskaloosa Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a stockholder in the Capper State Mining Company of Arizona, and is also interested in farming, owning an improved place of 330 acres three miles north Oskaloosa in Oskaloosa Township. He is also owner of two buildings in Winchester and two others in Oskaloosa.

On September 9, 1884, at Oskaloosa, Mr. Alexander married Miss Irene Odell, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Ferguson) Odell. Her mother is now living with Mr. and Mrs. Alexander. Her father, deceased, was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and followed farming for many years. Benjamin Odell, her father, was a member of the prominent Odell family of New York and was an uncle of Benjamin B. Odell, long noted as a leader in New York State politics and formerly governor of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have two children. The son, J. D. Alexander, acquired his education largely in the school of experience, traveled over the West for six years, and is now manager of his father's farm. The daughter, Edith, has already been referred to as a teacher in District No. 47 of Jefferson County.

W. S. Ferguson is secretary and treasurer of The Locomotive Finished Material Company of Atchison, one of the most important industries of the city. Mr. Ferguson has been identified with Kansas and Atchison for over thirty years, and throughout that time has been connected with the foundry and manufacturing business in different capacities. He is now the oldest executive official in point of continuous service of The Locomotive Finished Material Company.

He represents an old and honored family name in the City of Alton, Illinois, where he was born January 16, 1861. The Fergusons for several generations were linen drapers in Belfast, Ireland. From that city Mr. Ferguson's grandfather crossed the ocean and settled in New York State. F. H. Ferguson, father of W. S., was born in New York in 1838, and when a boy removed to Alton, where the family were old settlers. He grew up and married in that historic city and for a number of years was a merchant. For several years he served as recorder, city clerk and comptroller, and later was connected with the Hapgood Plow Company, one of the largest plow manufactories in the Middle West. He is still living at Alton, being now retired. He is a democrat, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Knight Templar. In 1858 he married Julia E. Sneyd, who was born in Philadelphia in 1838 and died at Alton, Illinois, in 1892. Their children were: W. S. Ferguson; Bertha W., living with her father; Harry, who was a railroad employee and died in California in 1912; Frank, who is sales manager for the Illinois Glass Company at Alton, Illinois; and Julia, wife of Rev. Hubert L. Sparks, a Baptist minister now located at Douglas, Arizona.

W. S. Ferguson grew up in his native city, attended the public schools and graduated from the Alton High School in 1876. Almost immediately he found work in the Alton Agricultural Works, where he remained until 1879. After that he was connected with the Drury-Hewitt Hardware Company of Alton until December, 1882.

Mr. Ferguson came to Atchison in March, 1883. Here he entered the employ of John Seaton, an old time foundryman and manufacturer. He was with the business continuously for twenty years and when in

1903 the firm was incorporated as The John Seaton Foundry and Manufacturing Company, Mr. Ferguson became its secretary and treasurer. In 1912 this business was consolidated with The Locomotive Finished Material Company under the latter name. Mr. Ferguson then became secretary and treasurer of the consolidated company, and has held this position since that time.

He is also a stockholder in the Kansas Life Insurance Company. Mr. Ferguson owns his home at 306 S Street. He began voting as a democrat, the politics of his father, but is now a republican. He is affiliated with Atchison Lodge No. 647, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Atchison Council No. 99 of the United Commercial Travelers.

He married in 1899, at St. Joseph, Missouri, Miss Kate Smith, of an Atchison family.

PETER BECKER was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1841. His father, George Becker, was born in Prussia and came to the United States about 1846, locating at Mansfield, Ohio, where he was a merchant. He had served his term in the regular army of Germany. Peter Becker was five years of age when brought to the United States, and he grew up at Mansfield, Ohio. From that point he enlisted and served as a Union soldier, and after his period of gallant and faithful service he returned to Mansfield, was married there, and in 1868 brought his family to Atchison, Kansas. Here he became a pioneer merchant and for many years conducted a successful grocery business. He built his residence and store on Main Street just outside the limits of Atchison, and became a very extensive property holder. His death occurred in Atchison in November, 1914. Mr. Peter Becker was a democrat and at one time served as treasurer of Shannon Township of Atchison County. He was affiliated with Friendship Lodge No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with Unity Camp No. 356, Modern Woodmen of America, and was associated with his old army comrades in A. S. Everest Post No. 493, Grand Army of the Republic.

In Mansfield Peter Becker married Louisa Gribling, who was born in Coblenz, Prussia, in 1842, and died at Atchison in August, 1901. They had a large family of children, eleven in number. William Becker, who was born September 16, 1869, was educated in the Atchison public schools and St. Benedict's College, has never married and is now a resident of Wallace, Idaho, where he has some valuable mining property. Amelia is the wife of Joseph Haeglin, proprietor of a brewery at Sabinas, Mexico. Elizabeth married E. E. Stauffer, a minister of the Lutheran Church now located at Lawrence, Kansas, and a former member of the State Legislature. Dora is unmarried and lives at Atchison. Emma is the wife of Carl Mangelsdorf, a retail seed merchant and florist at Atchison. Caroline is the wife of Carl Haeglin, who is associated with his brother in the brewing business at Sabinas, Mexico. Augusta married William Buhman, living at Atchison, and a traveling salesman for the Mangelsdorf wholesale seed house at Atchison. The eighth in order of birth is Ida, widow of George H. Storch and she resides in Atchison. Albert, who was in the transfer business at Atchison, died at the age of twenty-eight. Bertha is the wife of Floyd Spaun, a shoe salesman at Atchison. Etta, twin sister of Bertha, married Gordon Heald, a grain buyer at Morrell, Kansas.

WILLIAM PEYTON WAGGENER, only son of Hon. Balie Peyton Waggener, has followed in the footsteps of his father in the profession of law, and has attained enviable rank and prominence in the profession at Atchison.

He was born at Atchison June 18, 1870, and grew up in his native city, where he attended the public schools and St. Benedict's College. In 1887 he graduated from the Military School at Boonville, Missouri, and for two years was a student in Midland College at Atchison. He then entered the law office of his father and after a careful preparation was admitted to the bar in September, 1890. He too was only twenty years of age when licensed to practice, the age at which his father had been admitted. During 1893-95 he served as general attorney of the Kansas City Northwestern Railroad Company. Since February, 1917, he has been general counsel for this railway. In 1910 he succeeded his father as general attorney of the Missouri Pacific Railway for Kansas.

Much of his time has been taken up with business affairs and he was formerly president of the Exchange State Bank and is now its vice president and director. He is also a director of the Kansas Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Waggener served as county attorney of Atchison County from 1900 to 1903, and for one term was a member of the city council. His law offices are at 401 Commercial Street and his home at 820 North Fifth Street.

Mr. Waggener was a member of the World's Fair Commission from Kansas to St. Louis in 1903. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and his name appears on the membership rolls of many fraternal organizations. He is a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite Mason and also a member of the Mystic Shrine. Professionally he is a member of the County, State and American Bar associations.

Mr. Waggener was married at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1892, to Miss Martha Spurr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Spurr, who still live in Nashville. Three children have been born to their marriage. Louise, born April 18, 1895, was married April 12, 1917, to Henry Hax Hartwic. They live in St. Joseph, Missouri, where Mr. Hartwic is connected with the Smith & Hax wholesale furniture house. Balie P. Waggener, Jr., was born March 30, 1898, and is now a student of the Holderness School at Plymouth, New Hampshire. Marius S., born January 18, 1900, was formerly in the Holderness School and is now a student in the Atchison High School.

JAMES WALLINGFORD WAGGENER is general superintendent of the Atchison Railway, Light & Power Company, and for many years has been in active charge of the varied public utilities directed under that corporate title. Mr. Waggener is an able business man, was educated for the law, and was in practice for a number of years until he transferred his talents to more active and constructive fields.

Mr. Waggener is a brother of Hon. Balie P. Waggener, the eminent Kansas lawyer. The details of the family history will be found in connection with the sketch of that prominent Atchison citizen. James W. Waggener was born at Platte City in Platte County, Missouri, August 11, 1853. He acquired his early education in Gaylord College at Platte City, and in March, 1869, at the age of sixteen, came to Kansas with his mother. In Atchison he attended St. Benedict's College. Leaving school in 1871, he began earning his living as a clerk. He clerked in different establishments, chiefly in drug stores. In the meantime he was attracted to the law, his brother having already attained distinction in that profession. He read law in the office of his brother, who was then one of the



Peter Becker

ASTOR, LENOX

firm of Horton & Waggener, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. For three years he practiced as head of the firm of Waggener & Everest, his partner being Frank Everest.

From the law Mr. Waggener first turned his attention to the contracting business, and operated quarries and furnished crushed stone in immense quantities to the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. That was his business until 1895. In the meantime, beginning in 1887, he was chief clerk in the legal department of the Missouri Pacific Railway in his brother's office. In 1895 he gave all his attention to the contracting business, and besides furnishing crushed stone he took contracts for the paving of streets. He operated his quarry until 1904. In that year he took charge of the active management of the Atchison Railway, Light & Power Company and has continued with that corporation to the present. He is general superintendent and has two other superintendents under him. The Atchison Railway, Light & Power Company is part of the great McKinley system of public utilities. The company owns and manages the local street railways, the gas company and the electric light and power plants at Atchison.

Mr. Waggener is a democrat in politics and was a member of the City Council of Atchison from 1891 to 1893. He is also vice president of the Farm Loan Company, an organization promoted by his brother. Mr. Waggener and his family reside at 403 Mound Street. He is fraternally associated with Active Lodge No. 158, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar; Atchison Lodge No. 647, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Atchison Council No. 99 of the United Commercial Travelers, and Unity Camp No. 356, Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Waggener first married, in 1881, at Plattsburg, Missouri, Miss Susie M. Collins, of that city. She died in 1895, leaving a daughter Grace, who died when seventeen years of age. In 1901 Mr. Waggener married Mrs. Hattie E. (Clark) Bayley, of Connecticut ancestry. By her first marriage she has two children: Hale H. Bayley and Maybell Bayley, the latter still at home. Hale H. Bayley is now general foreman of the Locomotive Finished Material Company of Atchison. He married Grace Roth and they have two children: Gwendolin, born in November, 1913; and Eleanor, born in December, 1915.

CARL H. SKINNER is superintendent of the city schools of Nortonville. He has been engaged in school work since before he attained his majority, and is one of the school men who are thoroughly in love with their calling and profession. Mr. Skinner possesses that fundamental requisite of a good teacher—a love for and understanding of young people. That is worth more than a bundle of academic degrees. But he also possesses in addition the technical skill and the experience which enable him to guide and administer a school system.

A native of Kansas, Mr. Skinner was born at Burden in Cowley County, January 16, 1889. His father, James E. Skinner, was born in Illinois, in 1854, and his family removed to Neosho County, Kansas, in 1866, locating near where the City of Erie now stands. He became a farmer there and subsequently removed to Cowley County, where he was successfully engaged in agriculture until his death at Burden in 1908. Politically he was a republican. James E. Skinner married Mary M. Fowler, who was born in Illinois in 1861. She is now living at Nortonville and owns the homestead of 160 acres in Cowley County. Their children are: Earl, who died at Burden, Kansas, where he was a farmer, at the age of thirty-one; Pearl, wife of W. J. Bowman, a farmer at Burden; Verlin, who was a young farmer and died at Burden at the age of twenty-three; Carl H.; and Blaine, who is a cowboy on a ranch at Douglas, Wyoming.

Carl H. Skinner grew up on his father's farm in Cowley County, attended the rural schools, and in 1905 graduated from the Burden High School. He then taught in a country district of Cowley County for two years. The next two years he spent in the State Normal School at Emporia, and after that continued attending during summer sessions for several years. On leaving the State Normal he resumed teaching in the country schools of Cowley County for one year, and going to Jackson County was principal at Circleville one year, superintendent at Bluff City in Harper County, two years, and following that he took a course of one year at the State Normal, where he was graduated in 1914 with a life teacher's certificate and the degree Bachelor of Arts.

Mr. Skinner then became superintendent of schools at Fairview for two years, and in the fall of 1916 took charge of the Nortonville schools. He has under his supervision nine grade teachers and an enrollment of 200 scholars. Almost any day in the week Mr. Skinner may be seen on the streets of Nortonville and at the schoolhouse surrounded by his pupils, all of whom are most happy and proud to be with him. He is unmarried. Mr. Skinner is superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School and an active member of that church and in politics is a republican.

A. BEAUCHAMP. More than thirty years ago A. Beauchamp entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway at Atchison as car clerk, and has been continuously with that road, being now one of the veteran employees, and by successive promotions now handles the responsibilities of local agent for the company at Atchison.

Mr. Beauchamp is a native of Kansas, and was born in Doniphan County September 15, 1856. That date indicates the pioneer residence of the family in this state. He was born four years before Kansas became a state. It was in the border epoch of Kansas history and his father, Edward A. Beauchamp, was one of the early settlers and homesteaders of Doniphan County. The Beauchamp family originated in France, and it was Mr. Beauchamp's great-grandfather who came to this country about the time of the Revolution. The family from France had gone to England and thence to the United States. They afterwards located in Kentucky. Edward A. Beauchamp was born in Kentucky in 1813. He grew up in his native state, as a young man went to Illinois, where he married, thence removed to Missouri, and in the spring of 1856 arrived in Kansas. He located a few miles west of the Missouri River in Doniphan County and preempted a claim of 160 acres. He battled sturdily with the virgin soil in an effort to make a living until 1866, and then removed to Mount Pleasant in Atchison County, where he bought another farm. In 1878 he went to Nemeha County, owned a farm in that locality, but finally retired from its management and lived at Seneca, the county seat. While there he was taken ill and went to Atchison, where three months later, in 1896, he died. Edward A. Beauchamp was a stanch republican and a free soiler and a Union man. He was one of the first justices of the peace elected in Doniphan County, and also filled a similar office at Mount Pleasant. He

was one of the pioneer supporters of the Baptist Church in Kansas.

Edward A. Beauchamp was married in Illinois to Jane Elizabeth Gibson, who was born in that state in 1825. She died at Mount Pleasant, Kansas, in 1868. Her children were as follows: Columbus, a retired resident at Concordia, Kansas; James, who died as a child in Missouri; Maria, who died at the age of twelve years; Milton, connected with the coal firm of C. A. Wright at Atchison; the fifth, a son, died in infancy; the sixth was Mr. A. Beauchamp; Austin became a farmer and died near Centralia at the age of fifty; and Samuel is a farmer ten miles south of Centralia.

Mr. A. Beauchamp was educated chiefly in the public schools at Mount Pleasant. He also attended the Normal School at Leavenworth, but at the age of eighteen left school and for one term taught in Platte County, Missouri. Mr. Beauchamp has been a resident of Atchison since 1876. Three years were spent with the A. B. Symms Grocery Company, and for one year he was with Julius Kuhn in the wholesale grocery business, and for six months was shipping clerk for the wholesale furniture house of Kelsey & Simpson.

After this somewhat varied experience Mr. Beauchamp accepted the position of night baggage agent at the Union Depot in Atchison. In the spring of 1885 he was enrolled among the employees of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway as car clerk, and filled one post of responsibility after another until 1907, when he was appointed local agent. He is one of the most capable men in the service of the company. The local offices of the Burlington road are situated at the corner of Main and Second streets.

Mr. Beauchamp owns a comfortable home at 314 North Third Street in Atchison. He has always voted and affiliated with the republican party, and is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married in 1882, at Atchison, Miss Nellie Edgerton, a daughter of Emmett and Dianthony (Shaw) Edgerton. Her father, now deceased, was an early resident of Atchison, owned some real estate there, but at the beginning of the Civil war enlisted in the Union army and died soon afterward. Mrs. Beauchamp's mother is still living at Atchison. Four children have been born to their marriage: Edward Edgerton, a Methodist Episcopal minister, now living near Hiawatha, Kansas; Carrie Irene, wife of B. H. Hand, who has charge of a laundry at Ottumwa, Iowa; Lucy A., still at home with her parents; and Mavine, wife of J. R. Montgomery, who runs a lumber yard at Dubois, Nebraska.

James L. Fitzmorris is a native of Kansas, was a soldier in the famous Twentieth Kansas Infantry during the Philippine war, has gained more than a local reputation as a blooded cattle raiser and extensive rancher, and has also played a worthy part as a citizen of Fall River, where he is now serving as mayor.

Mr. Fitzmorris was born in Elk County, Kansas, July 25, 1875. His father, Morris Fitzmorris, who was a very early settler in Kansas, was born in Ireland in 1843, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Carney) Fitzmorris. Thomas Fitzmorris in old age came to America, after having been an Irish farmer, and he died in Greenwood County, Kansas. Morris came to this country in 1853, when a small boy, and for several years earned his living by varied employment in New York City. During a part of the Civil war he was in the Government service, was also employed by the Government after the war, and for a time was a member of a Kansas regiment. About 1868 he located near Pickaway, Kansas, homesteading a claim there, but in 1872 removed to Elk County and homesteaded another quarter section. That farm was his home and the scene of his industrious activities until he retired to Fall River, and his death occurred at Wichita, Kansas, in 1900. He was a democrat in politics, filled several township offices, and was a member of the Catholic Church. He married Anna McKale, who was born in Virginia in 1854, and died in Elk County, Kansas, January 3, 1880. There were three children: Maggie, who is the wife of J. C. Burns, a farmer living at Fall River; James L.; and Ellen, who died when nine years of age.

The public schools of Elk County gave James L. Fitzmorris his early training, but he also attended Catholic schools, first at Osage Mission, now St. Paul, the St. Francis Academy and also the academy at St. Marys, Kansas. On leaving school at the age of sixteen he returned to his father's farm, which was his home until he was twenty. The following three years he was employed in a retail store at Fredonia.

Early in 1898 Mr. Fitzmorris enlisted in the Twentieth Kansas Infantry. This noted regiment, commanded by Col. Fred Funston, was soon afterward sent to the Philippines, and Mr. Fitzmorris was in the far East until mustered out on November 1, 1899. During the Aguinaldo insurrection in the Philippines he participated in eighteen skirmishes.

On returning to this country, Mr. Fitzmorris began farming on the home place, and farming and stock raising has since constituted his major activities. At the present time he owns an extensive property of 1,400 acres in Elk and Greenwood counties, and employs this land for diversified farming. His chief reputation is based upon his success in the raising and handling of blooded white faced cattle. Mr. Fitzmorris resides in Fall River, his home being on lots 13 and 14 in block 17 of that city.

In November, 1916, he was a successful candidate on the democratic ticket for the office of clerk of Salt Springs Township. In April, 1915, he was elected mayor of Fall River, and his term of office expires in April, 1917. During his administration as mayor he has carefully looked after the welfare of his fellow citizens and the general improvement of the town so far as finances warranted. Much permanent street improvement has been done during his two years as mayor.

Mr. Fitzmorris is past master of Greenwood Lodge No. 163, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Fall River, is a member of Fredonia Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Ab Del Kader Commandery, Knights Templar, and of Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite. Among other business interests Mr. Fitzmorris is vice president of the Fall River Telephone Company.

In 1900, at Fredonia, Kansas, he married Miss Mildred Paulen, daughter of J. W. and Lucy (Johnson) Paulen. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzmorris have had two children: Morris, born January 29, 1902, and Jack L., who was born August 4, 1904, and died April 11, 1914.

David C. Stahlman, M. D. The kind of energy, resource and large-mindedness required of the man who would succeed in any of the learned professions in these days of strenuous effort seem to be an integral part of the equipment of Dr. David C. Stahlman, a medical and surgical practitioner, who with

the exception of two years has been engaged in the practice of his honored calling at Potwin, Butler County, since 1900. The recipient of a patronage that is as remunerative financially as it is satisfying intellectually, Doctor Stahlman is an enthusiastic and careful thinker, and notwithstanding his well known caution and respect for tradition is not afraid of untrod paths or of independent individual effort.

Doctor Stahlman was born January 10, 1867, in Steuben County, Indiana, and is a son of Ernest and Rachel (Handley) Stahlman. His father was born in 1819, on the Rhine River, Germany, and was twenty years of age when he immigrated to the United States, first locating in the State of Pennsylvania and later removing to Steuben County, Indiana, where he became a pioneer farmer. He passed the remaining years of his life in agricultural pursuits in the Hoosier State, and died in Steuben County June 7, 1871. He was politically a republican, and his religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Rupp, he had three children: John Henry, who is now deceased; Charles William, who is a retired farmer of Steuben County, Indiana; and Artie A., who is a farmer of that county. By his second marriage, to Louisa Underwood, Ernest Stahlman had one daughter, Gertrude, who is the wife of George Henry, a Steuben County farmer. Mr. Stahlman's third marriage was to Rachel Handley, who was born in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1830, and died July 29, 1891, in Steuben County, Indiana. They became the parents of four children: Esther Lillian, who died at the age of two years after accidentally receiving severe burns; Elmer Edwin, who was engaged in farming in the vicinity of Gage, Oklahoma, at the time of his death, September 8, 1916; Lettie J., who died February 2, 1886, as the wife of Allen Johnson, a Steuben County, Indiana, farmer; and Dr. David C.

David C. Stahlman received his early education in the rural schools of Steuben County, Indiana, following which he attended the normal school of Angola, Indiana, for one year. From boyhood it had been his ambition to follow a professional career, but he was the youngest in the family, his father had died when he was only four years old, and the financial assistance necessary for his professional training was not forthcoming, so it was left to him to make his own way. In pursuance of his ambition, in 1887 he came to Marion, Kansas, where for two years he was engaged in teaching school, and during the vacation periods added to his income by doing carpenter work, working as a farm hand, and following whatever other line of honorable employment appeared. Thus he was able, in 1889 and 1890, to attend Baker University, following which he again took up school teaching, and followed this vocation in Johnson County until 1896. He then traveled during the summer months for three years, in order to help pay his way, and in the regular terms was a student in the Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City, Missouri, from 1896 until his graduation with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1900. For six months Doctor Stahlman practiced at Mound Ridge, Kansas, but in the fall of 1900 changed his field of operation to Potwin, where he remained until July, 1906. At that time he went to Hollene, Curry County, New Mexico, and remained there until June, 1908, then returning to Potwin. He is now the only physician of this thriving little Butler County community, and has built up a large and lucrative practice, not alone at this place, but in the surrounding territory. He has established himself firmly in the confidence of his patients and has shown himself a thoroughly learned, careful practitioner. He owns his offices and residence on Main Street, and is secretary of the Potwin Mutual Telephone Company, in addition to which he has other business interests. Doctor Stahlman belongs to the Butler County Medical Society, and is prominent fraternally, being past noble grand of Potwin Lodge No. 525, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; a member of Diamond Camp No. 1838, Modern Woodmen of America, of which he is camp physician and has been clerk for the past ten years and belongs also to El Dorado Camp, Woodmen of the World, and El Dorado Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Security. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a trustee. His political views make him a republican, and his public services have included two years of membership on the Plum Grove Township School Board.

On June 6, 1901, Doctor Stahlman was married at Olathe, Kansas, to Miss Esther Robinson, daughter of James W. and Margaret (Reeves) Robinson, retired farming people of Olathe. Doctor and Mrs. Stahlman have been the parents of four children, namely: Margaret, who died at the age of four and one-half years; Mildred, born February 19, 1904; Marian, born June 10, 1911; and Eleanor, born June 30, 1915.

JOHN D. BURTON. Like many of his contemporaries in the field of journalism in Southeastern Kansas, John D. Burton, proprietor and editor of the Potwin Ledger, began his career at the case. His entire life has been devoted to newspaper work, as compositor, editor and owner of publications in various parts of the country, but principally in Kansas, where he has resided and labored since the fall of 1878. While his present publication was founded only recently, it has already gained a wide circulation and promises to become an organ of influence in public matters under Mr. Burton's wise and experienced direction.

John D. Burton was born at Springfield, Illinois, July 1, 1857, and is a son of David A. and Elizabeth (Tarr) Burton. He comes of a family which, originating in England, was founded in North Carolina by three brothers, William, Thomas and Allen Burton, the last named of whom, his great-grandfather, became a pioneer farmer of Indiana and died in the vicinity of Terre Haute. Allen H. Burton, son of the immigrant, and grandfather of John D. Burton, was born at Charlotte Court House, North Carolina, and was there reared, educated and married. Subsequently he went to Indiana, but later became a pioneer into Williamson County, Illinois, where he conducted a blacksmith shop until his death. He married Cynthia Boyle, a native of Ireland. David A. Burton, father of John D., was born in 1832, at Mount Vernon, Indiana, and was there reared. He received a fairly good education in the public schools and in his younger years was a teacher, subsequently becoming connected with newspaper work as an editorial writer. Throughout the period of the Civil war he was associate editor of different newspapers in Indiana and Illinois, and after the war in Illinois and at St. Louis, Missouri. In 1880 Mr. Burton came to Kansas and located at McCune, where he was engaged in the real estate and insurance business until his death, which occurred in 1881. Mr. Burton was a democrat in politics, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a faithful attendant of the Christian Church, of which he was a strong supporter, and at various times deacon and local preacher. He mar-

ried Miss Elizabeth Tarr, who was born in 1832, at Snow Hill, Maryland, and became an orphan at the death of her father when she was five years old. She was reared at Mount Vernon, Indiana, where she met and married Mr. Burton. Her death occurred at Seneca, Missouri, in 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Burton were the parents of three children, namely: Lillias, a resident of Riverside, California, and widow of the late George McCorkell, who was a stockman in Crawford County, Kansas; John D.; and Euphemia, who is the wife of B. F. Howe, of Nevada City, California, a forest guard in the employ of the United States Government.

John D. Burton received his education in the public schools of Salem, Illinois. Evidently he inherited from his father a predilection for newspaper work, for when he was but fifteen years of age he began to learn the printer's trade, and not long thereafter started work at the case as a compositor for the St. Louis Democrat, an organ with which he was connected for three years. Following this he worked through Missouri and Arkansas as a journeyman printer, and in the fall of 1878 entered Kansas, locating at Galena, which at that time was known as Short Creek. He followed the trade of compositor there for one year, following which he spent a like period at Columbus, and next went to Baxter Springs, where he had his first experience as a newspaper owner, there establishing the Baxter Springs Mirror. After one year he disposed of this publication and went to McCune, Kansas, where he started the McCune Standard, and carried on this paper for a year. His next location was at Neodesha, where he worked as a compositor until 1882, and next resided at Augusta, Butler County, where he was foreman for the Southern Kansas Gazette for four years. When he left the Gazette he went to Douglass, where, in partnership with J. M. Satterthwaite, he published the Douglass Tribune for 4½ years, then returning to Augusta to start the Augusta Beacon. A little over a year later he sold this paper and went to Florence, Kansas, as a compositor in the Shaw Stationery Company's establishment, and continued there one year. In 1904 he went to El Dorado and became a compositor on the El Dorado Republican, remaining with that publication for seven years, and in 1911 established a job printing establishment in that city, which he sold in December, 1916. He then bought modern printing material and equipment and established a plant at Potwin, where, on December 30, he founded the Potwin Ledger, of which he has since been editor and owner. The offices and plant are located on Whitewater Avenue. The Ledger is republican in its policy, is a neat, well-edited and well-printed sheet, its pages being devoted to the national news of the day, with local news and good editorial matter, and is considered a good advertising medium by the merchants and professional men who are giving it good support. It circulates freely in its section of Butler County, and it is the aim of Mr. Burton to give his readers clean, reliable news, believing that through this means the public may be helped to support development and progress. Mr. Burton is a republican, but his only public office has been that of notary public. He belongs to the Christian Church, and is affiliated fraternally with Augusta Lodge No. 81, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand.

In March, 1881, at Neodesha, Kansas, Mr. Burton was married to Miss Mary Toler, of Ohio, and they have two children: Alex K., who resides at Caldwell, Kansas, and as a printer is showing indications of following his father's career; and Elizabeth, who resides with her parents.

ROBERT V. GRATTAN is one of the well known and active factors in the community at Burden, and during the past administration has made a very satisfactory record as postmaster.

Mr. Grattan is a native of Burden, Kansas, where he was born May 29, 1884. His father, Robert Grattan, was an Irishman, born at Newtownards in Ireland and came to this country when about thirty years of age. In 1871 he was a pioneer homesteader in Cowley County, locating 160 acres of land one mile west and four and a half miles north of Burden. He proved his real Irish character for industry and thrift, and was a successful farmer on that place until his death in 1889, at the age of about sixty-nine. He affiliated with the democratic party. Robert Grattan married Mrs. Amanda C. (Grisham) Tatum. She was born in Kentucky in 1847 and died at Burden, Kansas, February 3, 1909. By her first marriage to William Tatum she had a child, William V. Tatum, who now lives on a farm north of Burden. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grattan had three children: Mollie, who lives at Pittsburg and is now the wife of J. R. Sivey, a painter and paper hanger; Roberta Alice, who is unmarried and lives with her brother Robert; and Robert V.

Robert V. Grattan was educated in the public schools at Burden, attended the high school, and at the age of about nineteen gave up his studies and returned to the home farm, which he actively managed until 1905. Subsequently this farm was sold. In 1905 Mr. Grattan came back to Burden and for eight years followed the barber's trade and still owns his shop on Main Street. He gave up the active work of his trade to accept the appointment from President Wilson as postmaster of Burden, and has had active charge of the office since May 22, 1913. Mr. Grattan owns a modern residence on Main Sreet, built in 1911.

He has been a loyal democrat since casting his first vote. He is a member and deacon of the Baptist Church, is past master of Clinton Lodge No. 233, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, at Burden, and belongs to Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite, to Burden Chapter of the Eastern Star, to Burden Lodge No. 238, Independent Order Odd Fellows, is a member of the Rebekahs and of Burden Camp No. 1027, Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Grattan was married February 4, 1909, at Burden, to Miss Anna W. Wilson, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Frank and Sarah (Franklin) Wilson, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Grattan have one child, Viola, born May 26, 1910.

WILLIAM H. MANSER, M. D., has that splendid satisfaction which comes to the man who found himself in a congenial vocation early in life and has steadily broadened and improved his service and capacity for doing good. Dr. Manser is now the oldest physician in point of continuous service at Burden, where he has practiced thirty-three years.

Though of New England ancestry, the Mansers having located in Massachusetts in Colonial times, Dr. Manser is a native of old Virginia, born at Beckley in what was then simply Western Virginia and as a result of the Civil war became the State of West Virginia. Dr. Manser was born there March 29, 1859. His grandfather, Jared Manser, was born in Massachusetts in 1790, spent all his life in the Bay State, and died at Monterey in 1883. He was a hatter by trade and also followed farming. He married Laura

Garfield, who was born in Massachusetts and died at Monterey in that state.

John Garfield Manser, father of Dr. Manser, was born at Monterey in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, in 1821. He was reared in his native locality, and when a young man went to Mercer County, Virginia, where he married. In 1851 he graduated M. D. from the Medical College of Ohio, and gave the rest of his active career of more than thirty years to the practice of medicine, chiefly in Mercer County, Virginia, and West Virginia. In 1884 he retired from practice and came to live with his son in Burden, where he died in 1885. He was on the Southern side during the war between the states, and served as assistant surgeon of the Fifty-first Virginia Regiment in the Confederate army, but subsequently was detached from the army and detailed to a more important service in looking after the needs of his home people in Mercer County. He was a democrat, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and from early manhood was a loyal and consistent Mason. He married Virginia Pack, who was born in Mercer County, Virginia, in 1825, and died at Burden, Kansas, in 1889. Their children were: Araminta G., who lives at Burden, Kansas, widow of George H. Prince, who spent his active life as a merchant; Dr. William H.; Mary R., who lives at Burden with her brother; John A., a resident of Burden and a dentist; and Virginia Lee, wife of A. B. Woods, a hardware merchant at Pawhuska, Oklahoma.

Dr. Manser grew up in West Virginia, attended public schools there, though such schools were of poor quality during the period of the war, and afterward was a student in the Concord Normal School of West Virginia. He pursued his medical studies in the same college his father had attended, the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, where he was graduated M. D. in 1884. He has spared no effort to keep himself in touch with the advancing progress of medical knowledge, and in 1889 he finished a post-graduate course in the Kansas City Medical College and in 1898 was a student in the Post-graduate School and Hospital of Chicago.

Dr. Manser began practice at Burden, Kansas, in 1884, and none of his early contemporaries are still in the profession in the vicinity. He is both a physician and surgeon and has always had a large practice. Dr. Manser, having never married, has given all his time either to his profession or his business affairs and is one of the prosperous men of Kansas. He owns five farms in the vicinity of Burden, aggregating seven hundred and twenty acres, and has a residence on Main Street which was built in 1884.. Dr. Manser is a member of the County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, and has long been prominent in Masonry. He is past master and has filled the chair of worshipful master at least nine terms in Clinton Lodge No. 233, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, at Burden. He also belongs to Winfield Chapter No. 31, Royal Accepted Masons, Winfield Commandery No. 15, Knights Templar, Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite, Isis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Selina, and also belongs to Winfield Lodge No. 732 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Edgar Ernest Brooks, M. D. The town and community in which he has gained note as a successful physician and surgeon is also Dr. Brooks' birthplace. He is one of the leading members of the medical fraternity of Cowley County and has now been in practice at Burden for nine years.

Dr. Brooks was born in that community August 1, 1884. He was one of a family of eleven children. This branch of the Brooks family came to America from England and were pioneers in the province of Pennsylvania. Dr. Brooks' grandfather, John Brooks, was born about 1806. He spent the greater part of his life in Eastern Tennessee, in Grainger County, and though he was advanced in years at the time, he and his three sons, M. L., T. J. and A. P. Brooks, all fought with the Union army during the Civil war. They were residents of Eastern Tennessee, a district which was almost universally loyal to the Union. In 1881 John Brooks came out to Kansas with his five sons, the youngest of whom was Nathaniel Brooks, father of Dr. Brooks. He took up a claim and lived on it until his death at Burden about ten years later. John Brooks married Miss Sellers, a native of Tennessee, who died at Burden, Kansas, January 15, 1882.

Nathaniel Brooks was born in Grainger County, Tennessee, in 1846, and is now past the age of three score and ten, but still quite active as a farmer, his home being a mile north and one mile east of Burden. He was reared and married in his native county and spent all his career in agricultural pursuits. Coming to Kansas in 1871, he homesteaded 160 acres and has since increased his farm to a half section. He was a man of very progressive type, and has always handled his farm enterprise on the diversified plan. For a number of years he did much to foster and improve the grade of Short-Horn cattle in his section. He is a republican, has been a deacon and active supporter of the Methodist Church for many years, and is affiliated with Clinton Lodge No. 233, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, at Burden. Nathaniel Brooks married Margaret Helen Livingston, who was born in Grainger County, Tennessee, in 1848. A brief record of their eleven children is as follows: Elizabeth, a resident of Burden and widow of Ernest Hankins, who was a farmer; Laura, wife of A. M. Gibbons, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now living at Lakin, Kansas; Lucy, wife of James Zimmerman, an automobile dealer at Garden City, Kansas; G. O., a hardware merchant at Burden; W. K., in the dry goods business at Burden; Charles, on the home farm; Harriet, unmarried and employed in a store at Burden, Kansas; Dr. Brooks, who was the eighth in this large family; V. L., a dentist at Caldwell, Kansas; Eva, a teacher at Spring Hill, Kansas; and Ruth, still at home with her parents.

Dr. Brooks after getting all the opportunities offered by the public schools at Burden, including the high school, from which he graduated in 1901, entered the Southwestern College at Winfield, Kansas, and completed the work of the sophomore year. With this preparation he taught school two years in Cowley County, and largely from his own earning paid his way through medical school. He took his medical work in the University Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, where he was graduated M. D. in 1908. After six months of experience at Moline, Kansas, Dr. Brooks returned to his native village of Burden and rapidly built up a large medical and surgical practice and enjoys the thorough confidence and esteem of his large patronage. He is a member of the Cowley County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, and with all the demands upon his time made by his practice he still finds time to keep in close touch with medical knowledge and is a constant student. His offices are on Main Street, over Henderson's drug store, and he owns his residence on Oak Street. Dr. Brooks is a republican, is a member and trustee of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, and is a past noble grand of Burden Lodge No. 238, Independent Order Odd Fellows.

He was married at Winfield, Kansas, in 1912, to Miss Dulcie Hatfield, a native of Kansas and a daughter of T. J. and Martha (Dennis) Hatfield. Her parents reside at Burden, Mr. Hatfield being the Standard Oil Company's local agent here. Dr. and Mrs. Brooks have too children, Kenneth, born August 24, 1914, and Elizabeth Glanara, born March 24, 1917.

JAMES DODWELL. The career of James Dodwell, pioneer harnessmaker of Butler County and a well known resident of the county seat, El Dorado, is one considerably apart from the ordinary and of unusual interest. In its unfolding it has invaded various fields of endeavor and the occupations of war and peace, and through it Mr. Dodwell has worked out an admirable destiny and has established his right to be numbered among the self-made men who have attained success in spite of the most discouraging circumstances.

James Dodwell was born in the City of New York, in 1845, and, having been left an orphan when an infant, was reared in the home of the Children's Aid Society. In the fall of 1856 he was sent to Kalamazoo, Michigan, and placed in the home of Mrs. Caroline Hawley, where his lot was that too often experienced by orphaned children. Few, if any, kindnesses came his way, hardly any advantages, and no education, for he was not allowed to attend school with the other children. In fact he only attended school for three months in his entire life. Mr. Dodwell almost welcomed the outbreak of the Civil war, when he was about sixteen years of age, for it renewed his aspirations and awakened new hopes and gave him a chance to break away from his sordid surroundings. Enlisting in the army was considered quite an ordeal for most men and youths at that time, but young Dodwell hailed with delight an opportunity to escape from his unpleasant home and irksome duties, and to serve under duly organized and appreciative authority. Accordingly, in 1861 he ran way from home and enlisted, being attached to the Fifty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a drummer boy, being too young to go into the ranks at that time as a regular soldier. He re-enlisted in 1862, in the First Illinois Light Artillery, and participated in a number of important engagements as a member of that organization, notable among which was the battle of Shiloh. He was also in many minor engagements, and shortly before the close of the war was wounded at Corinth, Mississippi, being honorably discharged because of disability. This was also before the term of his second enlistment had expired. Mr. Dodwell next volunteered for service in Company H, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, for a third term, but was rejected because of injuries received.

In 1865 Mr. Dodwell returned to Kalamazoo. How largely the great Civil war developed the youth of the country can, in its entirety, never be known, but there are some still living, like Mr. Dodwell, who entered upon the hardships incident to a soldier's life when but boys of sixteen years and so bravely and faithfully faced every vicissitude and uncomplainingly bore suffering and hardship that their valor should be remembered when this country counts over its heroes. The great struggle between the North and the South, with the important issues which it represented, certainly brought about a class of men, trained and disciplined, whose influence has ever since been recognized in the peaceful pursuits which have engaged them. Mr. Dodwell had the benefit of this training and discipline, but he was also severely handicapped. The constant concussions of the big guns had worked havoc with his hearing and he had also sustained a severe fracture, and added to this he still lacked a proper education. He did not allow himself to be discouraged, however, but apprenticed himself to the harnessmaker's trade, of which he had learned something while in the army. For three and one-half years he continued to apply himself to the labor of mastering this vocation, and in the meantime, his ambitions aroused, joined the Young Men's Library Association, which gave him a chance to study and to lay the foundation upon which he subsequently built a good education for himself by hard and persistent study. Mr. Dodwell worked first as a journeyman at Kalamazoo and within a short time became foreman in the shop of the leading harnessmaking firm of that city.

In April, 1871, Mr. Dodwell resigned his position at Kalamazoo and came to El Dorado, Butler County, Kansas. While he was a first-class harnessmaker, he could not secure a great deal of work, for there was not much demand for such labor in the early days on the plains. The country was sparsely settled and most of the settlers had oxen instead of horses and the equipment of an ox-team did not call for the art of the harnessmaker. No one but a blacksmith or a carpenter need apply in equipping an ox-team. Not being able to find employment at the trade which was his main asset, he started to cheerfully accept whatever honorable employment presented itself, and one of his first tasks in this county was cutting cord wood at fifty cents per cord. Subsequently he drove stage for four months on the line between Florence and El Dorado for the Southwestern Stage Company, and made several trips even as far as Arkansas City, down on the border, but found this to be a decidedly unpleasant job on account of the cold and the frequency of blizzards in the early days. Mr. Dodwell has to his credit the rescue of J. T. Nye, whom he found in a dazed condition from the extreme cold and the effects of a blizzard and took him to the stage station and gave him shelter. Mr. Nye afterwards became probate judge of Butler County. Later Mr. Dodwell took up a claim of 160 acres, in Fairview Township, Butler County, walking to Wichita to file on the same. His first work at his trade at El Dorado was in the employ of Bob Roberts, and he is said to have made the first handmade single harness manufactured in Butler County. Later he became a partner of Mr. Roberts and eventually bought the latter's interest in the business. Eventually he purchased two lots and his present place of business, on East Central Avenue, where he was afterward successfully engaged in business. He is accounted one of the old-time business men of the community, having for forty-five years been an important factor in the commercial life of El Dorado and Butler County.

Mr. Dodwell has a wide acquaintance. He is well known to William Allen White, and is the original from whom was drawn the character of Watts McCurty in that author's "A Certain Rich Man." He has also been an acquaintance and personal friend of such men as the late P. B. Plumb; the late Congressman John J. Ingalls; Roscoe Stubbs; Ex-Governor John Martin, who was commander of the Eighth Kansas Infantry; Noble Prentice, Marsh Murdock, and numerous others of the pioneers and men who have made Kansas history.

Mr. Dodwell was married in 1874, at Plainswell,

Allegan County, Michigan, to Miss Rebecca Jane Decou, and to this union there have been born children as follows: Louis, Leona and Lee, all of Carthage, Missouri, all high school graduates of El Dorado, and all now prosperous. Mr. Dodwell is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He is the author of "A Story of the Days Long Gone," published in the History of Butler County, 1916. In this he mentions "The Old Chair," as follows: "The old chair, formerly Jerry Conner's, referred to in a late issue of the Daily Republican, is still doing service, holding a warm place in the old harness shop (Mr. Dodwell's), the first bank building in El Dorado, and it has seen its best days. The lumber was freighted overland from Emporia to build the shop. There were very few chairs in its class forty-five years ago in El Dorado Township. The early settlers were not overburdened with furniture of any kind and most of the homes in El Dorado were furnished with the very plainest, often home-made, furniture. Much of the necessary household articles were freighted in overland by emigrants." Mr. Dodwell further writes: "We take pleasure in giving the best part of the old room in the pioneer harness shop to the old chair that has seen its best days, because the chair is one of the writer's most cherished belongings; it is to him a reminder of his early days in El Dorado." The above is quoted because this chair is the oldest in Butler County and because so many people of prominence have graced it during the past forty-five years that it has been a matter of newspaper comment in the state both serious and humorous. The remainder of the article of "A Story of Days Long Gone" is very interestingly told but does not apply particularly to Mr. Dodwell's history except insofar as he was acquainted with and associated with the early settlers. And their histories will appear, naturally, in other parts of this work.

Few men have had more interesting careers and none are more highly esteemed than James Dodwell.

William F. Hill is the dean of the newspaper profession in Pottawatomie County. The Recorder has been published consecutively at Westmoreland for thirty-two years, and Mr. Hill has been proprietor and publisher of the paper for more than a quarter of a century. When he first came to Kansas it was in the role of a teacher, and he was at one time principal of schools in Havensville, and Westmoreland of Pottawatomie County.

He is of English ancestry, and his forebears came to Virginia in Colonial times. His grandfather, John R. Hill, was born in Ohio and spent his life as a farmer, living both in Ohio and Indiana. His death occurred near Goshen, Indiana, in 1856.

Samuel Hill, father of the Westmoreland editor, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1832, and when a young man went to Indiana, where he married. In 1832 he became an early settler in Monroe County, Iowa, and in that county on April 10, 1856, his son William was born. A few months later the family removed to Ringgold County, Iowa, where Samuel Hill spent the rest of his active life as a farmer with the exception of a few years in Oklahoma. He died in Ringgold County in 1914. He was a republican and a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also made a military record as a faithful soldier of the Union during the Civil war. In 1862 he enlisted in the Ninth Iowa Cavalry and was in service until the close of hostilities. Most of the time was spent in Arkansas and along the Missouri-Kansas border fighting the guerillas. He was an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Samuel Hill married Mrs. Winnifred (Leigh) Brant. She was born near Goshen, Indiana, in 1833, and died in Ringgold County, Iowa, in 1884. Her first husband was Winans Brant, and the only child of that union, David Brant, is now editor of the Iowa City Republican. William F. Hill was the first of his father's children. The next, Albert R., owns a farm in Oklahoma, operated by a tenant, and he himself lives in California. Elizabeth is the wife of William Durland, a farmer in Western Oklahoma. Alice, who resides at El Reno, Oklahoma, is the widow of Joshua Wray, who was a farmer. La Fayette is the editor of the Manly Chief at Manly, Iowa. Clinton, the sixth child, died at the age of twenty-one. Sarah married W. F. Hunter, a farmer near Blaine in Pottawatomie County, Kansas. Winifred is the wife of Charles H. Mills, a farmer near Afton, Iowa.

Mr. William F. Hill grew up in Ringgold County, Iowa, attended the country schools there, also pursued a course in the Iowa City Academy, and at irregular intervals was a student in the State University until 1883. In the meantime he taught school in his native state for five years, and coming to Kansas in 1884 he took a place in the schools of Douglass in Butler County for two years. In 1886 he removed to Havensville in Pottawatomie County, was principal of schools there two years, and in 1888-89 became superintendent of schools at Westmoreland, the county seat.

The Westmoreland Recorder was founded in 1885 by J. W. Shiner and J. K. Codding. Its first issue was on May 7, 1885. The paper had been in existence about four years when Mr. Hill bought a half interest and became associated with J. W. Shiner in the publication. A year later he bought the entire paper and has ever since been its proprietor and publisher. The Recorder is the official paper of Pottawatomie County, republican in politics, has a weekly issue and circulates throughout that county and a large surrounding district. The plant and offices are on Main Street, and it is one of the leading country papers of Kansas.

Mr. Hill himself is a republican. He has served on the school board and in the City Council of Westmoreland, and is steward and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a teacher in the Sunday school. Mr. Hill has taken a prominent part in Grant Lodge No. 237 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Westmoreland. He has been financier of the lodge for twenty-five years with the exception of three years while he filled the chair of master workman. He is also a member of the Kansas Editorial Association.

Besides the ownership of considerable real estate in Westmoreland, including a dwelling house, he has a good home at Second and North streets. Mr. Hill was married May 20, 1884, near Iowa City, to Miss Hattie Applegate. They came to Kansas soon after their marriage. Mrs. Hill was born in Illinois and she taught school both in Iowa and in Kansas. They have had three children: Forest V., who died at the age of four and a half years; Garnet, who graduated from Baker University with the A. B. degree in 1917, and is now teaching in the Havensville, Kansas, High School; and Melvin O., who is a graduate of the Westmoreland High School and is now an electrical engineer at Hutchinson, Kansas.

ANDREW G. BECK is entitled to distinction among the pioneers of Saline County, Kansas, where his family located, among the first of the Swedish colonists, nearly half a century ago. Mr. Beck's material affairs have been wonderfully prospered. At the same time he has shouldered a large share of those responsibilities which devolve upon good citizenship. In helping himself he has helped others and his name is everywhere spoken with honor and respect.

His birth occurred in Sweden May 20, 1860. His parents were Nelse Johnson and Maria (Johnson) Beck. His father was born March 1, 1832. It was in 1868, when Andrew was eight years of age, and after he had learned his first lessons in school, that the little family left their native land and immigrated to America. Nelse Beck was the first settler to locate and remain in the Salemsburg region of the Swedish colony in Saline County. He secured a tract of government land in Smolan Township. He had been able to live and support his family in Sweden, but had barely enough capital to get them all across the ocean and out to Kansas. Then followed years of effort, each one seeing him a little further along the road to prosperity. He had the trials and misfortunes of the pioneer, but he surmounted all obstacles and in time was one of the largest land owners and prosperous farmers of Saline County. Outside of his business and the affection he bestowed upon his family, his life interest was chiefly expressed in devotion to his church. He was one of the early members of the Salemsburg Lutheran Church and served as an official for a number of years. Later he took an active part in the organization of the Swedish Lutheran Church at Smolan. He typified the progressive spirit whether in community affairs or on his own land as a farmer and stockman. This honored old timer died at his homestead in Washington Township of Saline County a mile and a half west of Smolan on March 20, 1912, when a little past eighty years of age. He was one of the organizers of the Smolan State Bank at Smolan, and was filling the position of director at the time of his death. In 1859 Nelse Beck was married in Sweden to Miss Maria Johnson, who was born in the old country April 7, 1831. Of the five children born to their union Andrew G. is the oldest. Anna Maria, the second, born September 2, 1863, was married in 1885 to John Nelson and they now live at Smolan. John Victor, the second son, was born Christmas Day, December 25, 1866, is now a merchant at Americus, Kansas, and was married in 1891 to Hilda Carlson. Oscar Emil, born April 3, 1870, was married March 16, 1892, to Jennie Oberg. Emma Christina, the youngest, was born August 20, 1873, and in 1897 became the wife of Frank Peterson, a banker and merchant at Marquette, Kansas.

Andrew G. Beck arrived with the family at Salina on the 10th of October, 1868. His boyhood years were spent on his father's homestead in Saline County, and he lived at home until 1884. In the meantime he had attended the local schools. His strength had been developed by active contact with the work of the field and around the home. In 1884 he bought land of his own a mile west of Smolan. That locality has been his home now for over thirty years. His interests, however, have been greatly extended. Farming and stock raising have constituted his chief pursuit and he has done a great deal to raise the standard of livestock in his section and has both blooded cattle and swine, specializing in the Shorthorn cattle. His farm now consists of 480 acres, and its improvements are of the most substantial character.

Mr. Beck is a director of the Smolan State Bank, and is director and treasurer of the Farmers Union and Co-operative Company, a large firm of grain dealers at Smolan. In a public way he has served as clerk of Washington Township and for thirteen years has been trustee and treasurer of the Swedish Lutheran Church of Smolan. In political affiliation he is a democrat.

On March 16, 1892, at Salina, he married Miss Aurora Rosalia Regnell. Mrs. Beck was born in Smolan, Sweden, July 1, 1870, a daughter of C. J. Regnell, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Beck have taken great pains in the training of their children, and their family circle comprises five young people, some of whom are already in homes of their own. Gustav Reuben, the oldest, was born August 23, 1893, and was married February 16, 1917, to Miss Lela Cossel. Joseph Emanuel, the second son, was born October 23, 1895. Edith Aurora was born November 22, 1899. Harold Leonard was born July 5, 1902, and Carl Waldmar was born January 31, 1908.

TOM D. SMITH, lawyer at Hiawatha, has for a number of years been regarded as one of the most forceful orators and leaders in the republican party of Kansas. Because of his unusual resources as a speaker and reasoner, he was given some of the most important assignments during the national republican campaign of 1916. Much of his work was done in the far East. He spoke at President Wilson's home and at Long Branch, and spoke with Charles E. Hughes and William Taft during the Union Square meeting in New York City. He stumped all over New Jersey, Connecticut and New York State. The press frequently quoted his speeches and his arguments, and they undoubtedly contained the most logical arraignment of the opposition and the most forceful presentation of the republican platform of that year. His explanation of the tariff was said to be the most logical and scholarly presentation of that difficult subject ever made. Mr. Smith's gift has been used chiefly for the benefit of his party and his friends and not for himself in matters of politics. Recently, however, a well defined current of opinion has set in favoring his candidacy for attorney-general of the State of Kansas in 1918.

Mr. Smith is a native of Brown County, Kansas, and represents a pioneer family there. He was born March 1, 1874. In the paternal line he is a direct descendant of that James Smith, the Irishman, who signed the Declaration of Independence. His grandfather, Isaac Newton Smith, was born near Bolivar, Virginia, in 1808, lived near Harper's Ferry in that state, and at DeGraff, Ohio, and died at the latter place in 1867. He was an attorney by profession. During the Mexican war he served with Gen. Zac Taylor and fought at the vattle of Buena Vista. His son Harrison was killed at the battle of Shiloh as a Union soldier and his son Thomas was wounded three times during the war. He had only three sons who grew to maturity, and the other was Isaac Newton Smith, father of the Hiawatha lawyer. Grandfather Smith married a Miss Jenkins, a native of Virginia.

Isaac Newton Smith was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1847, but grew up in Ohio, near Bellefontaine, where he married. In 1863 he enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Ohio Infantry, being then only sixteen years of age. He was with Sherman's army during the Atlanta campaign, and in one of the many battles around that city was captured, was sent as a prisoner of war to Andersonville, Georgia, and



Tom D. Smith

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later to the prison at Florence, Alabama. He was finally exchanged at Charleston, and was granted his honorable discharge after the war closed in 1865.

In 1867 he removed with his family west to Brown County, Kansas, and bought a homestead right of 160 acres. This homestead is still the property of his widow and is situated one mile east of Baker, Kansas. Isaac N. Smith cultivated his farm and kept his influence and activities restricted somewhat to one locality until 1879, when he was appointed sheriff of Brown County. He served one term of two years. After that he entered railroading and was a freight and passenger conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railway until 1900. In that year he was again elected sheriff, and served five years, being reelected in 1902, and during the second term his period of service was for three years. In 1905 he retired and his death occurred in Brown County in November, 1908. For many years he served as a member of the school board, and while a resident of Hiawatha represented the Second Ward in the City Council and was president of the Council for a number of years. During the session of 1906 and the session of 1908 he was sergeant at arms in the House of Representatives at Topeka. He was commander of Hiawatha Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, was widely known as a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, and was past noble grand of the Hiawatha Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married Isabelle Wolf, who was born in Logan County, Ohio, in 1852 and is now living at Hiawatha. Her parents came from Rockbridge County, Virginia. Three children were born to Isaac Newton Smith and wife, Lizzie, Tom D. and Minor Blaine. Lizzie, who was burned to death in 1893 at Hiawatha as a result of a gasoline stove explosion, was the wife of W. F. Richardson, who died in 1903. Mr. Richardson was a railway conductor and during the great flood that devastated Kansas City in 1903 he was on continuous duty for eighty-four hours and finally, exhausted, went to sleep while standing on the tracks and was struck by an engine, both legs being cut off and his death following soon afterwards. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson had one child, Newton Lee, who is now connected with the Santa Fe Railway Company and lives at Topeka. Minor Blaine Smith has been in the paymaster's department of the Santa Fe Railway for the past fifteen years and lives at 1122 Monroe Street in Topeka.

Tom D. Smith acquired his early education partly in the rural schools of Brown County, also in the Hiawatha High School and Hiawatha Academy, where he did the work of the senior class. In 1895 he entered the University of Kansas at Lawrence and remained until graduating from the law department LL. B. in 1899. During his university career Mr. Smith evinced many of those brilliant qualities which have borne fruit in his professional and public career. For five years he played on the noted football team of Kansas University and in 1899 he made a record which has never been surpassed in Kansas University and perhaps not elsewhere. That was for kicking forty-five goals after touchdown and one field goal. His team that year was victorious in every game played.

In 1898 Mr. Smith represented the University of Kansas at the Kansas State Banquet, an honor conferred upon him by election among the students of the University. He responded to the toast on the subject "Prodigal inviting the prodigals backs to the republican ranks." The prodigals were the populists. Twenty years later Mr. Smith was inviting the progressives back at the Kansas State Banquet in a toast along similar lines.

In 1899 he was admitted to the Kansas bar and to the Supreme Court in the same year. In 1913 he was admitted to practice in the United States courts. For the past eighteen years Mr. Smith has been steadily engaged in general civil and criminal practice and his reputation is one that now is hardly bounded by state lines. It is noteworthy that his success has been attained in his home town, where he grew up and where the people have known him since childhood. His offices are on Oregon Street, over the Stevens drug store. Mr. Smith owns a residence at 406 Shawnee Street, next to his mother's home, and his investments have chiefly taken the form of farm lands. He owns more than 2,000 acres divided into seventeen farms. Four hundred acres of this land lies in Brown County and the rest in Central and Western Kansas.

Mr. Smith had his first public experience as undersheriff to his father. In 1916 he was elected a delegate at large to the Republican State Convention, where he defeated Senator Bristow and Governor Bailey. Mr. Smith responded to the call for volunteers in the spring of 1898 for the Spanish-American war and served as sergeant-major in the Twenty-second Kansas Regiment. This regiment went to Washington, District of Columbia, at Camp Alger, but never got beyond the borders of the country. Mr. Smith has made application for the Second Officers Training School in the present war with Germany. Mr. Smith is a member of the Brown County and the State Bar associations.

In 1902, at the City of Hiawatha, he married Miss Dola M. Elliott, daughter of John and Mary (Tirpin) Elliott, both of whom are now deceased. Her father was a Union soldier, came to Kansas at the time of the war, and was for many years actively engaged in farming in Brown County. He came to this state from Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children: Zillah Belle, born September 20, 1903; Isaac Newton, born October 3, 1905; and Aleta Mary, born May 20, 1907.

In the following paragraphs Mr. Smith's facile pen has told of "The Bloodless Battle of Padonia," and the article may well be reproduced here:

"Historic Brown county, made famous by the residence of General J. H. Lane, who organized and established the Town Company of Padonia, located four and one-half miles north and a mile west of Hiawatha, the 'underground' railroad, the creation of John Brown, and the home and residence of the famous Free-Stater, 'Nigger' Jones, was the scene of the bloodless battle, known as the 'Battle of Padonia.' In the immediate neighborhood was afterwards to be written that beautiful Kansas poem 'Walls of the Corn,' by the late Ellen P. Allerton.

"Brown county, up to the time of the war, had been quite evenly divided as to its Pro Slavery and Free State proclivities. Brown county for several years had slaves upon her soil. Before and after the war was declared, Kansas 'Jayhawkers' had been going over into Missouri and taking horses and bringing them back into Kansas. It seems that there lived a man by the name of Cleveland, and a copartner, west of Padonia, who made 'Jayhawking' horses a business.

"There was for years a notorious Missouri Border Ruffian by the name of Richardson, who had been coming over in Brown county, stealing horses, cattle and whatever he could lay his hands on, and taking them across the Missouri river between Rulo and

White Cloud into Missouri, which kept the early settlers in constant dread and fear lest they would lose their property and lives.

"After Cleveland and his co-associates began to do counter effective work by stealing horses from Missouri and bringing them back into Kansas, there was a notice received by the people of Padonia that the Missouri Border Ruffians intended to come to the town of Padonia, sack the stores, and take all the horses and cattle in the immediate neighborhood back to Missouri with them.

"There was a vigilance committee, headed by Orville Root, a former partner of the late Gen. Jim Lane, who had a reputation as a fighter. He was the store keeper and postmaster at Padonia. There were stacks of prairie hay on a high point of ground near the town of Padonia and in case the Missouri raiders were seen coming, these stacks were to be set on fire. This was to be a signal for the Free State men to hurry to Padonia.

"It was on the 4th day of October, 1861, when the Missouri Guerrilla Raiders, headed for Padonia, Kansas, and Salem, Nebraska, with a force of one hundred and fifty men, crossed the Missouri river near Rulo, going westward to Falls City, they split their force up at Falls City, seventy-five going west to Salem and seventy-five coming south toward Padonia. The settlers received notice by one of the Free State men riding to the nearest house south of Falls City, giving the alarm. All that night Free State men rode on horseback, notifying the settlers along Walnut Creek that the Missouri Border Ruffians were coming. The stacks of prairie hay on the hill were set ablaze as a warning. Minute men rode as far as Hiawatha and notified the Hiawatha militia. About thirty men went from Hiawatha to Padonia's defense on foot, among whom were our fellow-townsmen, John Barnum and Gregory Amann. Trouble was anticipated and it is said that the captain of the Hiawatha militia company refused to go, claiming that he was indisposed (preferring to remain where the biscuits were the thickest instead of the bullets). When early morning came, about one hundred settlers, armed with every conceivable weapon, from pitchforks to rifles and shotguns, met in the storeroom at Padonia of Orville Root. They waited for dawn to break. In the meantime the Missouri Guerrilla Raiders had arrived at the homestead of the Free Stater, James G. Leavitt, the farm known as the South West quarter of 31-1-17, which he had pre-empted June 4th, 1857, and was known as one of the early Free State settlers. The Raiders had ridden in, seventy five strong, armed to the teeth, dismounted, put up their horses, compelled Mr. Leavitt and his good wife to kill a hog and prepare a meal for them. In the morning before dawn the Free State men had taken up a position on the north side of the Leavitt homestead. They were soon discovered by the bandit sentinel, who immediately notified the bandits of the presence of Orville Root and his Free State men, Mr. Root having been elected to the command. The Missouri Boder Ruffians leaving their breakfast post-haste, and running out of the house to their horses, took up a position behind them for protection. There seemed to be moments of hesitancy on the part of the Missouri Guerrillas to start the attack, Root's men having them practically surrounded and they realizing their critical situation. For some cause or other, they seemed fearful to start the fight, knowing that they were outnumbered and surrounded, Captain Orville Root having placed his men at every advantageous point around the Leavitt home. It was then that Captain Root showed his special ability as a commander. He sent in two of his best men with a flag of truce, who gave the bandits to understand that they were surrounded, and that they must surrender or that they would all be annihilated. They consented to the terms as laid down by Root's men, rather than to meet certain death. They tied their horses, and marched in a body around in front of Captain Root's minute men and laid down their arms, in true military style, seventy-five strong. After Root's men had possession of their arms, the bandits were compelled to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States, a bitter pill for them to swallow. The Ruffians supposed that Root's men would allow them their horses to ride back home, but in this they were sadly disappointed. Seventy-five as good thoroughbred Missouri riding horses, as one could wish to find in a day, were turned over to Root's company. It was also discovered that eight of the Missouri raiders were Confederate Rebel soldiers. They were held as prisoners of war, and turned over to the milita, who took them to Hiawatha then to St. Joseph and turned them over to the United States authorities as prisoners of war. The remainder was then ordered by Root to leave Brown county and the State of Kansas on foot. They were escorted out of the county and state to the Missouri river by a detail, some of the bandits being compelled to swim the Missouri, and others crossed on logs. The Hiawatha contingent that had 'hoofed-it' to Padonia, all rode back, the proud possessors of fine Southern steeds.

"The bandits afterwards gave out that they were going to return to Padonia and clean things up proper. For several months a vigilant watch was kept by day and night, but the sentries watched in vain. John Barnum says that he was on sentry duty many-a-night, waiting and watching for the expected Missouri raiders.

"The contingent of Border Ruffians that went to Salem took everything they wanted from the Lincoln & Holt store, then ransacked the town, and hastily left, and not until they returned home did they learn the fate of the Southern division of their little army.

"It may be of interest to many to know that our fellow townsman and ex-sheriff, Steve Hunter, was one of the Jayhawkers who participated in the 'Battle of Padonia,' and got a fine rifle from the Missouri ruffians as his souvenir. His brother, William Hunter, who rode all night notifying the settlers, received as his memento, a shotgun. Also, our fellow towns-man, John Barnum, who with his brother and about thirty others, was in the Hiawatha contingent that went to Padonia's defense, his reward being a fine Missouri riding horse. Mr. Barnum says that there were about sixty of the captured horses turned over to the United States government, including the horse that he rode home.

"Gregory Amann was also with the Hiawatha boys. He had just returned from being discharged as a prisoner from Lexington, Missouri. He recognized one of the Rebel prisoners as a fellow who had cursed he and John Barnum's brother while they were prisoners of war. Mr. Amann, with a great deal of pleasure, took possession of the fellow's horse and side arms. The horse was afterwards turned over to the government at St. Joseph.

"The scenes of these Border Ruffian days have passed forever. One would little suspect, viewing the tranquil homestead and farm scenery that surrounds the residence of the late James G. Leavitt, that it was ever the scene of the bloodless 'Battle of Padonia.' Nothing but 'Walls of Corn' greet one's eye

and you are impressed by these extracts from that famous poem:

No sentinel guard these walls of corn,
Never is sounded the bandit warder's horn;
Yet the pillars are hung with gleaming gold,
Left all unbarred though thieves are bold.

Who would have dared, with brush or pen,
As this land is now, to paint it then?
And how would the wise ones have laughed in scorn,
Had prophets foretold these walls of corn,
Whose banners wave in the breeze of morn!
Upon the battlefield of the bloodless "Battle of Padonia."

SAMUEL H. WADDLE is now the oldest original settler in his locality of Saline County. He went there more than fifty years ago. He knew Central Kansas when it was an almost unlimited stretch of prairie. The buffalo and the Indians were still here and the frontier civilization was a straggling line of homestead shacks and habitations, putting up a bold front against the domain of the wilderness. He suffered those privations due to scarcity of crops, isolation from large towns and settlements, and he experienced the prairie fires, the long continued drought, the grasshoppers and every other plague and hardship so frequently recounted in these pages.

Mr. Waddle was a young man, only a short time previously having been released from the army, when he came to Kansas. He has grown to a hearty old age in this state, and his exertions have made him financially independent. He is one of the leading farmers and stock raisers in the vicinity of Solomon.

Mr. Waddle was born November 22, 1844, in a log house on a farm in Des Moines County, Iowa. His parents were William and Sarah (Braden) Waddle. William Waddle was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1809 and died at Topeka, Kansas, October 4, 1889. He came to Kansas in 1866, at the same time as his son Samuel, and acquired a tract of government land in Saline County nine miles southwest of Solomon. He improved that claim and lived there the rest of his active years. In 1834 William Waddle married Miss Braden, who was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1816. She died February 27, 1881. To their marriage were born four children, two sons and two daughters: Mary Elizabeth, born December 20, 1835, and died in 1879; John, born August 10, 1838, and died in 1840; Catherine, born September 15, 1840, and died January 9, 1888.

The youngest of the children, Samuel H. Waddle, is also the only one now living. He spent his early life on his father's farm in Des Moines County, Iowa. He attended the public schools and benefited from the meager equipment and curriculum. He was not yet a man in years when the Civil war broke out, and in May, 1864, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted as a private in Company G of the Forty-fifth Iowa Infantry. He served with that regiment until the close of the war, less than a year later. He was attached to the Army of the Tennessee and his principal work was guard duty in protecting railroads and other government property. He was never wounded but on account of illness was confined for two weeks in an army hospital.

In 1866 Mr. Waddle came to Kansas with his parents, making the journey across country with wagons and teams. He took up a tract of government land adjoining the claim of his father, and, as already stated, he is the only one of the original settlers in that section who are still living there. He improved his land, accumulated a nucleus of stock, and for many years his efforts have been rewarded with prosperity. He is still living on the estate nine miles southwest of Solomon.

On April 4, 1872, after he had battled with conditions in Kansas for six years and could look ahead to a brighter future, Mr. Waddle married Miss Carrie E. Kelley. Mrs. Waddle was born in Canada September 28, 1844. They were together on life's journey for nearly half a century. Mrs. Waddle died August 28, 1911. Her parents, Edward and Mary Kelley, were natives of Canada, and had come to Kansas in 1871, being pioneer settlers in Dickinson County. Mr. Waddle had seven children, five sons and two daughters, noted briefly as follows: William Edward, born February 18, 1873, and died August 8, 1911; Cora, born April 25, 1874; James Hervey, born October 16, 1876, and died April 8, 1913; Edna Kate, born October 17, 1878; Charles Clifford, born August 5, 1879, and died July 4, 1912; Arthur Samuel, born October 5, 1880; and Albert Henry, born February 28, 1883.

Mr. Waddle has always interested himself in those matters which pertain to the community in which he lives, and has been especially interested in his old army comrades. He is a member of Bridge Post No. 131, Grand Army of the Republic, and is past commander of the post.

ANDREW GARFIELD MARPLE, a successful educator and school administrator, is now superintendent of the city schools of White Cloud, Kansas. He is a native of this state, was educated here, and most of his work in mature years has been accomplished within the borders of Kansas.

He was born at Yates Center, Kansas, November 16, 1881. His ancestors were Englishmen who settled in Virginia more than a century ago. His grandfather, David Marple, was born in Virginia in 1812, grew up and married in that state Miss Sneff, and subsequently removed to Northern Illinois, where he became a merchant. By trade he was a cooper. His death occurred at Sheffield, Illinois, in 1893, at the age of eighty-one.

His son W. F. Marple, father of the White Cloud school man, was born in Virginia in 1840, grew up and acquired his early education in that state, and was a young man when his parents removed to Bureau County, Illinois, near Sheffield. In that community he lived for a number of years, married there, and assisted his father in the mercantile business. In 1860 he went out to California as a gold prospector, crossing the plains with a party of men in prairie schooners. He had an experience in the varied events and activities of the far west, and in 1865 returned to Illinois. In 1870 he came out to Kansas and located at Yates Center, where he was one of the early merchants in the hardware business. For a few years he was also in business at Osage City, and on returning to Yates Center he took up farming which he followed until his death in 1912. In politics he was a steadfast and loyal republican from Civil war times until he cast his last vote. He served as trustee of Center Township and a justice of the peace in his district near Yates Center. Religiously he was always an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and assisted in building the noted Pleasant View Church in the pioneer days of Center Township in Woodson County. W. F. Marple married Sarah F. Dutro, who was born in Ohio in 1844 and is still living at Yates Center. Her children, nine in number,

were: Grant, who died in infancy; Eva, wife of E. H. Kirkbride, who lives at Harrington, Kansas, and is a mechanic in the railroad shops there; Anna, wife of Fred Shenk, a baker at Yates Center; Emma, wife of Tom Wharton, who is in the poultry industry at Los Angeles, California; William F., a farmer at Dinuba, California; J. R. Marple, connected with the Harwi Wholesale Hardware Company at Atchison, Kansas; David H., who was drowned while skating at Yates Center at the age of thirteen; Andrew G., who is next to the youngest; and Edna, wife of Clark Cain, of Yates Center.

Andrew G. Marple attended the public schools at Yates Center, and was graduated from high school in 1901. After high school he entered the employ of a railroad and was in that service three years. With the earnings of that occupation he applied himself to securing a higher education and one that would fit him for his chosen work as teacher. For four years Mr. Marple was in Emporia College, where he was graduated A. B. in 1908. Since then his work has been as teacher and administrator of schools. For two years he was assistant principal of the schools at Osage City; was principal three years of the Dodge City High School; was principal of a school at Raton, New Mexico, one year; and in 1916 he came to White Cloud, Kansas, to take the superintendency of the public schools.

Mr. Marple is a progressive republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at White Cloud and is chairman of the board of control. In 1911, at Clyde, Kansas, he married Miss Harriet Chesbro, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Chesbro, both now deceased. Her father was a pioneer farmer in Cloud County, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Marple have one son, Max Garfield, born September 14, 1914.

William O. Worswick, though he began his career as a teacher and commercial man, has been in active practice as a member of the Oskaloosa bar for the past thirty years, and is an ex-county attorney of Jefferson County.

Mr. Worswick is of English ancestry. The name was originally Warwick, and as such it is famous in English history. Mr. Worswick's paternal grandfather was Henry Ward Worswick, who served as captain of a Man of War in the English Navy. He was born in Lancastershire, England, and in 1826 he brought his family to America and settled at Brooklyn, New York.

John Worswick, father of the Oskaloosa lawyer, was a well known citizen of Jefferson County, Kansas, where he spent his last years. He was born in Lancastershire, England, January 14, 1814, and died at Oskaloosa in 1908, at the venerable age of ninety-four. When he was twelve years of age he accompanied his parents to the United States and lived with them at Brooklyn, New York. Subsequently he returned to England and spent about four years at Manchester, serving an apprenticeship in the trade of engraving, according to the rules and practices of the art of that time. After getting his card as a master workman he returned and was employed in New York City, Providence, Rhode Island, Fall River, Massachusetts, Tiverton, Massachusetts, and North Adams, Massachusetts. The art of engraving at that day had few followers and he had to make his own tools and when new inventions revolutionized engraving processes he was practically thrown out of employment. After that crisis in his affairs he moved West in 1846 to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, bought a farm near that small city, and subsequently sold and moved to Waushara County, Wisconsin, where he continued farming for many years. In 1876 he removed to Oskaloosa, Kansas, and was successfully engaged in farming there for a number of years. The closing period of his life was spent in retirement at Oskaloosa. While well advanced in years at the time, he enlisted in 1861 for service in the Union army in Company H of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry. He served two years and followed his great leader, General Grant, through the siege of Fort Henry and Donelson, the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and the campaign around Vicksburg. Politically he was a democrat. John Worswick married Jane Woodruff, who was born in Staten Island, New York, in 1817. She died at Oskaloosa, Kansas, in 1896, when nearly eighty years of age. Of their family of seven children, William O. is the youngest. John A. is a veterinary by profession and is now living retired at Aberdeen, South Dakota. Edward L. died at Oskaloosa in 1888, while filling the office of county clerk of Jefferson County. Mary A. lives in Oskaloosa, widow of C. E. Chase, who was a farmer and mechanic. Laura J. married A. H. Hildebrand, both now deceased, her husband being a carpenter, and her death occurred in Sauk Center, Minnesota in 1905. F. H. Worswick was formerly county superintendent of schools of Jefferson County and is now a farmer near Perry, Kansas. H. W. Worswick was a merchant and died at Oskaloosa in 1907.

William O. Worswick was born on his father's farm in Waushara County, Wisconsin, May 13, 1864, and was about twelve years of age when he came to Kansas. His schooling begun in the country districts of Wisconsin, was continued at Oskaloosa, Kansas, in the public schools, and also in Marvin College. For several years he was a teacher in this county, and was in the mercantile business in Nebraska for six years, up to 1896. His mind in the meantime had been turned to the law and largely through private reading he was qualified and admitted to the bar in February, 1897. Since that year he has enjoyed a growing practice as a lawyer, skilled both in civil and criminal practice, with offices at Oskaloosa and in his own business building on Jefferson Street. His home is a modern residence, which he bought and remodeled in 1905, on Liberty Street.

Mr. Worswick made his capable record as county attorney of Jefferson County from 1909 to 1913. He is now serving as city attorney of Oskaloosa, and another office that takes much of his time and attention is his membership on the executive board of the Kansas Fraternal Citizens.

He is a republican, has been vestryman for many years of the Episcopal Church, is past master of Oskaloosa Lodge No. 14, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is present high priest of Oskaloosa Chapter No. 9, Royal Arch Masons, and also belongs to Topeka Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar, Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth, to the Order of the Toltecs, the ladies branch of the Knights Templar, and for two terms served as patron of Oskaloosa Chapter No. 62, Order of the Eastern Star. Another fraternity is Oskaloosa Camp, Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Worswick is now secretary of the Oskaloosa Commercial Club.

In 1890, at Winchester, Kansas, he married Miss Alice Howland, daughter of J. K. and Harriet A. (Tague) Howland. Her mother now resides with Mr. and Mrs. Worswick in Oskaloosa. Her father, deceased, was for many years a merchant at Winchester. Mrs. Worswick is a highly educated woman, being a graduate of the Winchester public schools

and the Winchester Academy, and subsequently taking a course abroad and graduating from the Harr Fehrs Art School of Munich, Germany, and from the Colorassa Academy of Arts and Letters at Paris, France. She is now principal of the College of the Sisters of Bethany at Topeka.

JOSEPH H. MCGAUHEY, M. D., has been in the general practice of medicine at White Cloud, twenty-eight years, and is also identified with the banking business of his town, and has farming interests in Brown County.

The McGauhey ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and Doctor McGauhey's great-grandfather was the immigrant to this country. His grandfather was Archibald McGauhey, who spent most of his life as a farmer in Indiana, where he died.

John McGauhey, father of Doctor McGauhey, was born in Pennsylvania in 1809. For a time during his childhood his parents lived in North Carolina and afterward moved to Indiana, where he grew to manhood and where he married. For several years he lived on a farm near Paoli, Indiana. About the time the Platte purchase in Northwest Missouri was opened to settlement he removed to that frontier region in 1837 and established a home in what is now Buchanan County. There he homesteaded 160 acres, developed it as a farm, and it was still his property when he died at Agency, Missouri, in February, 1888. He was a democratic voter, an elder and active supporter of the Christian Church, and during the war with Mexico he served the government in the freighting service. During the Civil war he was a staunch supporter of the Union. His first wife was Miss Fulton, whom he married in Indiana. She died in Buchanan County, Missouri, and her children, all deceased, were named William, Thomas, David, James, Benjamin, John, Elizabeth and Mary. For his second wife John McGauhey married Elizabeth Williams, who was born in Kentucky in 1830 and died at the home of her son George, near Troy, Kansas, in July, 1912. She was the mother of four children: Dr. Joseph H.; George W., who was a farmer near Troy, Kansas, until 1914, when he removed to Nettleton, Missouri; Arch, a physician and surgeon at Robinson, Kansas; and Sarah Elizabeth, who died in young girlhood in 1884.

Doctor McGauhey grew up on the old farm in Buchanan County, Missouri, attended the rural schools, and subsequently entered the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, where he was graduated M. D. in 1888. For a brief few months he practiced in Mound City, Missouri, but in September, 1888 located at White Cloud, Kansas, where he has continued to serve the public as a general practitioner and surgeon.

He is now serving his fourth consecutive term as mayor of the City of White Cloud. He also belongs to the school board. He is a member of the Doniphan County and the State Medical societies, of the American Medical Association, is independent in politics, and fraternally is affiliated with White Cloud Lodge No. 78, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which he served several terms as master, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, with membership in Caswell Consistory No. 5 at Kansas City, Kansas. Doctor McGauhey is unmarried.

JOHN M. EVERTS. When he came to Kansas Mr. Everts took up farming and with every reason might still be classified as a farmer since he has two well improved places in Nemaha County near Baileyville. For over twenty years, however, he has given much of his time to the Baileyville State Bank, of which he is the genial cashier.

Mr. Everts was born near Mansfield in Richland County, Ohio, August 10, 1857. His grandfather, Gilbert Everts, was born in Canada in 1802, but reared his family and spent many years as a farmer in Richland County, Ohio. In 1880 he removed to Kansas, and became owner of a farm at Hutchinson near the present salt works. He finally retired and spent his last days at Robinson, Kansas, where he died in 1887. Politically he was a republican. His wife, whose maiden name was Walters, was born in Richland County, Ohio, and died at Robinson, Kansas, in 1887, the same year as her husband. Of their children those still living are Solomon; Harriet, a resident of Bucyrus, Ohio, and widow of James Stough, a boilermaker; and Matilda, wife of Harvey Hiskey, a farmer at Robinson, Kansas.

Solomon Everts, father of John M., was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1829 and is still living, at the age of eighty-eight, at Galion, Ohio. He spent his active years as a farmer. In 1864 he enlisted and served with the Union army until the close of hostilities. He has always been a strong republican and has been actively identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Solomon Everts married Lucy Coyle, who was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1834. They had only two children, Amanda and John M. Amanda is the wife of E. A. Ashbaugh, an insurance man living at Shelby, Ohio.

John M. Everts grew up on his father's farm in Richland County, Ohio. He attended the rural schools there and lived at home until he was twenty-two. He then went to farming for himself, and in 1884 came West and for four years had a farm in Brown County, Kansas. Mr. Everts has lived in the Baileyville community since 1888. He bought and still owns a farm just west of Baileyville and gave his time to its management and supervision until 1894. In that year he assisted in organizing the Baileyville State Bank and has presided at the post of cashier of the institution throughout its very successful and prosperous history. The bank has a capital of $10,000 and a surplus of equal amount. The president of the bank is former Governor W. J. Bailey. The vice president is R. M. Bronaugh. The assistant cashier is W. T. Weir. Besides his home farm of 137 acres, which adjoins the town on the west, he owns another place just directly west of that of 141 acres. His own home is in the northwest part of Baileyville. Mr. Everts has for many years served on the school board of Baileyville. He is a republican, is a past noble grand of Baileyville Lodge No. 406 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has always endeavored to participate so far as possible in the movements for the best welfare of the community.

In 1885, at Mansfield, Ohio, he married Miss Sadie Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Harris, both now deceased. Her father was an Ohio farmer. Mr. Everts has one daughter, May, now the wife of F. F. Carter, a physician and surgeon at Seneca, Kansas.

EDWARD E. DOUGHTY, who has been cashier of the Troy State Bank since the organization of that institution eleven years ago, while not a native of Kansas, represents a family which has been identified with the northeastern part of the state since territorial days.

Mr. Doughty was born in Nodaway County, Missouri, September 20, 1877, a son of William L. Doughty and grandson of Abel Doughty. The family came originally to New York in Colonial times. They

were Scotch people. Abel Doughty was born in New York State and in 1856 came to Kansas when it was a territory and located on a farm near Highland, where he spent a number of years. He finally removed to Missouri and died near Craig in that state. The maiden name of his wife was Harriet Blanchard.

William L. Doughty was born in Steuben County, New York, in 1843, and was thirteen years of age when his parents removed to Kansas. He grew up on the frontier, had a farm training and he afterwards applied his education to work as a school teacher and did railroading for a time. In 1885 he removed from Northwest Missouri to Troy, Kansas, and followed farming, fruit growing and was also a traveling salesman. He died at Troy in 1914. He was a republican, and a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he served as steward and trustee. He was a boy in Doniphan County when the war broke out, and he enlisted from Troy in the Thirteenth Kansas Infantry and served nearly three years, from 1862 until the close of hostilities. Besides helping to repel Price's raid into Kansas he was with his regiment in many campaigns in the West, in Kansas, Arkansas and Alabama. William L. Doughty married Jennie Chivington, who was born in 1851 and is now living at Alamosa, Colorado. Their children are: Minnie, wife of A. E. Chambers, a traveling salesman living at Norfolk, Nebraska; Edward E.; Frank, a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri; Harry and Carrie, twins, both living at Alamosa, Colorado, with their mother, Harry being connected with the postal service.

Edward E. Doughty was educated in the public schools of Troy, Kansas, where he has lived since he was eight years old. He graduated from high school in 1897, and after a year of teaching entered the old Bank of Troy as assistant bookkeeper. He was next promoted to assistant cashier, and with the organization of the present Troy State Bank in 1906 took the post of cashier. Mr. Doughty formerly held the office of city clerk of Troy, and is a man of thoroughly public spirited relations with the community. He is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is affiliated with Troy Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Troy Chapter No. 16, Royal Arch Masons, Washington Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, at Atchison, Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth, Washington Council No. 2, Royal and Select Masters, at Atchison, Troy Lodge No. 38, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand, and Troy Council No. 201, Knights and Ladies of Security.

Mr. Doughty and his family reside in their comfortable home on Walnut Street, Troy. He married in 1901, at Rossville, Kansas, Miss Gertrude Riggle. Her father, Rev. C. M. Riggle, is a retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church now living at Topeka. Mr. and Mrs. Doughty have one child, Marjorie, born October 3, 1907.

MAURICE MCAULIFFE, of Salina, has not only fitted himself comfortably and substantially into the agricultural affairs of Kansas as an individual farmer and stock man, but has been one of the leaders in the new agricultural movement and uplift. He is most widely known as one of the fine factors in the organization of the Farmers Union of Kansas, and is now serving his ninth term as president of that vigorous organization. He was also a prominent figure in the Alliance movement. The Farmers Union of Kansas is affiliated with the larger organization known as the National Farmers Union, which fulfills the purposes and exercises an influence in behalf of the farmers similar to that exercised by the United States Chamber of Commerce, for instance, for the industrial interests of America.

Mr. McAuliffe was born on a farm in County Limerick, Ireland, December 24, 1853, is a son of Dennis and Bridget (Fitzgerald) McAuliffe and the youngest of a family of sixteen children.

Mr. McAuliffe came to America in 1871, when he was eighteen years of age, and arrived in Kansas in the fall of the same year. He is one of the pioneers of Saline County, where he located in 1874, and for many years has been a successful farmer and stock raiser. His is one of the best improved farms in Saline County, located three miles east of Salina, where he resides.

Throughout his residence in Saline County Mr. McAuliffe has been actively identified with the public life of the county and is now a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Salina. He has been interested in politics in addition to the larger work in connection with the organization of the Farmers Union of Kansas. Mr. McAuliffe is editor and publisher of the Farmers Union, the official state organ of the organization. This paper is issued weekly at Salina.

Mr. McAuliffe is a member of the Catholic Church. His wife died April 16, 1917. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are still living.

ALBERT NEWMAN, vice president of The Drovers National Bank of Kansas City, Missouri, is a well known and prominent Kansan.

His birth occurred September 3, 1873, in Fall City, Nebraska, where he also received his primary education in the common schools. From Fall City the family removed to Fairbury, Nebraska, and thence to Omaha, and in 1894 to Topeka, Kansas.

In 1900 Mr. Newman became quite active in republican politics and served on the County Central Committee and was its secretary. In 1902 he was elected county clerk of Shawnee County and re-elected in 1904. In the spring of 1905 he resigned that office to become assistant postmaster of Topeka. This official service continued until 1908. He was secretary of the Charles Curtis Congressional Committee and when Mr. Curtis was first elected to the United States Senate was one of his campaign managers.

In 1908 Mr. Newman became cashier of the First National Bank of Logan, Kansas. During his connection with that bank he was also a director in the Kirwin State Bank of Kirwin, the German State Bank of Stuttgart, and the Farmers State Bank of Densmore, Kansas. He gave up all these connections to become a national bank examiner. That office in turn he resigned to accept his present one as vice president of the Drovers National Bank of Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Newman is a member of the Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry of Topeka, also the Royal Arch Chapter of that city and the Mystic Shrine of Kansas City, Missouri. He is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America at Topeka.

In 1898 Mr. Newman married Miss Sadye Snattinger at Topeka, and they have two boys, Victor A. and Robert B.

EARL A. NOSSAMAN, secretary of the Monarch Cement Company at Humboldt, has lived in Kansas since early infancy, educated himself for the teaching profession, which he followed for a number of years, and was in the drug business before he ac-

cepted his present official position with the Monarch Cement Company. He went with this company while it was being reorganized, and as manager of the sales department has had much to do with its successful operations in recent years.

His ancestry goes back to Hesse-Cassel, Germany, where his great-grandfather was born. Coming to America, this ancestor settled in Pennsylvania. Mr. Nossaman's grandfather, Lewis Nossaman, served with credit as a Union soldier during the American Civil war. For many years he lived on a farm in Harrison County, Missouri, came from there to Kingman County, Kansas, where he was a pioneer homesteader, and he died at Wellington, Kansas.

Earl Adrian Nossaman was born in Harrison County, Missouri, February 18, 1879. His father is Warren Pierce Nossaman, who was born in Iowa in 1853, but when a boy went with his parents to Harrison County, Missouri, where he grew up and married. He became a farmer, and in the fall of 1879 came to Kansas, first locating in McPherson County and in 1883 taking up a homestead of 160 acres in Kingman County. He developed that as a good farm, but in 1905 sold out and retired to Cunningham, Kansas, where he now resides. In order to have occupation for his leisure time he has since engaged in the real estate and insurance business and is also one of the progressive and public spirited men of the community, now serving in the office of mayor. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Warren P. Nossaman married Nancy Rice, who was born in Harrison County, Missouri, in 1855. While on a visit from her home in Cunningham to Iowa, she died August 31, 1916. She was the mother of eight children: Dr. S. W. Nossaman is a graduate of the scientific course from the Salina Normal University and took his M. D. degree in the University Medical College at Kansas City, and is now successfully engaged in practice at Cunningham. Dr. A. H. Nossaman was educated similarly with his brother and is now a physician and surgeon at Whitewater, Kansas. Mary Catherine lives on a farm near Cunningham, Kansas, the wife of Allen Washburn. The fourth of the family is Earl A. Nossaman. Maude is the wife of George B. Gosch, who is traveling representative for the Monarch Cement Company, living at Wichita. Walter L. is a graduate of Fairmount College at Wichita and took his law degree LL. B. from Harvard Law School and is now in practice at Seattle, Washington. Ober D. is a graduate of Fairmount College and is connected with the Morton & Simmons Hardware Company at Wichita. Laverna attended Fairmount College through the junior year and is now living with her father.

Earl A. Nossaman had his first advantages in the rural schools of Kingman County. While teaching he attended the Salina Normal University, where he was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1901. In 1904 he entered the University of Kansas, and in two years finished three years of the work, including the junior year. While getting his education he also taught, and put in eight years as a teacher in Kingman, Clay and Republic counties. His work as a teacher continued until 1907. He was principal of the high school at Wakefield one year, of the school at Clay Center one year, was an instructor in the Salina Normal during the spring and summer of 1904, and the last two years of his teaching was as principal of the high school at Norwich in Kingman County.

In 1907 Mr. Nossaman entered the School of Pharmacy at Kansas City, and after his course there engaged in the drug business in 1908, one year at Norwich and six years at Cheney. He owned a drug store in both these places. In 1913 he was elected secretary of the Monarch Cement Company, and has since had charge of its sales department.

Mr. Nossaman is a democrat in politics. While living at Cheney he was a member of the council in 1911-12. He is active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the trustees, and superintendent of the Sunday school. Among other interests he owns an excellent farm of 120 acres adjoining Cheney city limits on the northeast. The farm originally contained 160 acres, forty acres having been incorporated within the city limits. Mr. Nossaman was married August 22, 1906, at Wayne, Kansas, to Miss Amanda L. England, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Olof England, who now resides at Wayne, her father being a retired farmer. He was a pioneer settler in Republic County, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Nossaman are the parents of three children: Pauline Mercedes, born January 8, 1911; Leona Adrienne, born March 17, 1913; and Alden Pierce, born October 17, 1916.

Ed J. Dunfee. One of the most difficult of the officers under the Kansas form of government is that of county sheriff. The discharge of the duties of this position calls for the incumbent to possess qualities of personal courage, tempered with diplomacy and tact, executive capacity, and no small amount of detective ability. To successfully serve in this office in a manner that wins the admiration of the community to such a degree that re-election is secured without opposition is something unusual, but this has been the experience of Ed J. Dunfee, sheriff of Allen County, now serving his second term. Sheriff Dunfee has been a life long resident of Kansas, and has been acting in an official capacity since 1911. His public record is one characterized by faithful attention to the duties which have devolved upon him.

Ed J. Dunfee was born at Fredonia, Wilson County, Kansas, June 19, 1874, and is a son of John W. and Emma (Joyce) Dunfee. He comes of sound Irish stock on both sides of the family, and it is probable that the first Dunfee of this branch to come to the United States from Erin was the grandfather of Sheriff Dunfee, who settled first in Pennsylvania and later removed to Ohio. Bishop Joyce, of Kansas, is a brother of Sheriff Dunfee's mother. John W. Dunfee was born in 1847, in Ohio, and when he was still a lad was taken by his parents to Lafayette, Indiana, where he was residing at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. He was only a lad of fifteen years when he presented himself to the recruiting officer, but managed to convince him that he was older and was duly accepted as a private of the Sixty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for three years and three months. During this service the young soldier took part in some of the hardest fought and most important engagements of the entire war, and while he was never wounded or captured, he suffered the hardships of army life keenly and in after years was frequently reminded of their effect upon his health. Although only a boy, he did his full share cheerfully and courageously and won the respect and friendship of officers and comrades alike. The latter part of his service was characterized by participation in the great march of Sherman's army to the sea, following which he returned North with the victorious Federal forces and duly received his honorable discharge. Mr. Dunfee returned for a time to Indiana, but his army experiences had bred in him a desire for action, and in 1869 he

came to Kansas and became a pioneer homesteader in Wilson County, where he took up a tract of 160 acres near Fredonia. He also had a blacksmith shop there, and while proving up on his land was engaged in working at his trade, his customers coming from many miles around. In 1887 he removed to Iola, Kansas, where he continued in the blacksmith business, and here his death occurred in 1914. He was a lifelong republican. While a resident of Fredonia he acted in the capacity of justice of the peace during a long period, and for a number of years was a member of the city council after coming to Iola. Judge Dunfee was one of the strong and substantial men of his community, one who had the respect and confidence of all classes. He was a faithful and devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he served during a long period as deacon, and supported its movements liberally. He never forgot the boys who had worn the blue uniform with him, and remained an active and interested member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic until his death. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masons. Judge Dunfee married Miss Emma Joyce, who was born in 1849, in Indiana, and now resides at Iola, Kansas, and they became the parents of five children, as follows: Hattie May, who is the wife of M. J. Leabo, a merchant of Iola; Retty Mary, who died at Iola, in July, 1915, was the wife of the late James Conyers, who prior to his death had been a farmer in Allen County; Ed J., of this notice; James W., who is a teamster and drayman of Iola; and Ida Gertrude, who married E. C. Smith, resided on a farm in Allen County, which they still own, until 1916, and then removed to Pennsylvania, where Mr. Smith is now a furnace builder for smelter plants.

Ed J. Dunfee received his education in the public schools of Fredonia and Iola, and after graduating from the Iola High School, in the class of 1891, embarked in the barber business. This he followed first at Iola, subsequently moving to Fredonia and later to Howard, at which place he remained until 1906. In that year he returned to Iola, and here continued in the same line of business until 1911, when he was appointed under sheriff, an office in which he served four years. In 1914 he received the election to the office of sheriff, and so capably did he discharge his duties that at the election of 1916 he had no opposition on either ticket. He secured the most votes of any candidate in Allen County, and ran ahead of even Governor Capper. Mr. Dunfee maintains offices in the courthouse at Iola. As previously noted, he has shown an appreciation of the importance of the responsibilities of his office and has discharged its duties carefully. Sheriff Dunfee owns his own residence at No. 16 North Sycamore Street, Iola, as well as three farms in Missouri, which total 200 acres of valuable land. In politics he has always been a republican, and while residing at Howard was a member of the city council. With his family, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is well and favorably known as a fraternalist, belonging to Iola Lodge No. 38, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Iola Lodge No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Iola Camp No. 961, Modern Woodmen of America; and Neosho Lodge No. 43, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Dunfee was married September 22, 1895, at Howard, Kansas, to Miss Meusett Morgan, daughter of E. C. and Flora (Seamands) Morgan, residents of Leon, Kansas, where Mr. Morgan conducts a harness and shoe shop. Mr. and Mrs. Dunfee have one son, Lee Prentice, who resides with his parents and is a member of the senior class at the Iola High School.

LUTHER CORTELYOU was for many years one of the prominent grain merchants of Kansas, and in later years has given his chief attention to the management of the Farmers State Bank of Muscotah, of which he is president. Mr. Cortelyou has resided in Muscotah for nearly thirty years. His family is a prominent one in Atchison County, and his son Peter J. is now postmaster of Muscotah.

Mr. Cortelyou was born in Somerset County, New Jersey, December 23, 1851, and is descended from some of the original stock of the Jersey Coast. His ancestors were both Dutch and French. In 1701 a Dutch company from Long Island bought a tract of 10,000 acres in Franklin Township, Somerset County. Among the men in the enterprise were Peter Cortelyou and Jacques Cortelyou. In those early days the name was sometimes spelled Cortilleau. Jacques Cortelyou had arrived in New Amsterdam about 1651 as private tutor to the children of a prominent Dutch family, Van Werkhoven. Jacques Cortelyou married Neltje Van Duyn, and both were of French extraction. Among their children was Jacques II. Hendrick, son of the second Jacques, was born April 11, 1711, and settled on lands owned by his father adjoining the tract of 10,000 acres bought by Peter Cortelyou and others. Hendrick married, August 3, 1731, Antie Coeste Van Voorhees. Their son Hendrick married Sarah Scothoff. Hendrick, third, born in 1761, married Ann Dehart, and for his second wife Elizabeth Voorhees. Hendrick the fourth was born November 5, 1789, and died in 1856. It was through this line of the family that Luther Cortelyou is descended.

An old history of Somerset County, New Jersey, contains the following reference to some of the earlier generations: "In 1671 Captain Jacques Cortelyou acted as one of the commissioners to settle the disputed boundary line between Brunswick and Newton. He was also the surveyor on that occasion. His sons Jacques and Peter were also prominent land surveyors. Jacques second or third, surveyed the Harrison tract in 1703 and received from the company as compensation a tract of two hundred eighty acres extending from the Middlebush road to the Millstone River. Jacques first is represented as being somewhat singular and eccentric in his ways. The Cortelyou families have been uniformly distinguished for their industry, economy, peaceful demeanor as citizens, and their friendship to the prosperity of the church and her institutions."

James G. Cortelyou, father of Luther, was born in Middlesex County, New Jersey, November 11, 1816. He spent his life in his native state, chiefly at Harlingen in Somerset County, where he followed farming. He died at New Brunswick February 19, 1892. He was a democrat and was a very active member of the Reformed Church and served as an elder many years. He also belonged to the Masonic fraternity. James G. Cortelyou married Cornelia Polhemus. This also is one of the oldest Dutch families of New Jersey. Cornelia was born in Somerset County January 26, 1816, and died at New Brunswick May 20, 1893. Their children were: John Gardner, who was born in the Town of Harlingen, New Jersey, January 13, 1849, was a New Jersey farmer, afterwards moved to Polk County, Nebraska, where he was a banker until 1894, and then retired to Los Angeles, California, where he acquired extensive real estate holdings and died in that city in July, 1901; Luther, who was the second in age of the children; Peter J., born at Harlingen May 25, 1857, was a farmer, removed to Corning, Kansas, in 1898, was a grain merchant in that city and died there April 13, 1902.

Luther Cortelyou was educated in the rural schools of the Town of Harlingen, and also finished the junior year at Rutgers College at New Brunswick. He left college in 1873 and lived on his father's farm until his marriage on November 14, 1877.

After his marriage Mr. Cortelyou spent twelve years as a farmer in Talbott County, Maryland. In 1889 he came to Muscotah, Kansas, bought an elevator, and became extensively interested in the grain business, having relations that extended well over the state. He sold his elevator in 1907, and in 1911 organized the Farmers State Bank of Muscotah, of which he has since been president.

He was one of the organizers of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association, and served as president five years. In the National Grain Dealers Association he was second vice president and later first vice president. In 1904 Mr. Cortelyou built his modern home on Kansas Avenue in Muscotah. Among other interests he still owns 250 acres of farming land in Atchison County, five miles north of Muscotah.

Politically his actions have been in line with the democratic party. For eighteen years he served as a member of the school board of Muscotah, was township treasurer two terms, and several times was elected mayor and also councilman.

He married for his first wife Miss Gertrude F. Stelle, of Middlesex County, New Jersey. Mrs. Cortelyou died February 5, 1905. She was the mother of four children, Luther Jr., Stelle, Peter J. and Frank Morgan. Luther, Jr., was born May 23, 1881, is a graduate of the Atchison County High School at Effingham, and is now assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Parsons, Kansas. Stelle, born July 25, 1883, was for several years a stenographer in the Government employ and died at Ancon, Panama, July 28, 1905. Frank Morgan, the youngest son, was born October 29, 1886, graduated from the Atchison County High School at Effingham, and took the civil engineering course in the University of Kansas. He was honor man of his class when he graduated. He is now associated with the firm of Waddell & Harrington, civil engineers, of Kansas City, Missouri. He has been resident engineer in charge of the construction of three large bridges. One was in Portland, Oregon, another at Fort Smith, and he recently returned after superintending the construction of a bridge built at a cost of $1,750,000 between Portland and Vancouver on the Pacific Highway.

Peter J. Cortelyou, third son of Luther Cortelyou, was born on a farm in Talbott County, Maryland, June 25, 1885, and was four years of age when his parents removed to Muscotah, Kansas. He attended the public schools there, graduated from the Atchison County High School in 1904, and then for several years was associated with his father in the grain business. During 1910-12 he owned and edited the Muscotah Record. In November, 1913, he was appointed postmaster of Muscotah, under President Wilson, and has filled that office to the present date. On July 1, 1916, Mr. P. J. Cortelyou again bought the Muscotah Record, and is editor and proprietor. This paper was established in 1884, and has an influential circulation throughout Atchison and adjoining counties. It is conducted independent in politics, and is a weekly paper. The plant and offices are situated on Kansas Avenue. P. J. Cortelyou, who is unmarried, is affiliated with Muscotah Lodge No. 116, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and in politics is a democrat.

JAMES M. MEEK is one of the veteran stock farmers and dealers of Nemaha County, and is now living retired at Centralia. Mr. Meek is widely known over this section of Kansas, especially through his terms of service in the Legislature and the Senate, in which he proved a capable representative of his constituency and did much to promote the wholesome business and civic interests of his state.

Mr. Meek was born in Union County, Ohio, September 28, 1852, grew up in Northwest Missouri, and has been a resident of Kansas over thirty-five years. His ancestors were English people who came to this country, and the family were pioneers in Ohio. Grandfather Samuel Meek was an Ohio farmer and died in Richland County in that state before the birth of James M. Meek. Reason Meek, father of James M., was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1822. He grew up there, was married in Union County, and in 1864 removed west to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and in the spring of 1866 settled in Nodaway, Missouri. He was one of the early settlers in that section of Northwest Missouri, and spent his active life as a farmer. He died in Nodaway County in 1891. Politically he was a democrat. The maiden name of his wife was Matilda McIlroy, who was born in Ashland County, Ohio, in 1826 and died in Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1902. Their children were: Cassandra, who died in Nodaway County, Missouri, the wife of James McGinnis, who is still living in that county; James M.; John, a farmer in Nemaha County, Kansas; S. S. Meek, also a Nemaha County Farmer; J. Q. Meek, a farmer in Nodaway County, Missouri; and Nancy Elizabeth, wife of William Miller, a farmer in Pottawatomie County, Kansas.

Mr. James M. Meek grew up on his father's farm in Nodaway County, Missouri, from the age of fourteen, attended the public schools there, and also an academy at Maryville, the county seat. Before taking up his real career he taught school four years in Nodaway County. Coming to Nemaha County, Kansas, in 1882, Mr. Meek located seven miles south of Centralia and began farming and dealing in cattle. He acquired connections in the latter industry which made him known all over this section of the state. His successful business operations enabled him to retire in 1915, and he has since lived in his home on Mulberry Street in Centralia. He is still owner of one of the fine farms of Nemaha County, comprising 240 acres and located seven miles south of Centralia.

His public career has been made largely as an active member of the democratic party. Mr. Meek served as justice of the peace in Neuchatel Township of Nemaha County, was elected township trustee there two terms, and then served one term of three years as county commissioner. Mr. Meek was elected and served as a member of the Lower House of the Legislature in the session of 1909 and by re-election was a member of the session of 1911. In 1912 he was chosen to the State Senate from the Eighteenth Senatorial District, comprising Nemaha and Pottawatomie counties. He served through the sessions of 1913-15. It is a political agreement that the senatorship shall alternate between Nemaha and Pottawatomie counties and therefore Mr. Meek was not a candidate for re-election. Throughout the entire term he was a member of the roads and highway committees, and served on the educational institution committee in the session of 1913, and was also chairman of the labor committee. As an old and experienced stock dealer and stockman, Mr. Meek was naturally interested in all legislation affecting that industry. He introduced and secured the passage of a bill compelling the railroads to furnish accommodations for stock men going and coming from market centers within the state. He also brought in a bill making

it obligatory upon the railroads to erect sheds at stations where stock was shipped in order to protect the animals from the heat of the sun. The Senate rejected this bill.

Mr. Meek is a member and for many years was an elder in the Christian Church. He is affiliated with Centralia Lodge No. 69, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with Centralia Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America and Topeka Council No. 2 of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

In 1879, three years before he came to Kansas, Mr. Meek married in Nodaway County, Missouri, Sarah A. Denny, daughter of William and Margaret (Storm) Denny. Both parents are now deceased, the father having been a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Meek have six children: Leslie K., the oldest, is now cashier of the Oklahoma State Bank at Mulhall. Lois May is the wife of Z. E. Noland, a farmer in Pottawatomie County, Kansas. Reason A. is in the United States mail service with home at Kansas City, Kansas. Cassie married A. D. Labbe, proprietor of a garage at Vermillion, Kansas. Samuel is a farmer living at Corning, Kansas. Margaret Blanche has been a student in the Centralia High School and began teaching in the fall of 1917.

ROBERT M. BRONAUGH of Baileyville has been a factor in the life of Kansas for considerably more than half a century. His people were in fact territorial pioneers. He fought when the country needed his fighting ability as a young man during the Civil war, and after that took up farming and latterly business connections with Baileyville, where he is still a merchant and is vice president of the Baileyville State Bank.

He comes of old French stock and of aristocratic ancestry in America. Mr. Bronaugh was born in Schuyler County, Illinois, May 6, 1844. His paternal ancestors some generations back were Huguenots who emigrated from France to England and from there came to America and located near Fredericksburg, Virginia. In the old Dominion they became planters and slave holders. Mr. Bronaugh's grandfather bore the name Taliaferro Bronaugh, and he was born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1776, the year the Declaration of Independence was signed. In 1801 he crossed the mountains and became a Kentucky pioneer. He was a farmer and planter, raised large quantities of tobacco, and worked his plantation with the aid of slaves. He died near Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in 1863. He also kept a country hotel for a number of years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

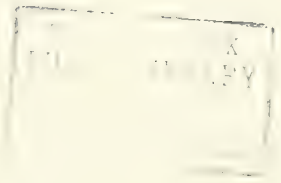
Thomas Bronaugh, father of Robert M., was born near Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in 1805. He grew up and married there and he left Kentucky and removed to Illinois in order to get away from the institution of slavery, which he thoroughly disliked. At the time of his marriage his father gave him a faithful darky slave, and a woman slave to his bride. Thomas Bronaugh married Mary Rollins, who was born in Kentucky in 1809, and died on the Kansas farm in 1875. She was of a family of noted Kentuckians and a cousin of Major Rollins and of Ben Ficklin, both prominent characters in Kentucky history. Her parents were Kentucky planters and slave owners but long before the war they freed their slaves and sent them to the Republic of Liberia in Africa.

Thomas Bronaugh went with his wife to Schuyler County, Illinois, in 1830, and as a pioneer settled in that locality. In 1859 he again became a pioneer, this time in the Territory of Kansas. He bought a pre-emption in Nemaha County and for many years was successfully engaged in farming. He died on his farm near Baileyville in Marion Township in 1884. Politically he was a democrat. He served eighteen years as a justice of the peace, and as township trustee eighteen years in Illinois. He was a very active supporter of the Baptist Church. Among other attainments he had a thorough knowledge of the law and practiced that profession in connection with farming. Thomas Bronaugh and wife had eight children: Eliza, who died at Seneca, Kansas, in 1871, married O. C. Bruner, who at one time was county treasurer of Nemaha County, served twenty years as county surveyor, and died at Atchison, Kansas. Taliaferro became a farmer and died near Mammoth Springs, Arkansas, in 1913. James T. was also a farmer and died near Seneca, Kansas, in 1898. Lucy A., who now lives at La Mesa, California, married A. L. Gilliland, who was a wagonmaker by trade. Virginia, who died in Fresno, California, in 1914, married Thomas Magatagan, a farmer now deceased. The sixth in the family is Robert M. Elvira is the wife of B. F. McBratney, who assists Mr. Robert Bronaugh in the store at Baileyville. Mary died on the old home farm at Baileyville in 1867.

Robert M. Bronaugh was fifteen years of age when the family came to Kansas. He had attended the rural schools in Schuyler County, Illinois, and afterwards the high school at Centralia, Kansas. He lived on his father's farm until 1862 and then enlisted in Company E of the Thirteenth Kansas Infantry and saw active service for three years. One of the most important engagements in which he participated was the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, December 7, 1862. He was also with the Union forces that repelled the raid of General Price through Southern Missouri and Kansas. With the close of the war he returned home, married soon afterward, and then actively entered upon his career as a farmer. From the farm Mr. Bronaugh came into Baileyville and in 1894 bought an interest in a lumber and hardware business. In 1904 he sold that business and has since continued as a furniture merchant. The store, the only one of its kind in a radius of six miles, is located on Main Street and carries a complete equipment of household goods. For a number of years Mr. Bronaugh has been interested as a stockholder in the Baileyville State Bank and is now serving as its vice president. He has sold his farms and has invested much of the surplus in the bank in his mercantile business and in various improved real estate in Baileyville. Included in his property is his own home in the northwest part of the town.

Mr. Bronaugh is a democrat in politics. He served as township trustee of Marion Township. He is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church, is past noble grand of Baileyville Lodge No. 406, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has represented the lodge many times in the Grand Lodge at Topeka, Fort Scott and elsewhere. He also belongs to the Knights and Ladies of Security at Baileyville, to Seneca Post No. 92, Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of the Kansas State Historical Society.

In 1866, near Baileyville, Mr. Bronaugh married Miss Mary Casady, daughter of John M. and Eliza Casady. Her father was for many years a farmer in Nemaha County, having come to this state from Ohio. He and his wife subsequently went to Oregon, where they died. Mr. and Mrs. Bronaugh have four children: John M. is a farmer two miles south of

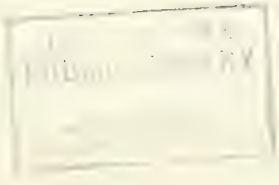




MRS. LOUISA VAUGHT SHELDEN



G. G. Sherman



Baileyville; Olive married A. B. Griffiths, in the elevator and grain business at Baileyville; Laura, who died near Baileyville in 1904, was the wife of Harry Bigelow, a farmer, also deceased; Thomas C. is proprietor of a dry cleaning and pressing establishment at Kansas City, Missouri.

Many paragraphs might be filled with interesting reminiscences of Mr. Bronaugh's life in Nemaha County, and he recalls the fact that in the summer and fall of 1860 he with others killed buffalo within eighty miles of Baileyville.

JOHN GARDNER SHELDEN, of El Dorado, has made himself a man of success and influential leadership in spite of handicaps and obvious disadvantages. In his early life he was a farmer and school teacher, lost a leg in the railroad service, continued to fight the good fight regardless of physical conditions and in recent years has become one of the leading oil and gas operators in this section of the state.

There are many sound reasons why the name Shelden rings honorable and true in Butler County. It is good sound American stock, of the pioneer type. The story of the trials and sufferings of Mr. Shelden's mother is one that can not be too often repeated. Another son of the family was the late Alvah Shelden, who came to rank as one of Kansas' foremost newspaper men in ability and influence and the results of whose career will always be impressed upon Butler County's history.

The life of John Gardner Shelden began with his birth at Helena in one of the southern counties of Texas, May 27, 1858. His parents were Benjamin and Louisa (Vaught) Shelden. His father was of Pennsylvania-Dutch descent. He was a man of Union sentiments in a district of slave holders, and because of his independence of views he was shot and killed in his own dooryard by a Southern sympathizer. That tragedy came to the family when John G. Shelden was about a year old. The mother, Louisa Vaught, was born in Muhlenburg County, Kentucky, November 13, 1820, of Holland Dutch descent. She died in 1908, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. T. L. Mantor, in Arkansas City. Kansas history can well afford the space to recall some of the trials and virtues of this woman, in the language of an article found in a local paper at the time of her death.

"She was widowed in June, 1860, her husband dying in Southern Texas and leaving her with five children, who were with her prior to her passing. They were Mrs. Olive Mantor, of Arkansas City; Marion Shelden, of Topeka; John G. Shelden, of El Dorado; Mrs. Mary Farnsworth, of El Dorado; and the late Alvah Shelden.

"She was a noble woman, a most devoted and loyal mother and a friend whose fidelity never wavered or flagged. She came with her family to Chelsea, Kansas, in 1868, and the few remaining pioneer friends there know how truly her character is thus described. She was sincere in every thought and act and right thinking and right doing and she left the impress of such teachings upon her children.

"Mrs. Shelden belonged to the old order, to the time of slow, homely, crude things, of limited education and knowledge. In 1827, with her father's family she was taken to Edgar county, Illinois, then a wilderness. She was the oldest in a family of thirteen children. The manufacture of all apparel was in the homes of the people and she learned to cleanse wool, to color, card, spin and weave it into cloth, and to cut and make garments from it; and so she understood the making of linen articles from the hackling of flax to the suiting of it to all domestic purposes. Nor did such duties as these circumscribe her energies, for many a day she raked and bound grain behind her father's cradle; and she and the other children piled and burned brush and 'niggered' in two the great logs in the clearings on the pioneer homestead. Her schooling was limited, and yet she had the liberal education which comes to the omniverous reader; since in childhood, youth, middle life and old age she was a constant reader and student of the world's progress. Within the span of her life were discovered the application of steam, the discovery of electricity, the invention of telegraphy, telephone and wireless telegraphy, the amazing discoveries and equally astonishing applications of chemistry, the progress of medicine and surgery and all the advancement in the arts and sciences. She spanned in her life all of lighting, from the larded rag in the saucer to the dipped candle, kerosene, gas and to electricity; everything from the packhorse and the pillion to the locomotive, electric engine, transmission of electric power by wire and to the auto car.

"She was of heroic mold, too. She was left in extreme Southern Texas, her property of nominal value in that wild country, but no money. Her brother Martin Vaught, an 1857 pioneer in Butler county, braved the dangers of the time among the Indians and worse white men of the Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, and rode a pony from Chelsea across the Territory and State of Texas to within sixty miles of the Gulf of Mexico, to the relief of her and her family of three girls and two boys, the eldest girl twelve and the eldest boy ten years of age.

"The family, except the ten year old boy who rode a pony, were loaded into a great heavy linch-pin wagon, of the kind used by the Government in freighting army supplies, drawn by three yoke of oxen and followed by two or three hundred long horned Texas cattle. They traversed the long, dreary miles to Chelsea—slow and a most trying journey. It was not unmixed with loss and danger, for Osage Indians on ponies slipped in among the wild Texas cattle and opening dry buffalo robes shook them while yelling like demons. The cattle stampeded, including the yoke cattle, and some were recovered next day as far away as fifteen miles. Many were never recovered. There were no bridges and the cattle swam two or three rivers, including Red River, while the wagon was crossed by rope ferries.

"The year 1860 was characterized by the greatest drought in Kansas known to the state's history. Only the very strongest springs flowed. The streams failed and the fish died in countless numbers. Wells were universally dry. The prairie grass was simply a fuzz upon the prairie. The ground cracked open so wide that riding a horse was very dangerous. The grasshoppers ravaged the territory. Under these sorrowful conditions, with her brood in the linch-pin wagon, drawn by three yoke of long-horned Texas cattle, again accompanied by her brother, she took her way across Kansas, Missouri and Illinois to the home of her father near Paris, Illinois. Here she remained eight years and until after the Civil war. Her eldest children in the meantime had been twenty months in school. In 1868 with a team, wagon, harness and one hundred sixty dollars in money she returned to Chelsea. That was a meager beginning, but hers was a stout heart with an unfailing trust that God helped those who helped themselves. She commanded and the family fought its way through to competence and comfort with probably no more than the average privation of the pioneers of that time.

"How marked and strong are the impressions of childhood and youth. When her physical powers were waned almost to their sundering and her mind sympathized with the weakness of her body, she returned to the days and duties when her life was in its bloom. Again she whirled the wheel and spun and wove. The tired hands so long wearied with labor for those she loved, the mind that unceasingly planned, the soul never daunted or despairing, now rest in that land serene and fair and restful."

Martin Vaught, whose name has been introduced in this connection, came to Kansas in the middle period of the '50s. He was a prominent man in Butler County, during its earliest development and organization and was very active and a recognized leader in local, county and state politics. He held several offices of importance.

John G. Shelden obtained most of his early education in the schools of Butler County. He spent his last year in school when fifteen years old. At the age of sixteen he began teaching there. His first school was in the winter of 1876-77, and in 1877 he attended the first Teachers' Institute held in the county under the state law. Altogether he put in twelve winter terms teaching, and the summers were spent in work on the old homestead north of Chelsea. Several summers he also clerked in stores at El Dorado.

In 1881 Mr. Shelden, going to Arkansas City, engaged in the mercantile business, but abandoned that in 1885 and returning to El Dorado taught three more winters of school. For two summers he was employed in the Registrar of Deeds office under Daniel Doyden.

In 1891 Mr. Shelden took employment in the train service of the Missouri Pacific Railway. After less than three years he lost a leg while on duty, and on coming out of the service he became clerk and cashier of the Missouri Pacific Station at Coffeyville and El Dorado, later was local freight agent, and finally freight and ticket agent at El Dorado. Mr. Shelden gave up his long continued railroad work in 1916 and has since been identified with oil brokerage and speculation business and in the development of oil properties. He is secretary of the Oil and Gas Company of El Dorado, being one of the organizers. The officers of this company are: Dr. F. E. Dillenback, president; D. J. Fair, of Sterling, Kansas, vice president; Lee Scott, treasurer; J. G. Shelden, secretary; and other directors are D. J. Brown, president of the Citizens State Bank of Sterling; E. G. Woleslaget, secretary of the Kansas Central Indemnity Company at Hutchinson, and W. J. Robinson, formerly superintendent of schools at Ramona, Oklahoma, who recently removed to Winfield, Kansas. Mr. Shelden is personally interested in a number of oil and gas leases in Butler, Elk, Labette, Chase, Marion and Franklin counties.

The years have brought an ample prosperity. Besides other business connections he owns four residence properties in El Dorado, including his fine modern home recently built at 221 North Atchison Street. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, the Woodmen of the World, and the Knights of Pythias. He is past chancellor and a member of the Grand Lodge of the latter order. He has served as deacon and elder in the Christian Church and for years has made it his practice to identify himself with every laudable undertaking in the community.

On September 21, 1880, at El Dorado, Mr. Shelden married Martha C. Calvert. She is of very old American stock, with original connections with the Cecil Calvert family of Maryland. Mrs. Shelden was born in Iowa, and her father, Charles Calvert, was proprietor of the Morris Hotel at Leavenworth during the exciting days of the Civil war. This hotel still stands on Second and Seneca streets. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shelden. Gladys, the eldest, graduated from the local high school and is now the wife of W. J. Robinson, of Winfield, already mentioned in connection with the oil and gas company. James T. B., the oldest son, is assisting his father and is also in the insurance business at El Dorado. Wildey C., is a traveling man for the Heinz Company and has his home in Concordia. Olive Abigail, usually known as Gail, is the wife of D. A. Reed, of Lawrence, Kansas. Martha Eugenia, the youngest, is now in the third year of the El Dorado High School.

David Edward Lamb is a member of the Pettit & Lamb Mercantile Company at Herington in Dickinson County. This company operates the largest department store in that county, and the firm of Pettit & Lamb has been in existence for over twenty years.

Mr. Lamb's individual experiences and achievements since he came to manhood have made him a leading citizen of Kansas, and he represents a very honored family in this state. He was born November 27, 1866, at the Village of Independence, near Dayton, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, William Lamb, was a native of Pennsylvania. His parents were William W. and Belle (Henderson) Lamb. His father was born on a farm in Center County, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1840, followed farming and the foundry business in Pennsylvania until 1878, and in that year brought his family out to Kansas. He located on land in Marion County, six miles north of Peabody. To that land he gave his attention as a farmer for ten years, and then engaged in the coal business at Peabody, but since 1912 has lived retired and now has his home at Lyndon. He has been a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church practically all his life. William W. Lamb performed the part of a faithful soldier in the Civil war. He was a private in Company F of the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserve, and took part in the Peninsular campaign under General McClellan. After two years he was discharged on account of disabilities, and somewhat later he recruited a company, was elected its captain, but the war closed before the company could get into the field.

In 1863 William W. Lamb married Miss Belle Henderson, who was born on a farm in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, in 1844, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Fleming) Henderson, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. The children of William W. Lamb and wife, five in number, two sons and three daughters, of whom David E. was the oldest, have each given a creditable account of themselves. The other son is Rev. John Henderson Lamb, who was born November 27, 1872, was graduated from the College of Emporia and the Princeton Theological Seminary, spent two years as a pastor at Phillipsburg and at Lyndon, Kansas, and in 1906 was sent as a missionary and teacher to the theological seminary at Manila, Philippine Islands. He spent nine years in the islands, and did much for the advancement of his church and the general cause of Christianity. While there he was treasurer of the Presbyterian Mission Board. Since returning to the United States in 1915 he has been pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Waverly, Kansas. Rev. Mr. Lamb was married to Martha Duer, who was born at Jacksonville, Illinois,

and they have two sons, William Duer and John. Catherine E., the oldest of the daughters, born in 1876, is a graduate of the College of Emporia, and by her marriage to William H. Foulkes has four children, three sons and a daughter, named Frederick, Paul, William and Catherine. Mr. Foulkes is also a graduate of the college at Emporia, finished his preparation for the ministry at the McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago, and has since been a pastor at Clinton, Iowa, Portland, Oregon, and at Rutgers Presbyterian Church of New York City, and is now secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustenance at Philadelphia. Delphine S., the second daughter, born in 1879, married Joseph Sidey, a banker at Portland, Oregon, where they reside, and is the mother of two children, James and Delphine. Jessie, the youngest of the family, was born in Marion County, Kansas, is a graduate of the college at Emporia, married Oscar B. Hartley, who graduated from the University of Kansas in 1907, and is now a practicing lawyer at Emporia; they have three daughters, Bonita, Margaret and Catherine.

It is evident that every encouragement was offered to the children as they grew up to gain a liberal education and make the best of their respective talents and become useful factors in the world. David E. Lamb was twelve years of age when he came with his parents to Kansas. He finished his education in the Peabody High School, and at the age of nineteen was teaching. However, he soon left the schoolroom to begin a business career. In 1886 he began selling goods in the store of Van Petten & Pettit at Peabody. He remained with that firm nine years, mastering all the details of general merchandising, and gradually accumulating the capital and credit for an independent business career. In 1895, with Fred E. Pettit, he opened a store at Herrington under the firm name of Pettit & Lamb. The business was incorporated in 1905. This is now the largest department store in Kansas between Topeka and Hutchinson, and the average of the stock carried amounts to $100,000. Both are enterprising merchants, know how to build up and keep trade, and have succeeded beyond all their original expectations.

The store and business at Herrington do not represent all the interests of Mr. Lamb. He has been always a public spirited citizen, and has given time and thought and means to the promotion of public enterprises. During the session of 1915 he represented Dickinson County in the Kansas Legislature, and was a very active and useful member there, being on the Ways and Means, the Educational, the Cities of Second Class and the Welfare committees. He declined a renomination. He is a republican, and for twenty years has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He is also identified with the Herrington Commercial Club, has served as a member of the board of trustees of the College of Emporia, for seven years was on the Herrington Board of Education and has spent several terms in the city council. All these official places came to him without any expressed desire or ambition on his part, merely an expression of the public confidence in imposing upon him a share of responsibilities and trusts.

On November 6, 1895, at North Platte, Nebraska, Mr. Lamb married Miss Jessie Irwin. Mrs. Lamb was born on a farm in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1866, and her parents, Judge William and Nancy Irwin, were also natives of the same county. She was educated in the Pennsylvania State Normal School, and came to Kansas with her mother in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb have one child, Charles Irwin, who was born March 24, 1897, and finished his education in the College of Emporia.

William W. Driggs, Jr., is a capable young newspaper man and is now editor of the Bern Gazette in Nemaha county. The Gazette is one of the live papers of that county, and was established in 1898 by M. E. Ford.

The editor of the paper was born in Hannibal, Missouri, December 25, 1891. His father is William W. Driggs, Sr., and together they make the firm Driggs & Driggs, publishers of the Bern Gazette. The senior Driggs was born March 25, 1856, in Pennsylvania. At the age of fifteen he learned telegraphy and began working soon afterward as a railroad telegrapher in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri, and served as general passenger and ticket agent for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway when that line was in the hands of a receiver. He subsequently lived at Omaha, Nebraska, and for several years was secretary of the building and loan association there.

Coming to Kansas in 1895, he entered the service of the Rock Island Railroad Company and was its agent at Berwick, later at McFarland, and for seven years at Phillipsburg, Kansas. In 1905 he removed to Bern and in March of that year engaged in the hotel business. After two years he resumed employment with the Rock Island Road, on which Bern is a station, and then in 1908 bought the Bern Gazette. He has been actively identified with that journal ever since, and latterly in association with his son. Mr. Driggs in July, 1908, was appointed postmaster of Bern and still holds that office. He is a republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married Martha Plotts, who was born in New Jersey in 1856, and William W., Jr., is the youngest of their five children. Mildred, the oldest, is the wife of H. C. Bickford, a general merchant at Phillipsburg, Kansas. Maude married J. G. Schliemann, who is now engaged in the insurance business at Hennessey, Oklahoma. Mr. Schliemann was formerly a Baptist minister and at the time of the Spanish-American war served as chaplain of the famous Twentieth Kansas Regiment in the Philippines. The colonel of that regiment was the late Fred Funston. Rev. Mr. Schliemann and wife went to the Philippines together. The daughter Mabel is still at home with her parents. Miriam married A. C. Baker, sales manager for the National Biscuit Company at St. Joseph, Missouri.

William W. Driggs, Jr., received his early education in the public schools of Phillipsburg, Kansas, and in the high school at Bern. At eighteen he gave up his studies and began an apprenticeship in the printing office of his father and soon got the run of newspaper work and for several years has been active editor of the Gazette. In 1917 the firm of Driggs & Driggs was formed.

Mr. Driggs is also city clerk of Bern. He is a republican, is affiliated with Bern Camp No. 3830 of the Modern Woodmen of America, and is very active in the Presbyterian Church, being director of the choir and president of the First District Kansas Christian Endeavor Union, comprising Nemaha, Brown, Doniphan and Atchison counties.

Mr. Driggs married in June, 1915, at Bern, Miss Hazel Minger, daughter of J. A. and Sophia (Korber) Minger. Her parents reside at Bern, where Mr. Minger is in the hardware business.

CLAES F. NORSTROM is among the pioneer claim-taking and homesteading element of the country around Lindsborg. In fact some of the early matters of historical interest are a part of his personal record and experience.

McPherson County was a wild and untamed district when Mr. Norstrom arrived in 1868 and secured a tract of Government land adjoining the present town of Lindsborg. In that one community he has worked out his destiny and has resided there nearly half a century. Many acres were brought under cultivation and made to produce bountiful crops by his energy. His influence was not confined to his homestead. He has been a factor in the life and affairs of Lindsborg and that section. His fellow citizens have from time to time conferred upon him the responsibilities of township officer and of other positions of trust. Since it was organized in 1888 Mr. Norstrom has been treasurer of the Swedish American Insurance Company of Lindsborg. He has been a director of the First National Bank of the city since 1907. Both church and schools have been helped by him and he was one of the organizers and for twenty years has been a trustee of the Swedish Lutheran Church of Lindsborg.

One of the interesting landmarks of this section is a log house which Mr. Norstrom carefully preserves on his farm and which stands in decided contrast to the larger, more commodious and convenient buildings which have since arisen as the product of his toil and labor. This log house has an interest affecting the entire county besides Mr. Norstrom. It was the first frame building erected in McPherson County, and under its roof was conducted the first store of the county. It was also the scene of the birth of the first white child in McPherson County. This child was John K. Norstrom, son of Claes F. John Norstrom was born there January 13, 1869. When this log building was first erected all the other structures in the county were built of sod. The logs are well preserved, and it might well stand for many years to come. The log building was there long before Lindsborg was founded. In 1869 Mr. Norstrom worked as a carpenter on the first wing of the Kansas State Capitol at Topeka.

This veteran Kansan was born in Sweden April 7, 1839, a son of Eric and Hannah Norstrom. His parents spent all their lives in Sweden and of their twelve children Claes F. was the youngest. He grew up and received his early education and had his experiences as a worker in the world in his native land. He immigrated to America in 1865, and three years later arrived in Kansas and identified himself with the lot of the pioneers in McPherson County.

In the meantime, at Chicago, Illinois, on August 4, 1866, he married Miss Anna Swenson, who was born in Sweden May 29, 1845, a daughter of N. P. and Anna Swenson. Mrs. Norstrom came to America with her parents in 1866 and was married the same year. Her mother died in August, 1884, and her father in February, 1899. Mrs. Norstrom was a life long member of the Swedish Lutheran Church. She was a noble woman both at home and in her community and in the affairs of her church. Her death occurred April 12, 1905. She became the mother of the following children: Claes M., born July 22, 1867; John K., born January 13, 1869; Hannah M., born March 27, 1871; Nelse E., born February 22, 1873; Eric D., born October 16, 1874, and died October 13, 1879; Samuel A., born August 24, 1876, and died October 11, 1912; Anna H., born June 15, 1878, and died April 11, 1880; Joseph E., a twin of Anna, who died April 12, 1880; David, born November 28, 1880; Anna N., born January 24, 1884; Carl B., born November 15, 1888.

WALLACE H. JOHNSON. The newspaper men of Kansas, as a rule, need no glowing encomiums from other professions or the public. Their guild includes names that are as household words from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The newspapers of Kansas are moulding public opinion daily through the accurate knowledge and wide vision of the men in the editorial chair, and that the state has made such remarkable progress and has, in many ways, pushed so far ahead of many of her sister states of the Union, may justly be credited to the facile pen that gives expression to truths, calling the necessity for reform to thousands of readers, courageously telling the truth concerning shams and subterfuges and giving praise to the uplifting movements that hearten and encourage the people. Many cities in this far favored state have such wise, enlightened and earnest editors, and such an one has Saline in Wallace H. Johnson, who is the editor and owner of the Salina Sun.

Wallace H. Johnson was born in Ohio, May 20, 1838. In 1856 he accompanied his parents to Kansas and practically has spent his time here ever since. He attended the public schools in his native state but the only university he ever was graduated from was that of experience. He was probably born to be a journalist, for his first ambition was to learn the printer's trade, and later, after coming to Kansas, he worked at the same on some of the first newspapers issued. He has a wealth of reminiscences of those days and more than once worked at the same case in the primitive offices with men who later deserted the profession and became famous in other lines. He remained true to his vocation and experienced in a way many of the ups and downs seemingly inseparable from newspaper work.

During his long journalistic career Mr. Johnson has established seventeen different newspapers in Kansas. Two of these yet continuing publications are the Iola Register, an influential journal of Allen County, the property of ex-Congressman Charles F. Sert, and the Salina Journal, which is now published by ex-United States Senator J. L. Bristow. In 1884 Mr. Johnson founded the Salina Sun, which has been his own property and under his own management ever since.

Mr. Johnson is a veteran of the Civil war, having served its entire length as a member of the Second Kansas Cavalry. He is very active in all that concerns the Grand Army of the Republic, at present serving as adjutant of John A. Logan Post No. 127, Salina. He is also a member of the State Council of Administration.

Mr. Johnson's pleasant home at Salina is brightened by five daughters, one of whom, at least, has inherited newspaper tastes and talent, being the competent society editor of the Salina Evening Journal.

J. L. RAINES. The bankers of Kansas paid a significant honor to J. L. Raines in 1916 when they elected him president for the year of the Kansas State Bankers Association. Mr. Raines is a country banker, president of the Bank of Perry, and while most of his financial service has been rendered in connection with that institution his range of vision and judgment has not been confined by the limits of his experience.

Mr. Raines took the lead in establishing and organizing the Bank of Perry in 1890, his principal associate being W. H. Huddleston, of Oskaloosa. It was started under a state charter. It has grown and flourished and now has a capital and surplus of $25,000, and has had an enviable record throughout the more than a quarter of a century of its existence. The bank building, erected in 1890, is a modern brick structure on Front Street in Perry. The present officers are: J. L. Raines, president; Thomas Lee, vice president; V. C. Raines, cashier; and Edna Raines, assistant cashier.

J. L. Raines was born in Pettis County, Missouri, December 24, 1852, but has spent most of his life in Jefferson County, Kansas. His father is the venerable H. C. Raines, now living, at the age of eighty-seven, in Perry. The Raines ancestors came out of England and settled in North Carolina in Colonial times. The grandfather was born in North Carolina in 1798, and was a pioneer in that district of Missouri south of the Missouri River. He spent his active career as a farmer, partly in Missouri and partly in Iowa, and died at Malvern in Mills County of the latter state in 1880. The maiden name of his wife was Hironymus, a native of North Carolina, who died at Malvern, Iowa, in 1883, at the age of eighty-four. They were long lived and sturdy stock, and while both of them exceeded the four score mark they still have three children living at about the same age. These are H. C. Raines; Mary, who lives at Sedalia, Missouri, widow of James Roberts, who was a farmer; and A. W., a farmer at Malvern, Iowa.

H. C. Raines was born in Pettis County, Missouri, September 3, 1830, and grew up there on a farm. On Octover 3, 1850, he married Hester Ann Stringfield. She was born in Edmondson County, Kentucky, December 10, 1832, and at the close of a long life died at Perry, Kansas, March 29, 1917, aged eighty-four years, three months, nineteen days. She and her husband had lived fifty-one years in Kansas, and in all that long time hers was the first death to break the family circle. She had grown up in the vicinity of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, but when about ten years of age her parents, L. H. and Melinda Stringfield, moved to Longwood, Pettis County, Missouri. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Raines removed to Sydney, Iowa, and in the spring of 1854 located near Malvern in Mills County of that state. That was their home until they came to Kansas in the spring of 1866 and located on a farm along the bottoms of the Delaware River in Jefferson County. For twenty-eight years they lived on that homestead and improved it from a wilderness condition. There the children grew up and one by one went away into the varied activities which called them, and finally the father and mother on May 1, 1894, moved to Perry, where they had the home of their declining years. H. C. Raines is a republican, and he is an active member of the Methodist Church, as was his wife. The sturdy sons bore the casket of their beloved mother to its last resting place. Thirteen children were born to them, three of whom died in infancy. The record of the others is: W. R. Raines, a farmer at Ozawkie; J. L. Raines; J. W. Raines, a fruit grower at Santa Clara, California; Mary, wife of F. G. Stark, a farmer at Perry, Kansas; D. W., a Methodist Episcopal minister living at Spokane, Washington; G. W. Raines, the present county clerk of Jefferson County, living at Oskaloosa; Oscar, an attorney practicing law at Topeka; E. G. Raines, in the real estate business at Oakland, California; E. L. Raines, a real estate broker at Perry, Kansas; and Emma, wife of H. C. Gerber, a farmer at Meriden, Kansas.

J. L. Raines received his education in the public schools of Malvern, Iowa, and afterward attended school in Jefferson County, Kansas. He then completed his course through the sophomore year in the University of Kansas, and left the university in 1876 to remove to California, where for eight years he was engaged in teaching. On returning to Kansas in 1884 he became county superintendent of schools and filled that office with credit and efficiency in Jefferson County for four years. In 1890, as already noted, Mr. Raines engaged in the banking business, and was cashier of the Bank of Perry from that year until 1908, when he succeeded the late John F. Goepfert as president. Besides the Kansas Bankers Association he is also a member of the American Bankers Association.

Mr. Raines has his residence at Topeka, at 1418 Fillmore Street. He also owns four acres of land within the city limits of Perry. He has served on the Perry School Board, is a republican in politics, is a member of Perry Lodge No. 415, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is past noble grand of Perry Lodge No. 45, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to Perry Council of the Knights and Ladies of Security and to the Kansas Fraternal Aid Union.

In 1877, at Joplin, Missouri, he married Miss Fannie Carson, daughter of G. B. and Adeline (Cole) Carson, both now deceased. Her father was a pioneer merchant in Perry, Kansas, but after a number of years removed to Joplin, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Raines have four children: Maidee, who died in 1901, the wife of Dr. A. C. Zimmerman, a physician and surgeon at Perry; V. C. Raines, cashier of the Bank of Perry; Edna, living with her parents and acting as assistant cashier of the bank; and Ronald, who died at Perry in 1910, at the age of seventeen.

Edward P. Pitts, M. D., is a well known specialist at Atchison, where he has practiced as an eye, ear, nose and throat physician and surgeon for fifteen years.

He is a native of Virginia and his ancestry for several generations lived in that part of the South. He was born in Northampton County, Virginia, October 13, 1880. This branch of the Pitts family came out of England and settled in Maryland in Colonial times. Doctor Pitts' grandfather, Edward P. Pitts, was born in Somerset County, Maryland, in 1821, and became a prominent lawyer. He lived at Norfolk, Virginia, where he died in 1881, and for about thirty years had been judge of the Circuit Court. Doctor Pitts' father, Edward D. Pitts, was also a prominent lawyer. He was born in Northampton County in 1849, was reared and married there, and graduated in law from the University of Virginia. For a time he practiced at Eastville in Northampton County, but subsequently took up practice at Norfolk, where he was active in his profession until his death in 1909. In early manhood he served as clerk of the court at Eastville. He was a democrat, a member of the Episcopal Church, and was affiliated with the Masonic order. Edward D. Pitts married Emory W. West, who was born in Northampton County, Virginia, in 1850 and is now living at Norfolk in that state. Her children were: Mary, wife of Frank K. Clements, a hotel proprietor at Petersburg, Virginia; Charles D., in the plumbing business at Norfolk; Doctor Pitts; Mrs. Mildred Rogers, whose husband has charge of the branch of

the Morris Packing Company at Norfolk; Emory, who lives in Northampton County, Virginia, her husband being a farmer; and Mrs. Nellie Parker, Mr. Parker being connected with the Whichard Brothers Wholesale Dry Goods Company at Norfolk.

Doctor Pitts was educated in the public schools of Norfolk and in 1898 graduated from the Gatewood Episcopal Academy. He soon afterwards came West, and at St. Joseph, Missouri, matriculated in the Ensworth Medical College, where he completed the course and was given the degree M. D. in 1902. Doctor Pitts spent six months of 1903 as a post graduate in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and was again a student at that institution in 1916. He began practice at Atchison in 1902, soon after graduating, and his work has been as a specialist in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Doctor Pitts has his offices in the Simpson Building. He owns his home at 505 Kearney Street, and also has a farm of sixty acres near Effingham in Atchison County. Doctor Pitts is a member of the County and State Medical societies, the American Medical Association, is independent in politics, belongs to the Episcopal Church and is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married in April, 1903, at DeKalb, Missouri, to Miss Beulah Judah, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Pyles) Judah. Her father was a farmer, and her mother is still living at DeKalb. Doctor and Mrs. Pitts have one son, Spencer W., born February 3, 1907.

Rev. Holmes Dysinger has for the past twelve years been connected with the Western Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church at Atchison, and since 1910 has been dean of the seminary. He has spent more than thirty years in the work of the church as a minister and as an educator, and has been connected with prominent schools and pastorates in nearly all parts of the country.

Mr. Dysinger is of an old Pennsylvania family and was born at Mifflin, that state, March 26, 1853. The Dysingers' original home was in Southern Germany. They came across the ocean and settled in Pennsylvania not long after William Penn planted his colony there. Joseph Dysinger, father of Rev. Dr. Dysinger, was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, in 1824, and for seventy years was a resident of Walker Township in that county. In early years he followed contracting but later was a farmer. He finally retired to Mifflin and died in that Pennsylvania city in November, 1904. Politically he was a democrat and a very active member of the Lutheran Church. Joseph Dysinger married Mary A. Patterson, who was born in Walker Township, Juniata County, near Mifflin, in 1831. She is now living at the venerable age of eighty-six, at Atchison. A brief record of the seven children is: Austin, who was a teacher and died at Ottawa, Illinois, in January, 1905; Holmes; George W., a practicing dentist at Minneapolis, Minnesota; James H., a teacher living at Los Angeles, California; William S., pastor of the First Lutheran Church at Los Angeles; Sarah Catherine, who died in infancy; and Samuel P., manager of a planing mill and resident of Los Angeles.

Rev. Dr. Dysinger was educated primarily in the rural schools of Juniata County, Pennsylvania. He also attended the Airy View Academy at Port Royal in his native state, and in 1878 was graduated A. B. from Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. In preparation for the ministry of his church he continued his studies in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, graduating in 1881 and in the same year receiving the degree Master of Arts from the college. Doctor Dysinger was ordained a Lutheran minister in 1883. He has benefited by extensive opportunities at home and abroad, was a student at Leipsic, Germany, and did post-graduate work in connection with the University of Chicago in 1906 and in Leipsic, Germany, in 1910. In 1889 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Wittenberg College at Springfield, Ohio, and that of LL. D. from Midland College, Atchison, Kansas, in 1917.

For five years he taught in the public schools of Pennsylvania, in the preparatory department of Gettysburg College four years, one year in North Carolina College, five years at Newberry College in South Carolina, and for four years was connected with the Lutheran Theological Seminary of the South at Newberry, South Carolina. Doctor Dysinger was president of Carthage College at Carthage, Illinois, from 1888 to 1895, and from that year to 1900 filled the pastorate of the Lutheran Church at Polo, Illinois. He was in active pastoral work for ten years. In 1900-02 he was pastor of the First Lutheran Church of Kansas City and until 1905 had charge of the church at Vandergrift, Pennsylvania. Doctor Dysinger entered the faculty of the Western Theological Seminary at Atchison in 1905. In 1910 he was made dean. Since coming to Atchison he has bought a home at 938 South Fourth Street. Doctor Dysinger in politics is independent.

On September 22, 1886, at Blairsville, Pennsylvania, he married Ada Frances Ray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ray, both now deceased. Her father, who died at the age of ninety years, was active in mercantile affairs at Blairsville for over seventy years and much of the time was head of a large firm doing business there. Mr. and Mrs. Dysinger have five children: Mary Ray, who graduated A. B. from Midland College at Atchison in 1909 and is now librarian of the college; Cornelia, who graduated A. B. from Midland in 1911, and is still at home with her parents; Margaret Louise, who graduated A. B. from Wilson College at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, is now the wife of Dr. C. F. Malmberg, a member of the faculty and professor of philosophy in Thiel College at Greenville, Pennsylvania; Helen Frances, a student in Midland College; and Dorothy Holmes, who attends the Atchison public schools.

Virgil A. Bird has long been one of the live business factors in the Town of Bern. He is a native of Northeastern Kansas and his people were among the pioneers of Doniphan County.

Mr. Bird was born near Severance in Doniphan County September 3, 1869. His ancestors were New England people, and in that section his grandfather, Isaac Bird, spent his life. The Bird family came originally from England, and became Americans in Colonial days.

George Bird, father of Virgil A., was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1834, and is still living, at the age of eighty-three, in Denton, Kansas. Reared and educated in Connecticut, he came out to Kansas in the territorial year of 1858. He settled as one of the pioneers in Doniphan County, was married in that county, and gradually developed and improved a homestead and had a successful career as a farmer. He still owns his farm of 160 acres 2½ miles north of Severance, but retired some years ago. Politically he is a republican. He is a surviving veteran of the great war between the states. He served three years in the Seventh Kansas Cavalry and

was with that regiment in General Sherman's army on its march to the sea. George Bird married Emma Davison, who was born in New York State in 1841. Of their children Virgil A. is the oldest. Wilbur S. is a carpenter still living with his parents. Effie May, who died in a hospital at St. Joseph, Missouri, married Charles Harless, a farmer now living in Oregon. Stella Irene is the wife of Linn Harless, a farmer in Doniphan county. George, the youngest of the family, occupies the old homestead and manages the farm.

Virgil A. Bird attended the rural schools of Doniphan County and grew up on his father's farm to the age of seventeen. Then after a year in Campbell University at Holton he began his business experience in 1887 in a general store at Severance. He was with that firm for eleven years and in 1898 he removed to Bern and became a factor in the business enterprise of the village as a restaurant proprietor. He was in that line for twelve years and in 1910 became office man for A. L. Scott, and after one year was appointed manager of the A. L. Scott Lumber Company, which was incorporated in 1911. Mr. Bird has been responsible for the rapid growth and prosperity of this lumber firm and has acquired a large patronage throughout the district around Bern.

He has been prospered in a business way and besides his own home in East Bern he owns another dwelling house on East Main street. Mr. Bird is a republican and is past chancellor commander of Bern Lodge No. 149, Knights of Pythias.

He married at Severance in 1895 Catherine F. Corcoran, of Severance. She died in 1896. In 1909, at Bern, Mr. Bird married Mrs. Eva (Cox) Lehman, daughter of P. W. and Mary Frances (Williams) Cox. Her parents live on their farm in Washington Township of Nemaha County. Mr. and Mrs. Bird have one child, Beverly Bernice, born December 22, 1910. There is also a step-son, Carl Lehman, who is now in the high school at Bern.

Alfred Bergin, B. D., Ph. D. The Bethany Church at Lindsborg ever since it was established on the prairies of Central Kansas nearly fifty years ago has been a powerful influence not only in the religious life of Kansas but to a remarkable degree in the social and intellectual advancement of the people of the state. It is the oldest and the parent church of the Swedish Lutheran people who did so much to colonize and develop these prairies from a wilderness into a smiling landscape of farms and towns. The church has a membership of over two thousand people. It was organized by Dr. Olof Olson on August 19, 1869. After Dr. Olson's ten years of service Dr. Carl Swensson served as pastor all his ministerial life, or for twenty-five years. Dr. Swensson will always be gratefully remembered by the church and by hundreds of people outside of the church. During his pastorate the famous Messiah concerts were started, and there is no one artistic movement or enterprise in the state of Kansas which has become so widely known and is more justly entitled to the appreciation of the cultured classes. The direct result of Dr. Swensson's pastorate was the founding of Bethany College.

For the past twelve years Dr. Alfred Bergin has been pastor of Bethany Church. In that time he has continued the great work begun by his predecessors, and at the same time has made himself a factor in the welfare of the community and the state.

While most widely known as an author, minister, teacher and religious leader, Dr. Bergin has in his time come into close contact with the practical realities of life and in various roles. He was born in Vester Bitterna, Västergötland, Sweden, April 24, 1866. Graduated from the public schools of Sweden at the age of twelve and confirmed in 1881, he arrived on June 9, 1883, at Carver, Minnesota. On the 11th of June he began work at A. Ahline's brick yard. There he put in every summer at hard labor until 1889. In 1884 he matriculated in Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, Minnesota, kept at his studies as regularly as his means permitted, though for two years he had to remain out of college altogether, and was granted his degree, Bachelor of Arts, in 1892. He taught a parochial school in St. Paul in 1890, in Duluth in 1891, and in Skandia in 1892.

Entering the Augustana Seminary at Rock Island, Illinois, in 1892, Dr. Bergin was graduated with the degree B. D. and ordained as pastor in the Lutheran Church in 1894. He served as missionary in several counties of North Dakota in 1893-95, then removed to Warren, Minnesota, and was pastor of ten churches until 1897. From there he went to Cambridge, Minnesota, where he lived eight years, and in 1904 accepted the call to succeed the late Dr. Carl Swensson in Lindsborg, Kansas.

During his college years he served as brick maker, section hand, brakeman, saw mill laborer, railroad laborer, mason, census enumerator, newspaper reporter, teacher, wood cutter and mail carrier. He knows life not only through books but at the very fountainhead, and from this knowledge he has derived much of his power to sympathize with and lead men to better things.

While pastor at Cambridge, Minnesota, he attended the University of Minnesota and received the Master of Arts degree in 1899, while in 1904 the University of Minnesota conferred upon him the degree Doctor of Philosophy. For several years he served as statistician of the Minnesota conference, as a member of the board of directors of Gustavus Adolphus College and as secretary of the St. Croix district.

While a member of the Kansas conference Dr. Bergin has been vice president of the conference several years, president, secretary and treasurer of the McPherson district, secretary of the mission board, member of the board of directors of Bethany College and president of the board several years, and for several years has been professor of ethics at Bethany College. He has served as president of the board of the Old People's Home, as member of the hospital committee, etc. In 1916 he was elected by the synod a member of the board of directors of the Augustana Book concern.

Just prior to the war Doctor Bergin traveled extensively in Europe and visited most of the different countries there. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Geographic Society, Kansas Historical Society, American Scandinavian Historical Society, the Church Historical Society of Sweden, etc.

Doctor Bergin among all the burdens of an active ministerial career has found time for studious research and literary production. The following books of which he is author may be mentioned: "Några Ord I Viktiga Frågor," 1898; "History of Cambridge, Minnesota," 1904; "The Law of the Westgoths according to Manuscripts of Aeskil, 1200 A. D.," 1905; "Lindsborg," 1909; "The Swedish Settlement in Central Kansas," 1910; "Faith and Life," 1913; "Under Pines and Palms (European travelogue)," 1916. He has written the words for

the following musical productions: dr.Lagerstrom's Cantata, Gustavus Adolphus' Death, Eaolsharpan (a few songs), and Kyrkosangen (a few songs); and also for Professor Bergqui's Christmas Cantata.

Doctor Bergin has edited or assisted in editing the following papers: Hermdal and Gustaviana at St. Peter, Minnesota; The Literary Helper and Kansas Young Lutheran at Lindsborg; and Ungdomsvännen at Rock Island, Illinois. For about twenty-five years he has been a contributor to Minnesota Stats Tidning, St. Paul; for about ten years to Lindsborg-Posten, Lindsborg; and for several years to Augustana, Tidskrift, Barnens Tidning, etc. Some of the more important of his individual articles are to be found in the Lutheran Church Review, Prairieblomman, Korsbaneret, Balder, Kornblixter, Deklamatören, etc.

Doctor Bergin married in 1894 Anna Hult, of Skandia, Minnesota. Six children were born to them. Carl, Valdemar and Ada are deceased. Those still living are Adelia, Ruth and Esther.

George W. Reed, present mayor of Axtell and cashier of the Citizens Bank, has been actively identified with that community for the past ten years.

The Citizens Bank of Axtell was established in 1886. It began with a state charter and has remained a solid and conservative financial institution for over thirty years. Its capital stock is now $25,000 and it has a surplus of $8,000. The bank is situated on Fifth Street and Maple Avenue. The present officers are: P. J. Gurtler, president; George W. Reed, cashier; and William Berry, assistant cashier.

Mr. Reed is a native of Missouri, of the northwestern part of that state, and was born at Fillmore, a village in Andrew County, July 28, 1879. His paternal ancestors came originally from England and were early settlers in Illinois. His father, Franklin Reed, was born in Illinois, but grew up and married in Missouri. For many years he has been engaged in the mercantile business at Fillmore. He also served as postmaster of that village several years. He is a republican and a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Franklin Reed married Catherine Ingersoll, who was born in Ohio and died in Fillmore, Missouri, in January, 1917. Of their three children George W. and J. T. S. are twins. The latter is cashier of the Farmers State Bank at Lindsborg, Kansas. The only daughter, Sarah, married F. X. Zachman, a dentist by profession, but now living on a farm at Bonner Springs, Kansas.

George W. Reed grew up in the Town of Fillmore, Missouri, attended the public schools and graduated from high school in 1898. Then followed two years of work as a teacher in Andrew County and for six years he was deputy county clerk. From the county office he entered banking and for two years was vice president of the Round Prairie Bank of Fillmore. In 1907 he removed to Axtell, Kansas, and became cashier of the Citizens Bank. Mr. Reed was elected mayor of Axtell in April, 1917. In politics he is a republican of the old school. He is now a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Reed and family reside at the corner of Third Street and Maple Avenue in Axtell, where he erected a modern residence in 1913. He married in 1903, at Savannah, Missouri, Miss Ann Blanche Cross, daughter of W. J. and Eva (Sherman) Cross. Her parents now reside at St. Joseph, Missouri, where her father is in the plumbing business. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have one child, Lowell Sherman, born December 17, 1908.

Mr. Reed is secretary of the Axtell Commercial Club and has always taken an active interest in fraternities, especially Masonry. He is past master of Axtell Lodge No. 234, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, member of Caswell Consistory No. 5 of the Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, and of Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth. He is past patron of Angerona Chapter No. 105 of the Eastern Star at Axtell. Other affiliations are with Axtell Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, Axtell Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and Axtell Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Henry H. Daniels has been a resident of Kansas City, Kansas, for over twenty years, and has risen from some of the minor responsibilities of business life to the presidency of the Armourdale State Bank at 514 Kansas Avenue. He is a Kansan by birth, and has always been loyal to the state where he grew up and where his career has had its training and its successes.

He was born on a farm six miles west of Olathe in Johnson County, December 19, 1874. He was the seventh in a family of eight children born to Richard and Bridget (Comfort) Daniels. His parents were born natives of Ireland, where they grew up and married. On coming to America they first located at Urbana, Ohio, where Richard Daniels followed his trade as stone mason. In 1861 he came to Kansas, locating in Johnson County, though previously he spent some time in Kansas City, Missouri, where he built the first market house. As a contractor he did a great deal of masonry and general construction work, and handled a number of contracts for railroad building. He owned the farm in Johnson County largely as a place upon which to rear his sons, and the raising of stock, cattle, horses and mules and the cultivation of the fields, were largely left to the boys. All of them became well versed in agriculture as a practical proposition. The family maintained their home on the farm until 1891, when Richard Daniels moved to a town home in Olathe, where he died in 1892. His widow subsequently came to Kansas City, Kansas, and died in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1912. Richard Daniels was a democrat without any aspirations for public office, and he and his wife were devout Catholics, were kindly and neighborly people and left an impress for good upon the communities wherever they lived.

An older brother of Henry H. Daniels was the late William H. Daniels, who died in 1912. He was an undertaker, and at one time was president of the Kaw Valley Drainage District.

Henry H. Daniels spent his early life on the old farm in Johnson County until he was nineteen. In the meantime he attended the district schools and for two years was a teacher in his native county. On leaving the farm he joined his mother in Kansas City, Kansas, and found his first employment as a bookkeeper. He also served a term as assistant postmaster under Doctor Fitzhugh during the second Cleveland administration, and for six years was deputy treasurer of Wyandotte County under Martin W. Stewart and treasurer McLain.

Mr. Daniels has been actively identified with the Armourdale State Bank since 1901. His first office was that of assistant cashier, but in the following year he was made cashier, and performed those duties until 1913. Since that year he has been president. The Armourdale State Bank was organized in 1887,

and is now the oldest bank in Kansas City, Kansas. Its original capital was $20,000, and in 1916 this was increased to $50,000. The deposits now aggregate almost a half million dollars. The success and standing of this bank and the remarkable growth of its deposits are due Mr. Daniels more than any other one personal factor.

Mr. Daniels is a director of the Mercantile Club of Kansas City, Kansas, and is a member of the Armourdale Improvement Association. Wherever possible he lends his aid and support to movements that will directly benefit his city. He is a member of the Kansas State Bankers Association, is a democrat, has served on the Central Committee, but has never looked with favor upon any proposition to hold office himself. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

On December 7, 1905, Mr. Daniels married Minnie F. Ramp, of Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Daniels was born in Kansas, a daughter of William F. and Mary L. (Brady) Ramp, who for many years lived on a farm near Ottawa. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have one son, William Francis, now three years of age.

HENRY J. CALNAN, publisher and editor of the Weekly Kansas Chief at Troy, has had an unusually varied experience even for a newspaper man. Since acquiring the Kansas Chief he has improved its influence and strengthened its organization and equipment in keeping with the dignity of the paper as the oldest journal under one continuous name in the State of Kansas.

The files of the Kansas Chief contain sixty complete volumes. The paper was founded in 1857 by Sol Miller at White Cloud, Kansas, and was first known as the White Cloud Chief. The paper was moved to Troy July 4, 1872, and subsequently absorbed the Doniphan County Republican, which was founded in 1868. Other papers were established in Kansas before the Chief but they were later merged with other papers or discontinued. As is told in the "History of Kansas Newspapers," "Doniphan county in the early days was a veritable newspaper graveyard. Many papers were started during the territorial days. Every boomed town had a boom newspaper. Many of the towns were later abandoned and all the newspapers expired with the exception of the Chief. Mr. Miller found it hard at times to keep his paper going, but he was a game old warrior and stayed on in spite of hard times and opposition, and lived to see his newspaper enjoying permanent prosperity and a wide reputation."

Mr. Calnan, who bought the Chief from Mrs. Sol Miller, widow of its founder, was born at Stoneham, Massachusetts, November 17, 1857, and by a coincidence his birth occurred in the same year as the birth of the Kansas Chief, the width of half a continent separating these two origins. James Calnan, father of the Kansas editor, was born in 1824. During his youth he had experience as a sailor on the high seas. Later he conducted a shoe factory at Stoneham, Massachusetts. He gave that up early in 1861 and enlisted in the Seventieth Massachusetts Infantry under Colonel Smith. He was in active service with his regiment three years, three months, and after that for two years had charge of the government store or supply depot in Boston. Leaving the military service, he returned to Stoneham and engaged in shoe manufacturing and also as a merchant at Boston and Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1868 he went West, locating on a farm near Moulton, Iowa. Henry J. Calnan was eleven years of age when the family made that removal to the West. In 1880 James Calnan came to Kansas and located in Marshall County, where he farmed a few years before his permanent retirement. He died at Vermillion, Kansas, in 1900. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. James Calnan married Catherine Giblin, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1825, and died at Vermillion, Kansas, in 1909. She was the mother of eight children: John, a railroad man living at St. Joseph, Missouri; Mary, wife of Thomas Gregson, a machinist at Burlington, Iowa; Thomas, a railroad man, who died unmarried at Vermillion, Kansas, in 1908; Henry J.; Annie, who is unmarried and lives at El Paso, Texas; William, who was active in the railroad service until his death in a railroad accident at Dedham, Iowa, in 1914; Charles, in the real estate business and practicing law at Los Angeles, California; George B., a physician and now serving as city physician of El Paso, Texas.

The early education of Henry J. Calnan was acquired in the public schools of Stoneham, Massachusetts, and in other localities of that state and also at Moulton, Iowa. At Moulton he entered the printing office of the Moulton Independent and served a four years' apprenticeship at the trade. He also had the advantage of two years in the Normal School of that place. As a journeyman printer he followed his trade at different places and in different offices, and for a time was connected with the Burlington Hawkeye, the paper of which the late Bob Burdette was at one time editor and where he made his reputation as a humorist. Mr. Calnan was also connected with the Des Moines Register. He came to Marshall County, Kansas, with his parents, but subsequently went back to Burlington, Iowa, and spent another year on the Hawkeye.

Like several of his brothers, Mr. Calnan had experience as a railroad man. He became a locomotive fireman with the Burlington road, served three years and was promoted to engineer, and was in that service until the big strike of 1888. He then went with the Santa Fe, afterwards with the Missouri Pacific, and finally drifted down into Old Mexico and was an engineer for the Mexican National with a run between San Luis Potosi and Saltillo.

In 1894, having returned to Kansas, Mr. Calnan bought a newspaper at Powhattan in Brown County, and conducted that six years, after which he was editor of the Hiawatha Republican and for another year had some newspaper experience in Indian Territory. For six months he conducted the Headlight at Horton, Kansas, after which he bought the Weekly Kansas Chief from Mrs. Miller and has been in active control of that journal since April 1, 1904. His success in the management of the Chief is attributed by his friends to his powers of concentration and application to his work. Mr. Calnan both personally and through the columns of his paper is an able exponent of Kansas ideas and ideals and has never neglected an opportunity to spread information concerning the greatness of that commonwealth. Since assuming control of the Chief he has brought about many improvements in its plant and management and it is now probably one of the best equipped newspaper offices in the state. It is a republican paper, is the official paper of Doniphan County and circulates over that and surrounding counties. Its readers would make a fairly authoritative list of Doniphan County's best citizens.

Mr. Calnan has never been lukewarm in the cause of the republican party. During the factional fight in that party in 1912 he never swerved from his original place and remained true to Mr. Taft and largely through the influence of his paper Doniphan

County returned a majority for that candidate. For two years, in 1906-07, Mr. Calnan served as mayor of Troy.

He has been prospered in his business affairs, and besides his plant and newspaper he owns four business buildings on the Square and two dwellings which he rents. His own home is a beautiful and attractive place with grounds containing twelve acres but situated within the corporate limits on Center Street and within five blocks of the newspaper office. The house which was built in 1913, is modern in every way and was built for comfort and convenience. One feature which has attracted considerable notice among the townspeople is the garage, located under the porch, the cement floor of the porch and the brick walls that support it making a warm garage where radiators never freeze. Mr. Calnan has his place stocked with cows, hogs, chickens and turkeys, and raises enough alfalfa and corn to provide feed for all his livestock. It is an ideal combination of a farm home with the comforts and conveniences of a city residence.

Mr. Calnan is affiliated with Troy Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Atchison Lodge No. 647, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He married at St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1895, Miss Martha Swisher, daughter of J. M. and Mary (Wolf) Swisher. Her parents now reside with Mr. and Mrs. Calnan, her father being a retired stone mason. Mr. Calnan and wife have one child, Charles, who was born March 10, 1899, and is now in the high school.

William Clinton Bardo, vice president of the Security National Bank of Arkansas City, was a pioneer in the Cherokee Strip of Oklahoma, was a homesteader and farmer there for a number of years, but finally moved across the line to Arkansas City, where he has become prominent in financial and business affairs.

Mr. Bardo is of an old Pennsylvania family. The lineage goes back originally to France. Four brothers of the name during the turbulent times that led to the French Revolution came from France and landed in Pennsylvania, and from there their families became widely scattered. One of the number, Abraham Bardo, settled near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and left two sons, Abraham and Daniel. The latter was W. C. Bardo's paternal grandfather and was born in Pennsylvania in about 1790. Daniel Bardo and his wife in about 1820 moved to that part of Pennsylvania later organized into Penn Township of Lycoming County, and he had to make a road through the forest to reach his homestead. The emigrants left the river bottoms, for the "hills, big trees, good lands" was their motto. Daniel Bardo lived the sturdy life of a farmer, and died there in 1863. His wife, Catherine (Sellers) Bardo, died in Lycoming County when ninety-six years of age. Seven children were born in the pioneer home of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bardo. They were George, Sarah, Samuel, Anna, John G., Jacob and Mary.

John G. Bardo was born in 1827, and married a school teacher, Savilla Baker, who was born November 11, 1828, near the Town of Hughesville, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Samuel and Hannah Baker. John G. Bardo was a jovial man, of high moral character, and with a fine sense of humor, always ready with a good story. He was a millwright and contract carpenter as well as farmer, and had the reputation of building the best bank barns in Lycoming County. His sons Wilson and William were apprentices under him. John G. Bardo died from the effects of quick pneumonia March 31, 1917, near the place of his birth, at Hughesville, Pennsylvania, being almost ninety years of age at the time of his death. He was a republican, had filled various township offices, and was always active in civic affairs and in local politics. For many years he did much to support and keep up the Evangelical Lutheran Church in his community. In earlier days he was also a member of the State Militia. Mr. and Mrs. Bardo had a large family of eleven children, who were born on or near the original homestead, a part of which John G. Bardo had purchased from his father. The children were as follows: Emma, who was born in 1851, and died in Lycoming County at the age of thirty-nine, and her husband, Steven Flick, a farmer, is also deceased. Sarah, born in 1853, died in Lycoming County in 1887, wife of A. Dorey, a lumberman. Samuel Wilson, born in 1855, is a carpenter at Hughesville, Pennsylvania. He married Melissa Kepner. Francis Levi, born in 1858, was a school teacher and died in Colorado City, Texas, in 1884. W. C. Bardo is the fifth of the family. John Henry, born in 1862, is a retired farmer and capitalist at Arkansas City, having removed to Cowley County in 1906. He married Sylvia Smith in 1903, at Newkirk, Oklahoma, who died in 1904, and on September 2, 1909, at Wayne, Kansas, he married Maude Teagarden. Lloyd Monroe, born in 1865, is a photographer residing in Seattle, Washington. Cora Alice, born in 1867, died when fourteen years of age. Carrie Jane, born in 1870, died at the age of eleven. Maggie, born in 1872, married William H. Holmes in 1894. Harry Augustus, born in 1875, is employed in a munition factory at Berwick, Pennsylvania. He married Emma Rebecca Walburn July 7, 1897.

William Clinton Bardo was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1860. He spent his early life in the rugged district of his birth, had the training and environment of the farm, and took entire charge of the farm work at the age of fourteen. During this period of his life his dreams were all of the great western farms where there were no stones to pick and no briars to cut from fence corners. Besides the local public schools he attended Williamsport College, where he graduated in 1881. At the age of fifteen he was made superintendent of the Mount Zion Sunday School. For two years, during the ages of seventeen and eighteen, he taught school in his native county, and then became a contractor and builder. He also kept books for the Blackwell Paint Company, and read law with A. D. Hower, a lawyer of Muncy, Pennsylvania. In 1888 Mr. Bardo came West, and for several years was a merchant at Washington, Iowa.

In September, 1893, he participated in the great rush of homeseekers into the Cherokee Strip of Oklahoma, the greatest horse race ever staged. He made the run, a ride of fifteen miles in fifty-five minutes, and secured a homestead of 160 acres in Kay County, four miles west of Newkirk. He lived on it, proved it up, and was one of the substantial farmers in that section for twelve years. Having sold his farm, which had been improved from prairie land to a high state of cultivation, Mr. Bardo moved to Arkansas City in 1906 and became associated with the Security State Bank as a director. In 1912 he was elected vice president, and has held that position ever since. The Security State Bank was established in 1905, and since 1914 has been the Security National Bank, operating under a national charter. It is one of the safely managed and well secured banking institutions of Southern Kansas. The bank home is at the corner

ASTOR, LENOX



MRS. HARRIET BULLARD HULL

of Summit Street and Washington Avenue. It has a capital of $100,000 and surplus and profits of $12,500. The officers of the bank are: J. E. Tutton, president; W. C. Bardo, vice president; W. M. Stryker, cashier; and B. T. Ausmus, assistant cashier.

Mr. Bardo in politics is a republican. While living in Kay County, Oklahoma, he served on the school board. He was also secretary of the Farmers Institute of that county, and secretary of The Oklahoma Seed Corn Growers Association. He is a trustee of the Methodist Episcapol Church at Arkansas City, and was a member of the building committee for their new church edifice, built in 1912. He was married at Washington, Iowa, April 13, 1887, to Miss Emma R. Right, a daughter of E. N. and Emma (Smith) Right. Her father was a farmer and is now deceased, and her mother still lives at Washington, Iowa.

Mr. Bardo's first interest and greatest pleasure is in his home. He is intensely interested in the progressive development of the State of Kansas, and firmly believes that the city of his adoption is one of the finest spots on earth.

MRS. FANNIE WILSON. Many persons from birth to death are creatures of circumstances, and only by chance affect or impress their environment or render any benefit greater than they receive. Others accept the life granted them as an opportunity for work and service and many are made better by what they are able to accomplish. It is of the latter type that Mrs. Fannie Wilson, of El Dorado, is a representative. She gave many long years to the work of teaching, and has also made herself an effective instrument in business affairs at El Dorado, where she owns property accumulated chiefly through her own wisdom and management.

Mrs. Wilson's maiden name was Fannie Hull. She was born at North Elba in Essex County, New York, December 22, 1853. Her father, Jabez Hull, was born in New Hampshire in 1809, a son of Eli Hull. Eli Hull, who was born in Killingsworth, Connecticut, March 20, 1764, was a boy soldier of the Revolution. When only about twelve years of age he became a personal attendant to General Washington, and at the age of seventeen, in 1781, was enrolled as a regular in the ranks of the patriot armies and gave three years to the winning of independence, serving in Capt. Stevens Patten's Company of Col. Heman Swifts Second Regiment Connecticut, Continental line. He and three of his sons were at the Battle of Plattsburg in September, 1814. Through this ancestry Mrs. Wilson is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Eli Hull married Sally Beckwith in 1790. She was born in March, 1770, and died at Keene in March, 1862. Eli Hull died in Keene, Essex County, New York, April 3, 1828. He was one of the pioneers in that section of New York State. Jabez Hull, Mrs. Wilson's father, was born in New Hampshire, was reared and married in Essex County, New York, became a farmer, and afterwards moved out to Illinois, where he lived for many years. He died at La Prairie, Illinois, in 1871. He was a republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Miss Harriet Bullard, who was born at East Topsham, Vermont, May 1, 1821. She died June 2, 1917, at Potwin. She was undoubtedly one of the most remarkable women in El Dorado, where her home was for thirty-seven years. Her friends were legion and her death was mourned by many. She possessed a markably keen, active mind and was loved by all with whom she came in contact. She was ninety-six at the time of her death and throughout her life was a most active woman. She was a member of the Methodist church until she reached the age of seventy-four, when she became a Christian Scientist. Mr. and Mrs. Jabez Hull were the parents of five children, Mrs. Wilson being the youngest. Eli, the oldest, entered business and died in Chicago, Illinois. Cornelia resides at Potwin, Kansas, the widow of Silas Hull, a farmer in Butler County, now deceased. Arletta is the wife of Henry Gladfelter of El Dorado, Kansas.

Mrs. Wilson was educated in the public schools of La Prairie, Illinois, and she came to Kansas in 1874, being a pioneer settler in Plum Grove Township in Butler County. While living in Illinois she had taught school for five years, and after coming to Kansas she put in twenty-one years as a teacher in the country schools of Butler County. During 1875-76 she took higher courses in the State Normal School at Emporia. While teaching she also managed to accumulate some property and finally gave up her work in the schoolroom and resumed the active management of her farm in Plum Grove Township. Her homestead there comprises eighty acres of land, and she also has a 160 acres in New Mexico. Mrs. Wilson has a great deal of courage, and in 1906 she went out to New Mexico, then a territory, homesteaded a claim, and in 1907 settled upon it and lived there until she proved up. She also owns her city residence at 912 West Seventh Street in El Dorado. Recently Mrs. Wilson has disposed of some real estate in El Dorado. She sold this property consequent upon the rise in prices following the oil discoveries in Butler County. Mrs. Wilson is a former member of the Kansas State Grange.

REV. GERARD HEINZ, O. S. B., pastor of St. Benedict's Catholic Church at Atchison, has for almost forty years been connected with the Catholic institutions of this city as student, teacher, director and pastor.

Father Heinz was born in Chicago, Illinois, July 11, 1864, a son of Nicholas Heinz, who died in that city in 1876, at the age of fifty. Father Heinz lived in Chicago during the time of the great fire in 1871. While there he attended parochial schools, but in 1877, at the age of thirteen, entered St. Benedict's College at Atchison. He pursued the classical, philosophical and theological courses, and was ordained a priest June 30, 1887. Before his ordination and afterwards until 1889 he served as prefect of discipline and a teacher in St. Benedict's College, and after 1889 was director of the college until January, 1898. The only important interruption to his continuous residence at Atchison was a six months' pastorate of St. Mary's Church at Des Moines, Iowa. In January, 1899, Father Heinz became pastor of St. Benedict's Church, and has now been the spiritual leader of that congregation for eighteen years.

WILLIAM HENRY JORDAN is a printer and newspaper man, and for over thirty years has been identified with the publication of the Seneca Tribune, founded in 1879 by Wren and Clawson.

Mr. Jordan, now the sole proprietor and editor, is a native of England, born at Rye, March 7, 1854. His father, Henry Jordan, was born in the old cathedral city of Canterbury in 1822, was reared there, and was married at Rye to Miss Elizabeth Head. She was born at Rye in 1831. After the birth of two of their children they immigrated to the United States

in March, 1858, and located at Carlinville, Illinois. There Henry Jordan followed his trade of shoemaker and reared his family. He died at Carlinville, Illinois, in 1897, and his wife passed away in the same city in 1910. William H. Jordan, the oldest of his parents' children, and his brother Charles, were both born in Rye, England, while the others were born at Carlinville. His brother Charles E. died at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, in 1911, and Edwin F. died at Sioux Falls in 1900. Emily E. is unmarried and lives at Carlinville, Illinois. George F. in 1886 came to Seneca and with his brother was associated for thirteen years in the management of the Tribune. He then returned to Carlinville, Illinois, and later served eight years as postmaster under Roosevelt and Taft. Herbert S., who died at Seneca, Kansas, February 14, 1908, was a printer in the office of the Tribune. Frank O. is a carpenter and builder living at Spokane, Washington. James died of typhoid fever at the age of nineteen at Carlinville.

William H. Jordan received his early education in the public schools at Carlinville. He was also a student in Blackburn University at Carlinville through the junior year.

On leaving college in 1879 Mr. Jordan came to Kansas and for a few months was employed at Parsons by Harry Lusk as typesetter on the Parsons Sun. He returned to his old Illinois town and continued working at the printing trade until 1886. That year he and his brother George F. came to Seneca and bought the Seneca Tribune, which they conducted jointly for thirteen years. The Tribune is a steadfast republican paper, and has stood for that party through all the varying influences that have changed politics and affected political organizations of the state. The plant is thoroughly equipped for newspaper and general job printing.

Besides his paper Mr. Jordan has a good home in Seneca and is owner of other realty.

For four years under President Taft Mr. Jordan was postmaster of Seneca. He is biblical in his belief and a member of Seneca Lodge No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Nemaha Chapter No. 32, Royal Arch Masons, and Seneca Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

He married at Seneca November 26, 1896, Miss Rose M. Wilson, daughter of J. H. and Ellen (Osborne) Wilson, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan have four children. Herbert W. was graduated from the Seneca High School with the class of 1915 and is now in the newspaper office with his father. Helen Elizabeth is a graduate of the Seneca High School with the class of 1917. Harry Ellsworth and Katherine are both pupils in the public school.

HORATIO W. GATES is one of the oldest and best known undertakers and embalmers in the State of Kansas. He has been in business for many years at Rosedale, his present location being 29 Southwest Boulevard. He has not been alone in that profession, and it is noteworthy that Mrs. Gates was the first woman to receive an embalmer's license in either Kansas or Missouri, and while many women have in recent years taken up the profession she was one of the real pioneers.

Mr. Gates was born August 2, 1849, at Mansfield, Ohio, but has been a resident of Kansas since 1870. He first came to the state in 1867, but only remained about a year. He was the youngest of eight children of Jacob and Ann Maria (Bell) Gates. His mother was a sister of Dr. S. B. Bell, one of the founders of Rosedale and whose name is permanently linked with the history of Kansas because of the magnificent gift he made to the state in the form of a hospital and school of medicine. Jacob Gates was born in 1801, and both he and his wife were natives of New Jersey. His father was a Revolutionary soldier and lost a leg during the struggle. Jacob Gates removed to Ohio in early days. In New Jersey he had operated a textile mill. An older brother had preceded him to Ohio and Jacob, selling his interests in New Jersey, traveled to the West with wagon and horses. He bought 160 acres of heavily timbered land a mile north of Mansfield, and he soon built a dam and constructed a saw mill, which he operated until the lumber had been worked up on his land. The first home of the Gates family in Northwest Ohio was a log cabin of two rooms. He afterwards built a substantial two-story frame house and that was the home of the family until 1870, when he sold out and removed to Kansas. Two years later the State of Ohio bought the old Gates farm and it is now the grounds of the State Reformatory.

Two brothers of Horatio W. Gates were soldiers in the Civil war. Francis Price Gates enlisted as a second lieutenant in Company E of the Third Ohio Cavalry and was promoted to major of that regiment. He was a gallant soldier, and after the war, in 1867, he came to Kansas and located at Harlem. He assisted in building the old Hannibal bridge which has just recently been torn down. After ten years at Harlem Major Gates removed to Ottawa, where he had bought 320 acres, half of a section, which he and his brother William had acquired. Major Gates died in 1886. His brother William Bushnell Gates enlisted as orderly sergeant and was promoted to captain of Company A of the Third Ohio Cavalry. He went with his brother to Kansas and is now living at Ottawa.

Horatio W. Gates acquired his early education in the common schools at Mansfield, Ohio. He was twenty-one years of age when his father sold the old farm in Ohio and they came together to Kansas. Horatio Gates first went to Ottawa, intending to buy land near there, but subsequently bought a place at Desoto, acquiring 160 acres. This land was improved by Horatio, who built a one-room house 12 by 16 feet and had all the experiences of a pioneer. He became a general farmer and for a few years raised cattle and hogs, and from that entered the business of raising imported Clydesdale and Hamiltonian horses. This did not prove a profitable venture and in 1887 he sold his interests to Dr. S. B. Bell and removed to Rosedale, locating on land which he had received in part payment.

Horatio Gates' father died December 17, 1872, while the mother had died June 29, 1860. Horatio Gates was married December 24, 1868, to Hulda Sloane, a native of Ohio. Three daughters were born to them: Anna Medill, deceased wife of J. W. Davidson, of Wichita; Minnie May, widow of the late James A. Poland and now living in Kansas City, Missouri; and Lessie Marcks, who died at the age of fourteen. After a legal separation from his first wife Mr. Gates married June 21, 1892, Mary Louther, a native of Illinois. She had come to Kansas City, Kansas, where her father was a cabinet maker. Mrs. Gates was reared in Kansas City, Kansas. Two children have been born to their marriage: Miles Walker, now a student of law at the University of Kansas; and Margaret, still at home.

On coming to Rosedale in 1887 Mr. Gates began the operation of a livery and teaming business. He assisted in building the Rosedale street car line and the Armourdale line. Not long afterward he added an undertaking department to his business. He, together

with Leroy Penwell of Topeka and about twelve others, organized the Kansas Funeral Directors' Association. He was president of this organization in 1899, it having been founded in 1897. Mrs. Gates was the first secretary of the association and in 1899 was elected treasurer, an office she has continuously filled to the present time. Both were also active in the organization of the Embalmers' Board of Kansas, which is maintained as an adjunct of the State Board of Health. Mr. Gates served as first president of this board and he was the first to receive an embalmer's license in Kansas, while Mrs. Gates was the first woman to be thus licensed in either Kansas or Missouri. They have cooperated very effectively in the handling of their business affairs and have had only one backset, which came in 1915 with the burning of their store. They have since erected a handsome fireproof establishment which is one of the most perfect in its equipment and facilities in either of the two cities.

Mr. Gates is a republican and while living at Desoto, Kansas, took a very active part in politics, but has never sought any official honors since coming to Rosedale. He helped to bring about the new Chamber of Commerce at Rosedale and has generously given his support to the welfare of schools and churches and everything that is for the good of the community He has a small interest in the Rosedale State Bank. Mr. Gates is affiliated with Lodge No. 333, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Rosedale, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and various fraternal insurance orders. His son Miles W. is a member of Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. Mrs. Gates is a member of the Eastern Star, the Royal Neighbors, the Nazarene Shrine at Kansas City, Missouri, and various other fraternal bodies open to woman membership. Mr. and Mrs. Gates are Methodists but generously support all denominations.

JOHN CHILD MAXSON, M. D. For over twenty-four years Doctor Maxson has practiced his profession in Kansas and is now located at Corning, where as a physician and surgeon of thorough attainments he has an extensive practice.

His family were early settlers in Southern and Southeastern Kansas. Doctor Maxson is in the tenth generation from the immigrant of the family from England to the American colonies. The founder of the Maxson family in this country was Richard Maxson. Doctor Maxson's grandfather, James Maxson, spent his life as a farmer in Alleghany County, New York. James S. Maxson, father of Doctor Maxson, was born in Alleghany County, New York, in 1823. He grew up there, and when a young man went to Wisconsin, where he married. For some years he taught school both in Kentucky and Wisconsin. In the fall of 1873 he moved to Lyon County, Kansas, and was one of the early settlers there. By trade he was a painter, and he combined that occupation with farming until 1880, when he removed to Coffey County for three years and then for ten years lived at Parsons in Labette County and finally located at Erie in Neosho County. Late in life he retired to Kelly, Kansas, and died there in 1905. Twice during the Civil war he tried to get enrolled in the Union army, but was rejected on account of a paralysis in the right hand and arm. He was a republican in politics and was a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. James S. Maxson married Amelia Betsey Child, who was born in 1834, and died at Erie, Kansas, in 1896. A brief record of their children is as follows: Emma, who died at Moberly, Missouri, in 1881, was the wife of James French, a railroad carpenter of Moberly; Julia, who died at the age of twenty-two; Mary A., who lives at Campbell, California, married Samuel Emory Lanphear, a physician and surgeon; Dr. John C.; Sarah, who is unmarried and lives at Campbell, California; Gertrude, living at Campbell, California, widow of Mr. Reynolds, who was a farmer.

Dr. John Child Maxson was born at Lima Center in Rock County, Wisconsin, January 14, 1867, and was about six years of age when his parents came to Kansas. He began his schooling in his native town and subsequently attended public school at Lyon, Coffey and Labette counties of this state. He also took the course of the Kansas City College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated Ph. G. in 1891. Instead of taking up work as a pharmacist he continued his studies in the University Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, from which he obtained the degree M. D. He practiced in Kansas City from 1893 until May, 1894, and at the same time took postgraduate work in the University Medical College. While there he specialized in surgery, which has always been a strong part of his attainments in the profession.

Doctor Maxson began practice at Goff, Kansas, on leaving Kansas City and remained there until January, 1906, when he came to Corning, in which community he has continued his work as a general medical and surgical practitioner. He is owner of and has his office in the Maxson Building on Washington Street. He formerly owned one of the good homes of the village but sold it in 1917. He also has a farm of eighty acres in Gove County. Doctor Maxson is now serving as county coroner of Nemaha County. He is a republican, is affiliated with Nemaha Lodge No. 13, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Corning, Corning Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand, and Corning Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Nemaha County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Maxson married September 13, 1892, in Kansas City, Kansas, Miss Addie B. Weatherby, daughter of James and Caroline (Gill) Weatherby. Her father was a cabinet maker and carpenter, also a contractor, and during his last years lived retired. Her mother is now living with Doctor and Mrs. Maxson. Doctor and Mrs. Maxson have five children, three still living. Bernice died at the age of twelve years at Goff, Kansas; Harold, who was born December 1, 1895, is now a student of mechanical engineering; Mildred, born May 12, 1898, graduated from the Corning High School in 1916; Hilda, born March 17, 1900, is a junior in high school; Alberta died when seven months old at Goff, Kansas.

REV. DAMIAN LAVERY, director of St. Benedict's College at Atchison, is a graduate of that institution and has been actively connected with it as an instructor since his ordination as a priest fourteen years ago.

Father Lavery was born in Benson, Vermont, February 17, 1878, but has lived in Kansas since early infancy. His father, John Lavery, who was born in Connaught, Ireland, in 1835, came to this country when a young man, located in Vermont, was married there, and for many years followed his trade as a mechanic and employment as a railroad man. In 1879 he brought his family to Kansas, and was one of the early settlers at Hanover, where he followed

his trade until 1903. Since then he has lived retired at Hanover. He is a democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. John Lavery married Alice Ryan, who was born in 1842 and died at Hanover, Kansas, in 1912. Their seven children were: Patrick, an engineer of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company, living at Hanover; Cornelius, who was a locomotive engineer and died at Hanover at the age of thirty; Father Damian; Margaret, with her father; Richard, a locomotive engineer living at Hanover; John, who has also taken up railroad work, is an engineer and lives at Hanover; Louis, who died in infancy.

Father Lavery was educated in the parochial schools of Hanover and then entered St. Benedict's College at Atchison. He was enrolled as a student in 1889, and remained until graduating in 1896. He then entered St. Benedict's Seminary, where he completed the theological course in 1902. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1903 and at once began his duties as a teacher in St. Benedict's. In 1911 he was made director of the institution.

Concerning this well known educational institution further mention is made on other pages of this publication.

Father Lavery is a noted public speaker as well as a teacher. He has been heard not only in his home city but in many places in the Middle West, and as a lecturer his subjects comprise a wide range of instructive and educational material.

Edgar Watson Howe. Kansas journalism has produced several men whose names are household words in America. By no means least among them in attainments and influence is Edgar Watson Howe, founder of the Atchison Globe, for many years its editor and publisher, and now in his semi-retirement publishing Howe's Monthly.

His many colleagues and admirers in the newspaper profession have for years been accustomed to referring to him as "Old Ed Howe." As a matter of fact he is not even now an old man. Mr. Howe was born near Treaty, Indiana, May 3, 1854, and is of English descent. His ancestors came to New York during the period of the Revolution. His father, Henry Howe, was born at New Philadelphia, Ohio, in 1835, was reared there, and was an early settler at Treaty, Indiana. He was a very positive character and a man of prominence in whatever locality he lived. In Indiana he was a farmer, a school teacher, and a circuit rider of the Methodist Church. In 1856 the whole family journeyed by wagon from Indiana to Harrison County, Missouri, and there again Henry Howe took up the work of the pioneer farmer, and built a church on his land and preached every Sunday without pay. Subsequently he traveled about the country and at the opening of Oklahoma Territory he acquired a quarter section of land where Oklahoma City now stands. From there he removed to Hot Springs, Arkansas, and came to Atchison, a few weeks before his death, which occurred in 1908. In the years before the war he was an abolitionist, when open advocacy of that doctrine meant social ostracism and considerable personal danger, particularly so in Harrison County, Missouri, where this fearless preacher farmer openly talked against slavery and used every influence to turn the hearts and minds of the community against it. At one time he was arrested for preaching the doctrine of abolition, and there ensued a trial in which he was charged with inciting slaves to rebellion. It was a trial that was one of the most famous in the early annals of Harrison County, Missouri, and because of its bearing upon great public questions then being debated all over the United States it attracted attention almost nation wide. At the beginning of the war Henry Howe raised a company in Harrison County, and served as its captain about a year. He was incapacitated for further service and then removed to Bethany, Missouri, where he bought a paper and used it as a medium for the expression of his strong Union sentiments. Henry Howe married Elizabeth Irwin. She was born at Treaty, Indiana, and they were married there. She died at Bethany, Missouri, in 1867, when quite young.

Edgar Watson Howe was educated chiefly in the country schools of Harrison County, Missouri. He has had something to do with printing offices and newspaper work since he was twelve years of age. He learned the trade in his father's shop at Bethany. As a journeyman he worked in offices at different points in Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. At the age of twenty he founded the Golden Globe at Golden, Colorado, and in 1875 established the Globe at Fall City, Nebraska. Mr. Howe came to Atchison in 1877 and founded the Atchison Globe, which today is one of the greatest newspapers of Kansas, and as a newspaper plant it is one of the best equipped in the entire state. Mr. Howe had to contest the field for popularity with the Patriot and the Champion, but the Globe is the only survivor of those early papers. It has always been conducted as an independent journal, and has been the medium of expression for Mr. Howe's witty and forceful opinions upon every phase of public question. It became a highly prosperous paper and it is said that Mr. Howe for a number of years cleared over twenty thousand dollars annually from the enterprise. The editorial paragraphs of Ed Howe of the Atchison Globe have long been famous and it is doubtful if any other Kansas paper has been so widely quoted in the press of other states. The paper has in fact been quoted everywhere and it is even mentioned in the Encyclopedia Britannica. In 1914 Mr. Howe retired from the active management of the Globe and it has since been conducted by his son Eugene Howe. Since leaving the Globe Mr. Howe has found his recreation as editor of Howe's Monthly.

Mr. Howe is a director of the Exchange National Bank and of the Exchange State Bank of Atchison. Politically he is a republican. He married at Fall City, Nebraska, in 1875, Miss Clara L. Frank, who was born at Atchison in 1853, and died at their home in that city in 1903. Three children were born to them: James P., who is now connected with the Associated Press at San Francisco; Mateel, who finished her education in Miss Somers' School at Washington, D. C., and is now the wife of Dwight A. Farnham, an efficiency engineer living at St. Louis, Missouri; and Eugene A., who was born at Atchison in 1888, was educated in the local public schools, and taking up the trade of printer gradually fitted himself for the duties which he now handles as editor and manager of the Atchison Globe.

Besides the fame that came to him as editor of the Atchison Globe, Mr. Howe long since invaded the field of authorship and is known as author of the following works: "The Story of a Country Town;" "A Moonlight Boy;" "The Mystery of the Locks;" "A Man's Story;" "An Anti-Mortem Statement;" "The Confession of John Whitlock;" "Lay Sermons;" "Paris and the Exposition;" "Daily Notes of a Trip Around the World," two volumes; "Country Town Sayings;" "A Trip to the West Indies;" "Travel Letters from New Zealand,

Australia and Africa;'' ''The Hundred Stories of a Country Town;'' and ''Preaching of a Poor Pagan.''

G. G. WIECHEN, who came to Kansas over forty years ago, has found his best and most congenial activities in the line of grain merchandising. He is the leading grain merchant and elevator proprietor of Robinson, Kansas, where he has built up a large and successful business.

Mr. Wiechen is a son of a veteran resident of Rush County, Kansas, J. H. Wiechen, who is still living, though past ninety years of age. J. H. Wiechen was born at Schweringen, Germany, in 1826. At the age of eighteen he came to America, living for a time in New York City and afterwards going to Pettis County, Missouri. In the Southern Missouri district, near the City of Sedalia, he was one of the pioneer farmers. In 1875 he sought a new home on the frontier of Kansas in Rush County, and went through all the experiences of dry seasons, grasshoppers and other plagues and vicissitudes. He stuck to his post when many of his neighbors were glad to get out of the country and his reward came surely and steadily. He acquired 400 acres of fine farming land, and part of his original farm is now in the Village of Bison, where he resides. Politically he is a republican and has always been an active supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church in his section of Rush County. During the Civil war he was living in Missouri and served as a member of the Home Guard. J. H. Wiechen married Catherine Fecken, who was born near Schweringen, Germany, in 1836, and died at Bison, Kansas, in October, 1912. They were the parents of nine children: Mary, wife of William Walter, a stone mason and farmer living at Bison, Kansas; Henry, who is a farmer and died at Bison at the age of fifty-two; William, a merchant at Bison; G. G. Wiechen; Edward, who was a farmer and died at Bison aged thirty-four; John, a merchant at Robinson, Kansas; Joseph, who died at Bison aged twenty-eight, and was also a farmer; Tilly, wife of Julius Myer, formerly engaged in farming, now in the telephone business at Bison; and Laura, wife of Chris Fishgrabie, a Colorado farmer.

Mr. G. G. Wiechen was born in Pettis County, Missouri, April 5, 1868, and was about seven years of age when he came to Kansas. He began his education in the rural schools of Rush County, and had sufficient training for the needs of a practical business man. Until he was twenty-seven years of age he lived on his father's farm and took an active part in its management. His experiences as a farmer have proved of great value to him in his subsequent business career. When he left the farm he engaged in the general mercantile business at Bison for four years, and in 1899 took up the grain business at that point. In 1906 Mr. Wiechen removed to Garden Plain, Kansas, where he continued in the same line of activity four years, and in the spring of 1910 removed to Robinson, where he bought the local elevator and has been rapidly developing this town as a center of the grain trade. He has added cribs and other facilities, and his plant and offices are situated on the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway tracks.

Besides his grain business Mr. Wiechen owns a farm of 320 acres in Graham County. He also has one of the modern homes of Robinson on Parsons Street, built in the bungalow style of architecture and erected in 1910-11. Mr. Wiechen is a democrat and is a trustee and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also belongs to the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association and to Robinson Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1898, at his home town of Bison, he married Miss Lucy A. George, daughter of B. F. and Rebecca (Abraham) George, both of whom are now deceased. Her father was a pioneer in the State of Iowa, where he located in 1852, when practically all the counties of that great state were in a primitive stage of their development. He followed farming and stock raising in Iowa for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Wiechen have two daughters: Gladys, a student in the Robinson High School; and Helen, who is in the grade schools.

CHESTER E. HUNSAKER is editor of the Everest Enterprise at Everest in Brown County. The Enterprise is now in its twenty-ninth volume. It was first published on March 9, 1888, having been founded in that year by T. A. H. Lowe. It is a weekly paper and has a large and influential circulation in that section of Brown County.

Mr. Hunsaker is one of the younger editors of Kansas, and has spent most of his life in this state. He was born at Tarkio in Northwest Missouri July 4, 1891. His ancestors were Colonial settlers from England in New York. His grandfather, Abraham Hunsaker, was born in 1827, lived in Kansas during pioneer times, but was chiefly identified with farming in Northwest Missouri. He died at Westboro, Missouri, in 1898. P. R. Hunsaker, father of the editor of the Enterprise, was born in Western Kansas in 1872 and during the '80s the family removed to Tarkio, Missouri. He was in business at Tarkio, and afterwards lived in Western Nebraska for fourteen years, being engaged in farming and in 1912 removed to Baker, Kansas, where he is now living retired. He is a democrat and has served two years as road overseer of Mission Township at Baker. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. P. R. Hunsaker married Miss Etta Catuska, who was born near Hiawatha, Kansas, in 1874. They have nine children, Chester E. being the oldest. Hazel is the wife of Leslie Finney and they live on a ranch at Marsland, Nebraska; Orvill is editor of a paper at Fairfield, Nebraska; Edith died at the age of seventeen; and the younger children, all at home with their parents, are Helen, Lawrence, Wayne, Ray and Alfred.

Chester E. Hunsaker was educated partly in the public schools of Missouri and partly in Kansas. At the age of sixteen he left school and began earning his own way in the world. He followed different lines of employment at Alliance, Nebraska, and in Baker, Kansas, and his first independent newspaper experience was as editor of the Huron Herald in 1915. In 1916 he bought the Everest Enterprise and has continued the vigorous enterprising policy of that paper in matters of politics and as a strong supporter of everything for the good of the community. The offices and plant are in the Everest State Bank Building.

Mr. Hunsaker is himself independent in politics. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On March 29, 1916, at Atchison, Kansas, he married Miss Eva Stahl, daughter of J. W. and Abbie Stahl, who now live at Willis, Kansas.

GRANVILLE T. LEDGERWOOD. The community around Beaumont in Butler County and also in Greenwood County has known Mr. Ledgerwood as a substantial farmer citizen and business man for over thirty years. As a farmer he attended strictly to his business, worked with all the power that was in him

and in time acquired a well developed farm and sufficient property for his needs. Mr. Ledgerwood is now a resident of the Village of Beaumont, and among other interests is looking after the local postoffice as postmaster.

He comes of that fine stock of people that located in East Tennessee during pioneer times and subsequently showed their independence and love of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war. The Ledgerwood family came originally from England and settled in Virginia, later going to East Tennessee. Some members of family fought in the Revolutionary war. The name originated in 1127 in Berwickshire, England, derived from the lands of Ledgerwood in Berwickshire. The coat of arms are: Argent, a chevron engrailed between three wolves heads, erased sable, collared and ringed, or. The crest is: Out of a mural coronet, or, a wolf's head, sable, collared and ringed, or. Motto, "Spera in Deo." On the maternal side the family is related to President Rutherford B. Hayes. Mr. Ledgerwood's grandfather, Samuel Ledgerwood, was born in Union County, Tennessee, in 1811. He lived there all his life and died in 1881. His career was spent as a farmer. All his sons but one gave service in the Civil war and to the Union cause. He had four sons and one daughter. The oldest of the sons was Absom, father of the Beaumont postmaster. The next two were named Elliott and James. Colonel W. L., the youngest, was an officer in the Federal army and after the war became a noted politician in Eastern Tennessee, and lived for many years in Knoxville, where he died.

Absom Ledgerwood was born in Union County, Tennessee, in 1838. He responded to the call of his country in the time of need during the Civil war, and while serving with the Union army gave up his life as a sacrifice to the cause in 1862. Until he went into the army he followed farming in Eastern Tennessee. He was married there to Eliza Ann Skaggs. She was born in Union County in 1824 and died there in 1915, when ninety-one years of age. Her father, Charles Skaggs, was born in Union County in 1795, and his father and his oldest brother fought valiantly for the American cause in the War of 1812. Charles Skaggs was a farmer in East Tennessee and died in Union County in 1889, at the venerable age of ninety-four. Mr. and Mrs. Absom Ledgerwood were the parents of four children: Taswell, who died in infancy; Orlando C., a farmer at Tishomingo, Oklahoma; Granville T.; and James L., a physician and surgeon at Tishomingo, Oklahoma. The mother of these children married for her second husband Harrison Harless, who was born in Union County, Tennessee, was a farmer there, served in the Union army during the Civil war and died in Union County. By this marriage there was only one child, a son who died in infancy.

Granville T. Ledgerwood was born in Union County, Tennessee, February 13, 1859. As a boy he had meager advantages in the way of education, since his part of the country was in a state of turbulence during and for some years after the war. He improved his advantages and finally managed to acquire a liberal education. Besides the rural schools he attended public school at Knoxville and for a time was a student in the State University at Knoxville. At the age of seventeen Mr. Ledgerwood sought his opportunities further north. Going to McDonough County, Illinois, he worked at farming until he was twenty-four, was married then and brought his wife to Kansas to begin anew in a new country. It was in 1886 that he came to Greenwood County and located two and a half miles east of Beaumont. He developed his land and planted and harvested crops through the successive seasons until 1910. In that year he was appointed postmaster of Beaumont by President Taft, and still retains the office. Mr. Ledgerwood owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Beaumont. His land is only a hundred rods from the first gas well which was brought in in that part of the state. His own home is east of the school house in Beaumont, and he owns another dwelling house south of the hardware store on Main Street and is owner of the post office building.

Mr. Ledgerwood is a republican, a member of the Christian Church, and is affiliated with Beaumont Lodge No. 275, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Beaumont Lodge No. 465, Ancient Order of United Workmen, carrying two thousand dollars life insurance in the latter order.

Mr. Ledgerwood was married in McDonough County, Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth Stapp, daughter of James and Mahala (Guy) Stapp. Her parents are both deceased. The father was not only a farmer but also a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ledgerwood. James, the oldest, became a farmer, and while living in East Tennessee was murdered in 1915 by a foreign degenerate. Vivian is a successful teacher, still living with her parents, and is a graduate of the University of Kansas with the class of 1906, holding the degree A. B. Arthur is a car builder at Columbus, Ohio. Howard graduated from the Norton High School, was a student in Washburn College at Topeka, and is now connected with the Walkover Boot and Shoe Store at Topeka.

FRANK P. BOWEN is a veteran business man of Centralia, Kansas, where he located over forty years ago when it was a hamlet just beginning to show signs of business prosperity. While Mr. Bowen relieved himself of the more important business activities some years ago, he is still president of the First National Bank of Centralia.

He is of old New England stock. The Bowens came out of England and settled in New Hampshire in Colonial times. His grandfather, Grove Bowen, was born in Lancaster, New Hampshire, and died at Piermont in that state in 1859, having spent his life as a New Hampshire farmer. He also served as an American soldier during the War of 1812. His wife, Hannah Perkins, also was a lifelong resident of New Hampshire and died at Piermont. Of their children the only one now living is Hiram M., a retired lumberman at Wentworth, New Hampshire.

Ezra B. Bowen, father of the Centralia banker, was born at Piermont, New Hampshire, in 1823. He grew up and married in his native state and as a youth did farming and also taught school. Out of his own earnings he took the law course at Albany, New York, and in the early days moved West and began practice at Mayville in Dodge County, Wisconsin. He was a successful attorney, and served one term as a member of the State Senate of Wisconsin. He was a republican and belonged to the Masonic fraternity. He died at Mayville, Wisconsin, in 1857, when his son and only child, Frank P., was five years of age.

Frank P. Bowen was born at Mayville, Wisconsin, August 27, 1852. His mother's maiden name was Hannah Page, who was born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, in 1827, and died at Mayville, Wisconsin, in 1856. Thus orphaned at the age of five, Frank P. Bowen was reared in the home of his grandparents, Samuel and Eliza Page, at Haverhill, New Hampshire. He attended the district schools in the old New Eng-

land town, and in 1870 finished the preparatory course for college in the Meriden Academy in New Hampshire. Mr. Bowen on leaving the academy began clerking in a store at Haverhill, and subsequently was similarly employed in Boston, Massachusetts, until 1873.

With this commercial experience he came West in 1873 to Centralia, and identified himself with the town when it had about a hundred population. For the first three years he was connected with a cheese factory and after that for thirty years was successfully engaged in handling and shipping live stock. He dealt with the farmers and stock raisers over a wide territory, and contributed to the prestige of Centralia as a market town. In the meantime, before retiring from business, Mr. Bowen had become a director in the First National Bank, subsequently was elected vice president, and has been president of this old and stable institution since 1909. He is also a stockholder in the State Bank of Lillis, Kansas. In 1878 Mr. Bowen erected one of the best homes in Centralia, located on Commercial Street, and he and his family still live in that residential landmark. He also owns a store building on Fourth Street. Mr. Bowen is a member of the Kansas and American Bankers' associations.

After he had become well established in business in Kansas he went back to New England for his bride. He was married January 12, 1876, at Chelsea, Massachusetts, to Miss Mary Merrill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Merrill. Her father was a farmer and both parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have four children, the second of whom, Walter E., died at the age of two years and the third, a son, died in infancy. Bertha, the oldest child and only daughter, is a graduate with the degree A. B. from the University of Kansas, and is now the wife of H. G. Kyle, an attorney practicing law at Kansas City, Missouri. Leslie N., the only son, is a graduate of the Centralia High School and of the Gem City Business College of Quincy, Illinois. He is now in the lumber business at Malta, Montana. By his marriage to Mildred McIntyre he has two children, Mary Martha and Frank Leslie, the only grandchildren of Mr. Bowen.

William R. Curry. That American agriculture has not kept pace with other great American industries is due mainly, in the opinion of experts and students of the subject, to lack of intelligent organization. While the problems of American farming are now being attacked with an energy never before displayed, there is no question that one of the influences that have done most and will continue to do more to vitalize farming methods is the county agent's movement, which furnishes at least one of the principal instruments by which better co-operation can be supplied and the available sources of information more readily distributed in an agricultural community.

The position of farm agent for the Doniphan County Bureau is filled by William R. Curry, himself a young Kansan born and bred, a product of Kansas farm experience and a graduate of the State Agricultural College.

William Renwick Curry was born at Dunavant in Jefferson County, Kansas, January 24, 1886, and represents a family which through four generations have been identified with this state. Mr. Curry grew up on his father's farm in Jefferson County, attended the rural schools at Hickory Point, and in 1902 graduated from the Winchester High School. Following his high school course he had three years of training on the home farm, and then for five years was a teacher, four years in the rural schools of his native county and one year as principal of the grade schools of Liberal, Kansas. During the vacations of his work he had attended the State Agricultural College at Manhattan and in 1914 graduated Bachelor of Science in the Agricultural Division. His elective studies had been carried in horticulture.

After leaving Manhattan he had the opportunity of putting much of his knowledge into practice during the year he spent on the home farm, and in 1915-16 was again teaching at Lewis, Kansas, and in 1916 became an instructor in the Chase County High School. He resigned that position March 2, 1917, to accept the duties of farm agent of the Doniphan County Bureau, with offices in the Court House at Troy.

Mr. Curry's great-grandfather, Samuel Curry, a native of Ireland, came to this country and first settled in South Carolina. He afterwards moved west to Bloomington, Indiana, where he followed farming, and late in life came to Winchester, Kansas, where he had some farming interests and where he spent the rest of his days.

William Renwick Curry, grandfather of the County Farm Agent, for whom he was named, was born at Bloomington, Indiana, and came out to Kansas in 1868. The following year he located in Jefferson County and was one of the early farmers of that section. He died at Winchester, Kansas, in October, 1911. His widow, whose maiden name was Mary Kerr, still lives at Winchester. She was also born at Bloomington, Indiana.

S. T. Curry, father of William R., was born at Bloomington, Indiana, in 1861, came to Kansas with his parents at the age of seven, and after the winter spent at Olathe moved to Jefferson County in the spring of 1869. He grew up on a farm there, was married near Winchester, and has made farming his practical vocation for nearly forty years. He is still living at the old home place at Doniphan in Jefferson County. He was a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Winchester, and is of the old Scotch Covenanter stock. He married Fannie O'Neill, who was born near Belfast in County Down, Ireland, in 1863. The oldest of their children is William R. Henry O'Neill who still lives with his parents and owns a farm in the same vicinity. David Earl, whose home is with his parents, is a senior in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Lewis Allison is a Fellow of the University of Kansas and is taking the medical course, specializing in surgery. Harold Kerr has completed the common school course and is about to enter the Kansas State Agricultural College. Mary Elizabeth is still attending the public schools at home.

Mr. William R. Curry is an independent republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian Church at Troy. He married, November 25, 1915, at Hutchinson, Kansas, Miss Minnie Pence, daughter of C. E. and Lillian (Graham) Pence, who live at Dunavant, Kansas. To their marriage has been born one child, Mary Lorene, on September 12, 1916.

Nathan T. Veatch has been superintendent of the city schools of Atchison since 1901. He is a veteran educator, and was teacher, principal or superintendent for a number of years before he came to Kansas.

A native of Illinois, he was born on a farm near Astoria in Fulton County February 25, 1852, grew up in Schuyler County, attended the public schools, and has been teaching almost continuously since 1879. He taught his first term in Schuyler County, Illinois. In 1881 he was graduated from the Illinois Normal

University at Normal. Mr. Veatch taught in Brown County, Illinois, was principal of a ward school at Little Rock, Arkansas, four years, and for fourteen years was superintendent of schools at Rushville. Then in 1901 he accepted the call to Atchison and has since been head of the school system of that city. Superintendent Veatch has under his management seven schools, a staff of seventy teachers, and about 2,200 scholars.

His ancestors were English and Scotch who came from the North of England in Colonial times, locating in Delaware and Maryland. His grandfather, Nathan Veatch, was born in Indiana, and married Elizabeth Evans, for whose family the City of Evansville, Indiana, was named. Nathan Veatch was a farmer and a pioneer settler at Astoria, Illinois, but his declining years were spent with his son B. M. Veatch at Keytesville, Missouri, where he died. In politics he was a whig. He and his wife had the following children: B. M. Veatch, who served as a captain in the Union army during the Civil war and afterwards engaged in the real estate business at Keytesville, Missouri, where he died; Harmon, who served with the rank of lieutenant in the Union army and is now a resident of Oklahoma; Simeon, also a veteran of the Civil war, was an Iowa farmer; Kinzie, who fought with the Home Guards in Missouri during the war, afterwards followed farming and died in 1909; William, who like his four brothers upheld the supremacy of the Union by military service, and lived for many years at Abingdon, Illinois, where he was postmaster and where he died; Nathan, who was a farmer and died in Oklahoma in 1916; Preston E.; Catherine and Jane, both deceased.

Preston E. Veatch, father of Nathan T., was born in Indiana in 1829 and when a child accompanied his parents from Evansville, Indiana, to Astoria, Illinois, where he grew up and became a farmer. Early in the war he enlisted in Company F of the 119th Illinois Infantry, was first sergeant of his company, and as a result of exposure and hardship in the field he died near Memphis, Tennessee, March 27, 1863, his son Nathan being then eleven years of age. He was a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Preston E. Veatch married Miss Melvina Sprigg. She was born in Kentucky in 1830 and is now living at the age of eighty-seven with her son Nathan at Atchison. Nathan was the oldest of six children: William C. is in the music business at Girard, Kansas; Simeon E. was formerly a farmer but is now in the music business at Fort Scott, Kansas; Henry C. lives at Buffalo, New York, and is traveling salesman for a milling company; Preston E. has his headquarters at Chicago and is traveling representative for the Topeka Milling Company; and Imogene, who died in infancy.

Nathan T. Veatch resides at 525 Mound Street in Atchison. He is independent in matters of politics, is a member and clerk of session in the Presbyterian Church, belongs to the Kansas State Teachers' Association and the National Education Association, and is affiliated with Washington Lodge No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

At Rushville, Illinois, in 1883, he married Miss Lizzie Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Montgomery, now deceased. Her father was a prominent citizen of Schuyler County, Illinois, where he served as county clerk and in other local offices. Mr. and Mrs. Veatch have two sons: Nathan T. is a graduate of the University of Kansas with the degree Bachelor of Science in 1909, and is now member of the firm Black & Veatch, consulting engineers at Kansas City, Missouri. Francis M. was graduated Bachelor of Science from the University of Kansas in 1914 and is now chemist in charge of the filtration plant of the East St. Louis Waterworks, with home at St. Louis, Missouri.

Glen E. Kiser is a member of an old and substantial family of Butler County, and on assuming the responsibilities of manhood he himself took up newspaper work, and experience has developed many exceptional qualifications in that profession. He is now editor and proprietor of the Augusta Gazette.

Mr. Kiser was born in Leon, Kansas, April 11, 1891, was educated in the public schools at El Dorado and graduated from high school in 1909. After one year in the University of Kansas he joined the staff of the El Dorado Times and had a great variety of newspaper experience for the next three years. In 1914 he went out to Colorado, continued there in newspaper work for a year, and on returning to Kansas he was connected with the Wichita Beacon one year. Mr. Kiser in January, 1907, bought the Augusta Gazette and is now both its editor and proprietor. The Augusta Gazette was established as a daily paper in 1902, but for a number of years before that had been published as a weekly issue. It is a republican paper and has a large circulation and influence throughout Butler and surrounding counties. The office and plant are well equipped and the paper is growing rapidly in proportion as Augusta is becoming more and more an important center in the oil and gas region of Southern Kansas.

Mr. Glen Kiser is a republican, is a member of the Christian Church, and is affiliated with Patmos Lodge No. 97, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at El Dorado. On January 1, 1916, at Douglass, Kansas, he married Miss Jennie Satterthwaite. Mrs. Kiser is a daughter of Senator J. M. and Mattie (Duttom) Satterthwaite, of Douglass.

Mr. Kiser's paternal ancestors have been Americans since Colonial days. He is a son of L. L. Kiser, long and favorably known in Butler County. L. L. Kiser was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, November 2, 1855, a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Chester) Kiser. Levi Kiser was born in Ohio and his wife in New Jersey. When a child Levi went to Indiana with his parents, grew up there and in 1856, after his marriage, he moved out to Iowa, locating near Iowa City in Johnston County. He was one of the very early pioneers in that region and lived there until 1878. He then brought his family to Kansas, locating in Little Walnut Township of Butler County. Butler County was still only a short distance removed from the period of pioneer settlement, and Levi Kiser became one of the incorporators of the Town of Leon. He was a member of the Town Site Company, and for several terms was mayor of the village. For a number of years he was among the merchants of Leon, but finally retired, and his death occurred at Leon in 1908, at the age of eighty-four. His wife died in Iowa in 1872.

L. L. Kiser was a young man of twenty-three years when he came to Kansas. His father had seven children who reached maturity, and he grew up in this large household and gained his education in the schools of Iowa. In 1878 he came to Butler County, Kansas, and he and his two brothers were associated in the contracting and building business for fifteen years. This was followed by an extensive experience in the real estate, loan and insurance business at El Dorado, but in 1915 Mr. L. L. Kiser moved out to his farm three miles south of El Dorado, where he has

ASTOR, LENOX



Charles Proctor

developed a splendid general farm and stock ranch consisting of 280 acres.

While his business career is but briefly noted, mention should also be made of his active and public spirited part in local affairs in Butler County during the past forty years. He has done much to develop and increase the power and prestige of his home city of El Dorado. He served as chairman of the Commercial Club for a time and was especially active in the exploitation and development of the oil and gas resources of Butler County. He stood always for a sane and common sense administration of local affairs, divorced as far as possible from the interference of partisan politics. For twenty years he took a firm stand against the mingling of partisanship with city and local government and finally had the satisfaction of seeing his principles given a practical application as far as El Dorado was concerned. Mr. L. L. Kiser has long been one of the prominent members of the Christian Church at El Dorado, served a number of years as elder, was a member of the building committee when the handsome new church edifice was erected at El Dorado, and has allied himself with much of the practical philanthropy of which the church is an expression. Fraternally he is a member of the Fraternal Aid and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1882 L. L. Kiser married Miss Grace A. Gard, who was born in Illinois. Her death occurred in 1887, and she left two children: Louis, of Bristol, Colorado, and Clara, wife of Jesse L. Biggs, of Potwin, Kansas. In 1889 L. L. Kiser married Miss Mary L. Applegate. She was born in Winterset, Iowa, came to Kansas in 1882, and for a number of years before her marriage was a teacher in Butler County. To this second union were born three children: Glen E., editor and proprietor of the Augusta Gazette; Ruth, a stenographer at El Dorado; and Celeste, still living at home with her parents. All the children by both marriages except Louis are graduates of the El Dorado High School.

CHARLES PROCTOR. The men who came in the early days to Kansas and stuck to their posts in spite of discouragements and setbacks, have with few exceptions gained all the prosperity that a man of ordinary ambition could crave. Such men possessed character as well as the ability to do hard work, and it is not strange that many of the public honors have been given to such citizens.

One of this class in Cloud County is Mr. Charles Proctor of Miltonvale. He has lived a long and useful life and is now past fourscore. His years have ripened his judgment, and through all his experiences and relationships he has maintained unsullied a reputation for integrity of character. He was selected by the citizens of Miltonvale and adjacent territory to various offices of trust and responsibility and gave conscientious exactness to every public performance.

From 1888 to 1892 he served Cloud County as county clerk for two terms. He was county commissioner one term and on the school board several terms. He established a postoffice one-half mile west of what is now Miltonvale, where he was postmaster until resigning the office to R. T. Modrell. Mr. Proctor was elected the first president of the Home State and now the Drovers State Bank of Miltonvale, and he was succeeded in that position by his son-in-law, Mr. Culp.

Charles Proctor was born in Joe Daviess County, Illinois, in the extreme northwest corner of the state, November 10, 1835. His parents, Abel and Mary (Moffett) Proctor, were natives of Vermont and Maine respectively, and came to Galena, Illinois, in 1827 and were married there in 1829.

One of a family of seven children, Charles Proctor is the only one who identified himself permanently with the State of Kansas. As a young man, after completing his education in the public schools of that day, he became a salesman for the Manny Reaper Company. He was getting ahead in business affairs when the war broke out. After some of the early disastrous campaigns of the Union forces, he became convinced it was the duty of every loyal northern man to support the Government, and he therefore willingly enlisted and offered his services to the country. He became a member of Company K of the Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry and was in active service three years. At Prairie Grove, Arkansas, on December 7, 1862, he was captured, but was exchanged after two weeks. For meritorious conduct in the face of the enemy he was promoted to first sergeant in 1862. On March 26, 1863, he was commissioned second lieutenant of his company, and was discharged with that rank after having served three years, to the close of the war. He was present and an active participant in every battle in which his command had part, and of his company of forty-eight men thirty-two were killed during the service.

Following the war Mr. Proctor located in Macon City, Missouri, and was engaged in the implement business there for one year and for nine years was on a farm. In 1876 he drove a herd of cattle out to Kansas, bringing them to Cloud County and in the same year he settled here and has since made this his permanent home. He was early identified with business affairs at Miltonvale, where he opened a stock of drugs, and subsequently was in the insurance business.

He also took up a homestead in 1876 and later bought out two claims from other homesteaders. For one of these he paid $40. Thirteen acres had been cleared and the original owner agreed to plant this field in corn. The other claim was a timber lot, and Mr. Proctor bought it for $50. Forty acres were already cleared. That was the beginning of many successful investments he made, and he has built up practically a fortune, now represented by 1,040 acres. Most of his property adjoins Miltonvale on the west.

Mr. Proctor married Miss Caroline Hundley, a daughter of Joshua and Julia A. Hundley. To their marriage were born three children: Eva S., Ada C. and Charles A. The mother of these children died in 1891, and in 1894 he married her sister, Emily E. Hundley. Mr. Proctor keeps up associations with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically he has always been a loyal advocate of republican principles and policies.

JOSEPH O. WARD, M. D., is a physician and surgeon of Horton whose work and attainments have brought him increasing reputation for skill and ability. Doctor Ward is a native of Kansas, was a successful teacher before he took up his preparation for a medical career, and has been in practice now for almost twenty years.

His father, M. Ward, who is still living at the venerable age of eighty-four, has had a most interest-

ing career and one that has brought him in close contact with pioneer conditions of the Middle West. Born in Ireland in 1833, he came to this country at the age of fourteen. He made the passage across this ocean as a stowaway, and was put off the boat at New York City with only twenty-five cents in his pocket. That was seventy years ago. Time has brought many changes and his has been a record of steadily growing prosperity. He now lives at Larkin, Kansas, and is owner of a body of 900 acres of farming land in that vicinity.

From New York City he journeyed westward to Chicago and still later to St. Joseph, Missouri, and in 1862 became a pioneer at Larkin, Kansas. His main business in Kansas has been farming and stock raising. During the Civil war his Irish ardor prompted him to enlist, but he was rejected as too light for regular military service. However, he managed to get himself enrolled with the Home Guards and helped repel Price's raid in Kansas. Patriotism and Americanism have been matters of intense conviction with him always, and in recent years he has expressed great indignation over what is aptly called hyphenated Americans. He is a democrat, a member of Horton Council No. 834 of the Knights of Columbus, and has always been loyal to the Catholic Church. He married Mary B. Larkin. The Town of Larkin, Kansas, was named in honor of her brother Michael Larkin, a prominent pioneer there. She was born in Ireland in 1841 and died at Larkin in 1913. Among the many successes that have attended the career of M. Ward he deserves credit for rearing a large family and giving them liberal opportunities such as he himself did not have. A brief report of his children is as follows: John, a mail clerk living at Atchison, Kansas; Dr. Joseph O.; George, who has a government position in the Interior Department at Washington; Catherine, unmarried and living on the old home farm; Robert, a farmer at Larkin; Edward, who is reporter on the San Francisco Call at San Francisco, California; Frank, a farmer and auctioneer at Ness City, Kansas; Rutherford, a farmer at Larkin; Harry, a farmer at Mayetta, Kansas.

Dr. Joseph O. Ward was born on the old homestead at Larkin, Kansas, November 3, 1864. As a boy he attended the public schools of that locality, subsequently for three years was a student in the State University at Lawrence, and then entered the State Normal School at Emporia, where he was graduated in 1886. Doctor Ward was a teacher for about ten years. He was principal of the schools at Muscotah, Effingham and Everest for varying lengths of time, and in 1895 took up the study of medicine in the Medical Department of the Kansas University. He was graduated M. D. in 1899, but has never ceased being a thorough and methodical student of everything pertaining to his professional work. In 1912 he took post-graduate work in the University of Kansas, and in 1910 was in the Policlinic of Chicago. Doctor Ward had his first experience in practice at Kansas City, Kansas, where he remained eight months and in November, 1899, removed to Horton, where he has since had a general practice in medicine and surgery. His offices are on East Front Street and he owns a comfortable home on North High Street. For several terms Doctor Ward was health officer of Horton. He is a member of Brown County and the State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. In a business way he was the first president of the Citizens State Bank of Horton, and was one of the organizers of that institution.

Politically Doctor Ward is a democrat, is a member of the Catholic Church, and his fraternal relations are with Horton Council No. 834, Knights of Columbus, Magic City Camp No. 535, Modern Woodmen of America, Horton Lodge No. 241, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Horton Council No. 37, Knights and Ladies of Security, Kickapoo Tribe No. 28, Improved Order of Red Men, Horton Eyrie Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Mystic Workers and the Royal League.

Doctor Ward married at Larkin, Kansas, in 1893, Miss Grace L. Stoddard, daughter of John and Mattie (Pickett) Stoddard. Her mother is still living, a resident of Muscotah, Kansas. Her father was a farmer but lived retired several years before his death. Doctor and Mrs. Ward have one daughter, Marjorie, who is now a student of music in the noted conservatory of Lindsborg College at Lindsborg, Kansas.

Charles T. Gundy, county attorney of Atchison County and a well known and prominent lawyer of the city, is of old Holland Dutch lineage. His great-grandfather, William Gundy, came from Holland and was a Colonial settler in Pennsylvania. He went with the Pennsylvania troops to help win independence during the Revolutionary war. Mr. Gundy's grandfather, Jacob Gundy, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, and was a pioneer settler in Scotland County, Missouri, where he followed farming until his death in 1892. He was enrolled for service during the Black Hawk Indian war.

Charles T. Gundy was born in Scotland County, Missouri, February 10, 1878, and his early life was spent in the county where his grandfather had been a pioneer. His father, George Gundy was born in Scotland County in 1845, grew up and married there, and has made farming his regular occupation. He is now living at Memphis, Missouri, at the age of seventy-two. In 1863 he enlisted in the Second Missouri Cavalry for service in the Union Army, and when General Price made his raid through Missouri toward the close of the war he assisted in repelling that invasion. In that campaign he was wounded in the arm. He is a republican, a member of the Baptist Church, and of the Masonic fraternity. George Gundy married Margaret Needham, who was born in Scotland County, Missouri, in 1858. Of their children Charles T. is the oldest. Lewis W. is a farmer in Scotland County. Jacob C. is also a Scotland County farmer. Corda is the wife of Grover Crawford, a farmer in Scotland County. Pearl and Merle, twins, are still at home.

Charles T. Gundy had a rural environment as a boy, attended the country schools of Scotland County, and remained at home on his father's place until he was nineteen years of age. For four years he was a teacher in the rural schools. While teaching he took up the study of law, and was first admitted to the bar at Memphis, Missouri. He practiced two years at Memphis, from 1905 to 1907, and while there served as city attorney. Mr. Gundy left Memphis to accept a government position at Washington, D. C., and while in that city he availed himself of the exceptional opportunities to further perfect himself in the law. He attended the night school of the National University of Law, and in 1908 received the degrees of LL. B. and LL. M. and was admitted to the District of Columbia bar. In 1908 Mr. Gundy went to Keokuk, Iowa, and for two years had charge of the farm loan department of the State Central Savings Bank of that city.

He has been a resident of Atchison since 1910,

and in the past seven years has built up a large general practice as a lawyer. His offices are in the Blair Building, and his home is at 937 Santa Fe Street. Mr. Gundy served as judge of the City Court of Atchison five years, and in the fall of 1916 was elected county attorney. He is a republican, a member of the Baptist Church and of the Kansas Bar Association, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Domestic Workers. Mr. Gundy married in New York City in 1909 Miss Eleanor McCormick, whose home was in Washington, D. C. Her parents were John and Margaret (Broslon) McCormick, both now deceased, her father for many years conducting a mercantile establishment at Washington.

William Emmett Ham, M. D. The thirty-five years since he received his medical degree from Rush Medical College of Chicago Doctor Ham has spent almost entirely in practice at Beattie, Kansas. He was the pioneer physician there, though the village had been established in 1870. He has remained throughout the years the leading general practitioner of the town and a large surrounding country community, and he is the present president of the Marshall County Medical Society.

Doctor Ham is of old American stock. His paternal ancestors came out of England and settled in New Hampshire in Colonial times, and some of the family fought in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, John Ham, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1808. He grew up and married there, and became a broker in grain, pork and other commodities. As a result of the severe panic in 1837 he suffered financial losses, and seeking an opportunity to begin over again he went to what was then the far West, Northern Indiana, in the vicinity of the present great industrial city of South Bend. He established a home on a farm near Mishawaka and was quietly engaged in agriculture the rest of his active career. He died at Mishawaka in 1876. John Ham married Selina Clark, also a native of New Hampshire, who died at Mishawaka. Of their children the oldest was John Ham, the father of Doctor Ham. Joseph, the second in age, went out to California in 1849, became a gold miner, afterward fought in the Civil war as a Union soldier, and is still living in California, retired. Henry, the third son, was also in the Civil war and is now a furniture merchant at Niles, Michigan. Edward, a veteran of the Union army, died at Mishawaka, Indiana. Emmett, a twin brother of Edward, served in the ranks in the Civil war and died at Mishawaka. Thomas is still living at Mishawaka, and the seventh and youngest child, a daughter, died in infancy.

John Ham, father of Doctor Ham, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1828, and is now living at Maryville, Missouri, almost ninety years of age. He was ten years old when he accompanied his parents west to Mishawaka, Indiana, and grew up there. At the age of twenty-one he went to Jackson County, Iowa, and engaged in the lumber business, operating a saw mill. He was married while living there. In 1856 he went to Nodaway County, Missouri, and became a farmer in that then new and comparatively unbroken district. In 1868 he took his family to Maryville and reared them in that city and county seat. For two years he served as sheriff of the county, and then entered merchandising, but now for several years has lived retired. From his age and the record of other members of the family herein given it will be seen that the Hams are people of physical vigor and great vitality. John Ham is one of the few original republicans still left on the stage. He voted for John C. Fremont in 1856, and has given his staunch loyalty to the republican organization for over sixty years. At one time he held the office of postmaster in Maryville. During the Civil war he was with the Missouri Home Guards on the Union side, and saw considerable service along the border, assisting in repelling Quantrill's and Price's raids through Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri. John Ham married Justine Poole. She was born at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, in 1835, and is now eighty-two years of age. Her grandfather, Simeon Pryor, was a Revolutionary soldier, and for his services received a grant of land which he placed in Northern Ohio near the City of Cleveland. The children of John Ham and wife were nine in number. Joseph is a farmer in Dunby County, Nebraska. Ellen Maria is the wife of Rufus Graves, a farmer at Kirk, Colorado. The third in age is Doctor Ham. Amelia is the wife of William H. Miller, engaged in the restaurant business in Kansas City, Missouri. Ida Catherine lives at Maryville, Missouri, is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is the wife of John W. Toel, a traveling salesman for G. W. Chase Mercantile Company of St. Joseph, Missouri. Alice May, also a Daughter of the American Revolution, married Elmer Fraser, a farmer living at Maryville, Missouri. John Nelson became a telegrapher and died at Maryville at the age of twenty-eight. Fred Ernest is a farmer in Nodaway County, Missouri. Frank Pryor, the youngest of the family, died when twelve years old.

Dr. William Emmett Ham was born at Maryville, Missouri, June 28, 1858. He was reared in his native city, attended the public schools, graduating from high school in 1876. Soon afterward he took up the study of medicine at Maryville, under the preceptorship of Dr. M. R. Hackadorn. From his office he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he received his degree Doctor of Medicine in 1882. In 1907 Doctor Ham interrupted his private practice to take post-graduate work in the Chicago Policlinic. For the first year after his graduation he practiced at Arkoe, Missouri, but in 1883 removed to Beattie and has continued the work of a capable general practitioner throughout an entire generation. Besides his official connection with the Marshall County Medical Society he is a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His offices are in his own building on Walnut and Whiting Streets, and he also owns a dwelling at the same location. He has prospered in his business affairs, is vice president of the Marshall Power, Light & Heat Company, and is owner of considerable property, including a garage and store building in Beattie and an eighty acre farm in Waterville Township of Marshall County. Doctor Ham has never married. He is a past master of Beattie Lodge No. 259, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Marysville Chapter No. 29, Royal Arch Masons, Marysville Commandery No. 40, Knights Templar, is past master workman of Beattie Lodge No. 168, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in politics is a republican.

J. Boyd Hitt, who has been actively identified with school work nearly twenty years, is now superintendent of the city schools of Everest, Brown County.

Mr. Hitt did his first work as an educator in his native State of Ohio and has been connected with Kansas schools for about ten years.

His forefathers in the Hitt family were of Scotch-Irish ancestry and were early settlers in Virginia. His grandfather, Garrett T. Hitt, was born in Culpeper County, Virginia. He came North and located in Ohio, at first in Tuscarawas County and later in Williams County. He followed farming, and after a long and prosperous career died at Bryan, Ohio, in 1890. He married Angelina Gladstone, also a native of Virginia.

James Boyd Hitt was born at Bryan, Ohio, May 25, 1880. His father, James A. Hitt, was born in Pulaski, Ohio, in 1839, grew up at Pulaski, was married near Bryan, and was a teacher, farmer and operator of saw mills and threshing machines. Altogether he taught thirty-five winter terms of school in Ohio and conducted his milling enterprise during the summer seasons. He afterwards took up farming and in 1905 removed to Jackson, Michigan, where he died in 1908. In the various communities of his residence he always took an active part in the Christian Church and served as deacon and elder. Politically he was a democrat and at one time filled the office of township assessor. James A. Hitt married Frances Mary Brenner, who was born at Bryan, Ohio, in 1847 and is now living with her son at Everest. She was the mother of ten children: Anna, who died at Toledo, Ohio, in 1900, was the wife of Eli Kaser, a cabinet maker still at Toledo; Clement D. is a liveryman and farmer at Hicksville, Ohio; George is a farmer and thresherman at Bryan, Ohio; Mabel died unmarried at Bryan in 1898; Dora, who died in 1899, was the wife of Joseph Ziegler, a farmer, also deceased; Ella died at Bryan in 1901, unmarried; the seventh in the family is James B. Hitt; Carson was a farmer and thresherman and died at Jackson, Michigan, in 1911; Edmond died at Bryan, Ohio, in 1902; and Mrs. Alice Replogle died at Evansport, Ohio.

James B. Hitt was educated in the rural schools of Williams County, Ohio. In 1898, at the age of eighteen, he began teaching at Hicksville, Ohio, remained there one year, and for five years was a teacher in Williams County. He first came to Kansas in 1904 and was connected with the public schools of Robinson until 1907. He then resumed his further education at Angola, Indiana, where he attended the Academy and also the collegiate department and was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1909. Returning to Kansas, Mr. Hitt began teaching at Everest in September, 1909, as principal and is now superintendent of the public schools. He has under his supervision a staff of five teachers and 170 scholars enrolled.

Mr. Hitt is a member of the Kansas State Teachers Association and the National Education Association and never loses an opportunity to improve his work and benefit by association with other educators. He is a democrat and for several years has served as an elder in the Christian Church. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity. In 1915 Mr. Hitt built a modern residence near the schoolhouse in Everest.

He married in 1910, in Steuben County, Indiana, Miss Meta H. Kohl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Kohl. Her father was a stockman and farmer and lives at Metz, Indiana. Her mother is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hitt have one son, James Kohl, born February 14, 1914.

Harry O. Sutcliff is superintendent of the city schools of Wheaton in Pottawatomie County. Mr. Sutcliff is still young, with life before him, but has already proved an instrument of great service in the educational affairs of his native state.

He was born on a farm in Jewell County, Kansas, January 14, 1891. The Sutcliff family has lived in this state for over thirty-five years. His grandfather, Robert Sutcliff, was born in England in 1820 and came when a young man to the United States, living in Illinois until 1880, when he removed to Jewell County, Kansas, and followed farming in that locality until his death in 1895.

R. M. Sutcliff, father of Harry O., was born near Pontiac in Livingston County, Illinois, March 4, 1861. When he was nineteen he accompanied his father and stepmother to Kansas, and for many years was a successful teacher. Most of his work as an educator was done in Jewell County, though he has taught in other sections of Western Kansas for several years. He homesteaded a claim of 160 acres in Scott County, but after five years, having proved up, sold that and gave his attention to other affairs. He was honored with the office of county clerk of Scott County. Politically he was a democrat and a very useful and active member of the Christian Church. His death occurred in Concordia, Kansas, in January, 1917. He was affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. R. M. Sutcliff married Barbara Oberly, who was born in Germany in 1862 and is now living in Osborne County, Kansas. Harry O. Sutcliff is the youngest of their three children. R. A. Sutcliff, the oldest, is a dentist practicing at Twin Falls, Idaho. Juanita, the only daughter, graduated Bachelor of Science from the State Agricultural College of Manhattan and is now a teacher in the high school at Wellington, Kansas.

Harry O. Sutcliff spent his early life in the rural districts of Jewell County, where he learned his first lessons in the public schools. In 1910 he graduated from the high school at Mankato and then taught a year in one of the country districts of his native county. Mr. Sutcliff was a student of the State Agricultural College of Manhattan one year. His service as superintendent of the schools at Wheaton has been continuous since the fall of 1912. He has done much to instill new interest into local school affairs and has improved and strengthened the course and made it more adequate for the service demanded of a modern town school.

In addition to his work as superintendent of schools Mr. Sutcliff is justice of the peace in Lone Tree Township of Pottawatomie County. He is a member of the Pottawatomie County and the Kansas State Teachers' Associations. He is independent in politics and a member of Wheaton Camp No. 3695, Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Sutcliff owns a farm in Jewell County.

In his native county in 1910 he married Miss Lela A. Walker, daughter of J. C. and Minnie (Ayers) Walker, who still live in Jewell County. Her father came to Kansas in 1874. Mrs. Sutcliff is a graduate of the Mankato High School and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have one child, Max, born June 12, 1911.

Rt. Rev. Innocent Wolf, D. D., has been Abbot of St. Benedict's at Atchison forty years. He was chosen to that office upon the creation of the Abbey of the Benedictine Order, and with remarkable devotion to its welfare, and with exceptional qualifications of spiritual and intellectual leadership, has developed the establishment until the Abbey now attends to seventeen parishes, nine missions, besides St. Bene-

dict's College, from which hundreds of well educated men have gone into the secular as well as the religious affairs of the world. Father Abbot now has under his supervision fifty-five priests, besides a number of clerics, novices and brothers.

Except for a period of his childhood and the years he spent abroad in his theological studies, Father Abbot has been a resident of the United States since 1851. He was born in Schmidheim, Rhenish Prussia, April 13, 1843. His parents were John and Gertrude (Molitor) Wolf. He was given the name William at his christening. He was the youngest of nine children, seven sons and two daughters. John Wolf was a school teacher who taught the parish children at Schmidheim. Desiring better opportunities for himself and his children, he finally sent his oldest son John, in company with his uncle Molitor to select a location in America. John bought a farm in Brighton Parish in Kenosha County, Wisconsin. In 1851 the family joined him there and the father besides teaching the parochial school at Brighton looked after the development of his farm, in which he was assisted by his sons. Two of these sons entered the service of the church. The first was Ferdinand, who at the age of eighteen was rejected as an applicant for admission to St. Francis Seminary in Milwaukee and subsequently entered the newly established Benedictine Monastery at Beatty, Pennsylvania, known as St. Vincent's. Father Ferdinand, who died at the ripe age of eighty in 1914, was a pioneer missionary in Southwestern Kansas during the early '80s. The son Peter also attended St. Vincent's for a time and subsequently was a prominent lawyer in Chicago.

As a schoolboy William Wolf showed those talents well fitting him for a vocation in the priesthood. He was offered admission to the St. Francis Seminary at Milwaukee, but his mother desired that he should join his brothers at St. Vincent's. Therefore in 1854 he went to St. Vincent's in company with his brother Peter. He was then eleven years of age and he applied himself with all diligence to his studies until he had finished the classical course. On being admitted to the Benedictine Order he took the name Innocent from his godfather in confirmation. He was admitted to vows July 11, 1861, at the age of eighteen, and for the next five years pursued his studies of philosophy and theology. During the last year of his clericate he was appointed socius or companion of the novices. He was ordained priest May 26, 1866, and said his first holy mass at St. Joseph's Church in Chicago. His father had died in 1856 and the mother and her family moved to Kenosha and later to Chicago.

The head of St. Vincent's, desiring to keep the ecclesiastical studies on a high standard, sent some of his most talented monks for a post-graduate course to Rome. Father Innocent was one of the first three students selected to attend this post-graduate course in the Eternal City. There he attended the Papal University known as the Sapienza, and studied theology four years. He was awarded a number of medals and at the end received the degree Doctor of Divinity.

After his return to America in the summer of 1870 Father Innocent for six years taught theology at St. Vincent's, and at the same time served first as Master of Novices and then as Prior and Procurator. In 1876, due to a severe cold, he became affected with throat trouble and after the end of the school year he was sent to Colorado for his health. He was on his way back East and, visiting at Topeka, was informed of his election as the first Abbot of the newly erected Abbey at Atchison. He was elected September 29, 1876, and the election was confirmed by the Pope October 20, and his installation occurred on St. Benedict's Day March 21, 1877.

When he became Superior of St. Benedict's the community consisted of nine priests, three clerics and seven brothers. The college was then attended by twenty-six boarders and twenty-seven day scholars. The church was burdened with a heavy debt and there were other complications with which the Abbot had to deal. He entered upon his new duties with energy and zeal, and besides acting as superior was also the Procurator, the College director, professor of theology, frequently substituted for the professors, assisted in hearing confessions, and at times shared in the manual labor of carrying wood, working in the vineyard, and assisting in the ordinary repair work. He was an earnest but whole souled man, a strict disciplinarian, and yet combined strictness with an unselfish interest in the welfare of the individual students which made him greatly beloved in the college and gave him a strong hold upon the affections of students long after they had graduated.

In the forty years since he became Abbot the college and the monastery have had a continuous and healthy growth. Additions were made to the buildings from time to time, playgrounds were enlarged, and St. Benedict's is now one of the most flourishing institutions of the Catholic Church in Kansas. The students of St. Benedict's College have had the reputation of being thorough in their studies and knowing how to study. Father Abbot has constantly worked to keep up this high standard. He has sent professors to the best universities in this country and some of them to the Roman University Sant Anselmo. He has been generous in supplying instruments required for the pursuit of science, and has given particular encouragement to music. He himself played the flute and the piccolo while in college, and has made it a point that the college should maintain a band and orchestra. His influence and work have been no less beneficial among the various parishes and missions attended by the Abbey. He has kept himself in close touch with the pastors and his generosity has enabled some of the smallest and poorest of the missions to maintain regular services. Many aspirants for the priesthood have received definite encouragement in their studies and owe much of the success of their careers to Father Abbot.

He has now been a priest fifty years and Abbot of St. Benedict's forty years. This service was acknowledged by Pope Benedict XV in conferring upon him the Cappa Magna. This distinction is an honorary decoration, and permits Father Abbot to wear the Cappa Magna, a large mantle with a long train, which ordinarily only bishops have the privilege of wearing.

CHARLES H. BROWNE is proprietor and editor of the Horton Headlight-Commercial, now the only journal published in that enterprising and flourishing city of Brown County. Mr. Browne has been largely identified with newspaper work since he left school, and is a vigorous type of citizen and easily a leader in any community. For a number of years he has been connected with the National Guard of Kansas and has been especially active in recent events in which the country has been involved in trouble, first with Mexico and later with Germany.

The Horton Headlight-Commercial is a consolidation of half a dozen different Horton newspapers. As reported in the "History of Kansas Newspapers,"

issued by the Kansas State Historical Society, the Headlight-Commercial is a continuation of the Horton Headlight, founded in 1886 by Harley W. Brundige and Samuel Baer. In 1901 it was consolidated with the Leader, which had been founded in 1899 by Johnson & Law. The name was changed to Horton Headlight-Leader, Johnson & Law editors and publishers. But the name was soon changed to Headlight, and this newspaper Mr. Browne purchased in 1906. In 1911 it consolidated with the Commercial under the name Headlight-Commercial, with Mr. Browne as editor and published. The Horton Commercial was founded in 1887 by John S. Sherdeman. At different times in its history the Headlight has had daily issues.

Mr. Charles H. Browne was born at St. Joseph, Missouri, July 6, 1881, and is the son of an old and prominent railway man in Kansas. He is the only son and child of the late Charles H. Browne, Sr., who was born in New York City in 1849. The grandfather was James Browne, who was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and after his marriage came to America and located in New York City. He was a quarryman and finally removed to the Province of Ontario, where he died. Charles H. Browne, Sr., grew up in New York City and in the Province of Ontario across from Niagara Falls, and when a young man removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1868. He was connected with the old Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway Company and later with the St. Joseph and Grand Island Company. He rose to the position of passenger conductor, and in 1894 was made trainmaster of the Missouri Pacific Railway at Council Grove, Kansas. He removed his home to Kansas City, Missouri, in 1887, went to Topeka in 1896, to Hiawatha in 1898, and he died in that city in 1899, as a result of injury received during service. He was a democrat in politics. He married Katherine G. Herbert, who was born in New Salem, Pennsylvania, in 1855 and is now living with her son at Horton. She is a sister of Ewing Herbert, of Hiawatha.

Charles H. Browne, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Kansas City, Missouri, and for two years attended the academic department of Washburn College at Topeka. His first experiences as a newspaper man were at Hiawatha in 1898, where he became associated with Mr. Ewing Herbert on the Hiawatha World. He was connected with that journal until December, 1906, when he removed to Horton and bought the Horton Headlight, which has been published under his name continuously since that date. He acquired the old Horton Commercial in 1911 and in 1914 the Horton News, and having consolidated these various papers he now has the only journal published in the city. The Headlight-Commercial is independent in politics and undoubtedly wields an influence over Brown and surrounding counties second to no other newspaper. The plant and offices are situated on West Front Street and besides the publication of the paper Mr. Browne does a large business in general printing.

Something should next be said in line with the importance of Mr. Browne's connection with the Kansas National Guard. He first enlisted in 1899, in Company F of the First Regiment at Hiawatha. He served as corporal and sergeant in that company. Later he was drum major of the First Regiment Band. On April 1, 1914, Company B of the First Kansas Regiment was organized and Mr. Browne again enlisted and served as sergeant. In August, 1914, he was made battalion sergeant-major of the first battalion, and on October 7, 1915, was commissioned second lieutenant and became battalion quartermaster and commissary. Mr. Browne was called out with the rest of the regiment by President Wilson on June 19, 1916, and was mustered into the Federal service at Fort Riley, Kansas, June 26th. He was assigned to duty with the Machine Gun Company of the First Regiment, with the rank of senior second lieutenant. This company was stationed at Eagle Pass, Texas, until September 6th, was then transferred to San Antonio at Fort Sam Houston and left there October 13, 1916, to return to Fort Riley, where he and his comrades were mustered out October 30th. On February 1, 1917, Mr. Browne was assigned to Company B, First Kansas Infantry, located at Horton. As recruiting officer for that company he was active in bringing it promptly to war strength of 150, the Horton organization being the second company in Kansas to reach full strength after President Wilson's call. On June 9, 1917, Mr. Browne was commissioned captain and placed in command of Company H, Third Kansas Infantry, at Abilene, Kansas.

In politics Mr. Browne is a republican. He has served as a member of the school board at Horton. His home, which he owns, is on East Mina Street. Mr. Browne is well known in fraternal circles. He is affiliated with Horton Lodge No. 326, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Horton Chapter No. 76, Royal Arch Masons, Horton Commandery No. 36, Knights Templar, of which he is past eminent commander, Moila Temple of the Mytic Shrine at St. Joseph, Missouri, and is president of the Abdallah Shrine Club at Horton. He also belongs to Horton Lodge No. 165, Knights of Pythias, Horton Company No. 36 of Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, Horton Lodge No. 241, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Magic City Camp No. 535, Modern Woodmen of America, to Horton Council No. 37, Knights and Ladies of Security, and Kickapoo Tribe No. 28, Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Browne has served as president and is an active member of the Horton Commercial Club.

On June 19, 1903, at Independence, Missouri, he married Miss Mary E. Seburn, daughter of Dr. Harvey and Maria (Klinefelter) Seburn. Her mother is now residing at Hiawatha. Her father, deceased, was one of the prominent pioneers of Brown County, Kansas, where he located in 1857. During the Civil war he served as a surgeon under Major Morrill, who afterwards became governor of the State of Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Browne have three children: Mary Elizabeth, born September 19, 1907; Charles Harvey, born December 5, 1909; and Jessie Virginia, born February 12, 1913.

Howard J. Hodgson, who has practiced law at Eureka since 1888, has gained a strong hold on the business, professional and civic affairs of his home county, and is one of the prominent Kansans of today. Mr. Hodgson has lived in this state since he was six years of age, his people being pioneers of Greenwood County.

He is a native of Canada, having been born near Lindsay in County Victoria, Ontario, October 6, 1863. His grandfather, John Hodgson, was born in England in 1795, and as a young man immigrated to Canada and spent his active years as a farmer in the Province of Ontario. When an old man he came to Kansas, and lived retired at Eureka until his death in April, 1871.

Jonathan Hodgson, father of Howard J., was for

many years an influential and substantial citizen of Greenwood County. He was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1827, was reared and married there, and was a sawyer by trade. On March 1, 1869, he arrived at Lawrence, Kansas, and three weeks later reached Greenwood County, where he homesteaded 160 acres of land. He and his family had all the early day experiences of the Kansas people of the '70s and '80s, and he was one of the men who came out of those critical times with the credit of having made a home and ample provision for those dependent upon him and having prospered to an unusual degree. He followed farming and stock raising, and at the time of his death was the owner of 1,000 acres. He died at Eureka June 9, 1901. After becoming an American citizen he allied himself with the republican party. He was a prominent member of the Congregational Church in Greenwood County, assisted in organizing the church at Eureka, and always supported it liberally. He served it as deacon for a number of years. Jonathan Hodgson married Elizabeth Glenney, who was born near Dublin, Ireland, in 1828, and died at Eureka, Kansas, in 1910. Her parents came to America in 1838, when she was ten years of age, and settled in County Victoria, Ontario, where as a girl she became acquainted with Jonathan Hodgson. These worthy people became the parents of a large family of children, and the record of these children is a splendid tribute to the character of their parents. Harriet, who now resides at Kansas City, Missouri, is the widow of the late E. L. Gould, who was a farmer and stockman in Greenwood County and was serving as county treasurer at the time of his death. Martha, who resides at Eureka, Kansas, is the widow of A. A. Baldwin, who was very successful as a farmer and stock raiser, and died in Greenwood County in 1914. Moses Wesley met an accidental death when a young man, being kicked by a horse. Cyrus Clark also had an accidental death, being killed in 1907 while riding on a load of lumber near Walters, Oklahoma. He fell off the lumber and under the horses feet, and died as a result of the injuries. Margaret V. is still single and resides at Sleeper, Missouri. Will F. is a farmer and grain dealer and has an elevator at Eureka. Emma E. married O. F. Gould, a retired farmer and banker at Eureka. Maud M. is the wife of Harlan W. Barrier, a farmer and stockman at Sleeper, Missouri. The ninth in the family is Howard J. Hodgson. Nellie E. died young. Alfred Ernest is a graduate of the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott and is now a practicing attorney at Seattle, Washington.

The boyhood recollections of Howard J. Hodgson center around the old homestead farm in Greenwood County. He attended such schools as were supported in the community, and finished his literary education by graduating in 1886 from the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott. After teaching a four months' term in Butler County he entered enthusiastically upon the study of law in the office of Capt. Ira P. Nye, of Eureka. In May, 1888, he was admitted to the bar, and since that date has been steadily building up a clientage and a reputation as a civil and criminal lawyer at Eureka. His offices are in the Citizens National Bank Building.

Besides the practice of law Mr. Hodgson has acquired extensive business interests. He is the owner of farms in Greenwood County to the aggregate of 5,500 acres, and through the development of this land has contributed a great deal to the substantial prosperity of the community. He also owns a garage on Main Street, a store building on the same street, and has one of the finest locations for a residence in the city.

Mr. Hodgson in politics is a republican of the old stamp, loyal to the principles and policies which guided that great organization through the time of trial in national affairs and thoroughly believes in the wholesomeness of the ideals of republicanism. In 1916 he was a candidate for Congress, and has taken an active part in county and state conventions. Fraternally Mr. Hodgson is affiliated with Fidelity Lodge No. 106, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Queen Bess Chapter No. 56, Order of the Eastern Star, and he is a well known member of the Kansas State Bar Association.

On November 27, 1890, at Eureka, he married Miss Della Penwell, who died September 5, 1893, survived by one daughter, Veda E., who lives at home with her father and was graduated A. B. from Washburn College in 1915. On November 7, 1905, at Topeka, Mr. Hodgson married Miss Bertha Penwell, a sister of his former wife. Her parents, J. N. and Frances (Harmon) Penwell, now reside at Eureka, her father being a retired farmer and stockman. By the second marriage there have been two children: Mary Helene, who died at the age of seven months, and Helen Lorine, who was born August 16, 1912.

CHANNING JOHN BROWN. One of the most beautiful spots in the State of Kansas is Blue Rapids in Marshall County. Besides its picturesque location near a waterfall that has furnished power for manufacturing purposes for many years the town itself was originated by a colony of very substantial people from Genesee County, New York. The secretary of this company was Mr. C. J. Brown, still living in Blue Rapids. Mr. Brown is a former state senator and for many years was clerk of the Supreme Court of Kansas.

Mr. Brown was born in Genesee County, New York, October 31, 1847. His father, John B. Brown, was born in the same county in 1816, grew up and married there and spent his active career as a farmer. He was one of the commissioners of the Genesee Colony who came out and founded the Town of Blue Rapids in 1869. His associates on this committee were Rev. C. F. Mussey and H. J. Bovee. Following them came about fifty families, comprising the Genesee Colony. A townsite of nearly 300 acres was secured, including the water power privileges, for $15,000, and in addition 8,000 acres of farming land was made available for the colonists. A stone dam was built in 1870, and in a short time Blue Rapids had attained the dignity of a city. John B. Brown himself located on a farm near Blue Rapids and lived there until he retired into the town, where he died in 1886. He was a republican and a very active member of the Baptist Church. He also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. John B. Brown married Prudence D. Davis, who was born in Western New York in 1821, and died at Topeka, Kansas, in 1891. However, her home was at Blue Rapids. They had six children. The oldest, Alice M., is now living at Topeka, the wife of Herbert Armstrong, retired. Their son, H. L. Armstrong, is deputy clerk of the Supreme Court of Kansas. The second in age is Mr. C. J. Brown. Stella, the third child, married Charles J. McHarg, who is now superintendent of some important irrigation projects owned by his uncle, Henry McHarg. Mr. and Mrs. McHarg live at Pueblo, Colorado. Walter P. Brown is the leading Blue Rapids hardware merchant, and further mention of him is made in later paragraphs. Fred-

erick K. was formerly a merchant and afterward was stamp agent for the United States Government under Willard Hall. He died at Blue Rapids in 1910. E. J. Brown, the youngest of the family, lives at Blue Rapids and is traveling representative over Northern Kansas for the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis.

Channing John Brown grew up in Genesee County, New York, attending the public schools of Caryville. He prepared for college at Lima, New York, and in 1865 entered Hamilton College, where he took the full four years course and was graduated A. B. in 1869.

About the conclusion of his college course he became an active factor in the organization of the Genesee Colony and was elected its secretary. He came out to Blue Rapids and had much to do with the laying out and the incorporation of the town during the following year. At the same time Mr. Brown engaged in the real estate business and actively promoted many of the earlier institutions. For a time he conducted a law office at Blue Rapids. He assisted in organizing the township, and was a member of the township board and helped to build some of the early bridges.

In 1874 he was elected a member of the Legislature and served during the session of 1875. In 1877 he became a member of the Senate, serving during the session of that year and of 1879. In 1879 Mr. Brown was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court of Kansas, and filled that office consecutively for eighteen years, until 1897. While clerk of the Supreme Court he had his residence in Topeka and continued to live there several years after the close of his term.

In 1900 he returned to Blue Rapids and engaged in the hardware business with his brother Walter P., but sold out his interest and retired in 1912. He has since developed the only important commercial orchard in Marshall County. His entire farm consists of 160 acres, adjacent to Blue Rapids on the southwest, and his orchard of many hundreds of bearing trees comprises thirty acres. Mr. Brown owns a large amount of town property, including a modern brick residence on Genesee Street. He is a republican and is now junior warden of the Episcopal Church.

In 1881, at Topeka, Mr. Brown married Mrs. Julia E. (Gilmore) Greer, daughter of William D. and Mary (Harvison) Gilmore. Her parents are both deceased. Her father was a merchant in Yellow Springs, Ohio. Mrs. Brown had two daughters by her first marriage. Grace Greer is now the wife of Mr. J. W. Gleed, a prominent Topeka lawyer, member of the firm of Gleed, Palmer & Gleed, general attorneys for the Southwestern Telephone Company. The second daughter, Florence Greer, died unmarried at Blue Rapids in 1915.

The Brown family is of old Colonial American stock. They were originally from Scotland and on coming to this country first settled in Rhode Island.

Walter P. Brown, younger brother of C. J. Brown, was born at Oak Field, Genesee County, New York, October 20, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Blue Rapids, and at the age of eighteen left school to enter the hardware firm of Blish, Mize & Silliman at Atchison. He remained with that firm until 1888, and there laid the foundation of the experience which has made him successful in the hardware business. Returning to Blue Rapids, he established a small stock of general hardware and for a number of years was associated with his brother C. J. Brown under the name Brown Brothers. Since 1912 he has been sole proprietor of this business. The store, located on the public square in Blue Rapids, is the largest of its kind in this part of Marshall County. It supplies a district in a radius of six miles around Blue Rapids with most of its hardware, plumbing and heating equipments. Mr. Walter P. Brown is a republican. He was elected a member of the State Senate in 1908, serving during the sessions of 1909-11. In both sessions he was chairman of the fees, salary and milage committee, and a member of the ways and means committee, banks and banking committee, assessment and taxation committee and other committees. For three terms he was mayor of Blue Rapids. During his last term in 1900 he was instrumental in securing the electric light franchise for Blue Rapids. Mr. Brown, who is unmarried, is affiliated with Blue Rapids Lodge No. 169, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Topeka Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite, and Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth. Besides his home on Genesee Street he owns the building in which his store is conducted and considerable other town property.

William D. Casey was admitted to the bar at Atchison before he was twenty-one years of age, and the expectations based upon his early attainments have been fully justified in his career as a lawyer during the past twenty-five years. Mr. Casey has long been an active leader in Atchison County affairs as well as a forceful and successful member of the bar.

He was born in Carroll County, Missouri, November 19, 1871, a son of Warren Casey, who was born in New York State, where the family originally settled, in 1850. Warren Casey was reared in his native state, removed to Indiana, and in 1884 came to Atchison, Kansas. In Indiana he was connected with the hardware business but was a grocery merchant in Atchison, where he died in May, 1916. He was a republican, served several years in the Atchison City Council, and was a member of the Christian Church. His wife, whose maiden name was Harriet Ward, was born in Indiana in 1851 and is still living at Atchison. William D. Casey was the oldest of their children. Harry entered railroading, was a railroad brakeman, and was killed while in discharge of his duties at the age of twenty-six. Ira died at Atchison when nineteen years of age; Frank D. lives in Atchison and is traveling representative of the Niles-Moser Cigar Company.

William D. Casey grew up in Atchison from the age of thirteen, attended the high school through the junior year, and for two years was a student of law in DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana. He returned to Atchison in 1889, continued his studies in private offices and at home, and in 1891 was admitted to the bar. Since then he has been looking after an increasing civil and criminal practice, varied with the performance of many official duties. For four years he served as justice of the peace, for six years was judge of the City Court, and was probate judge of Atchison County six years. Mr. Casey also filled the office of postmaster at Atchison a term of four years until February, 1913. Since retiring from the postoffice he has concentrated all his time and abilities upon his practice. His offices are in the Blair Building. Mr. Casey also owns a farm of 120 acres in Atchison County, his home at 404 North Ninth Street, and three other dwelling houses in the city. Mr. Casey is a republican in politics, member of the Christian Church, is active in the County and State Bar associations and is affili-

ated with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fraternal Aid Union.

At Atchison in 1894 he married Miss Ella Scott of Topeka. They have three children: Venita, who was born January 29, 1896, is a graduate of the high school and of the music course at Midland College, and is still at home; Marion, born August 17, 1901, is a junior in the Atchison High School; and Marlin, born August 15, 1902, is a member of the freshman class in the high school.

JOHN P. SEVERIN has been actively identified with varied business interests in and around Bendena in Doniphan County for a number of years, and now owns and conducts a farm and stock raising business near that village.

Mr. Severin was born at St. Clara, West Virginia, August 8, 1869, and is of Holland Dutch lineage. His father, Frederick Severin, was born in Holland in 1811 and came to the United States when a young man. He chose as the stage of his active endeavors a heavily wooded wilderness section of West Virginia near St. Clara in Doddridge County. He lived there when it was an isolated country, cleared up a farm from the woods and in time had provided for his family and acquired a competence sufficient for his needs. His death occurred at St. Clara in 1880. Politically he was a democrat, and he and all his family were members of the Catholic Church. The maiden name of his wife was Julia Reirich, who was born at Cumberland, Maryland, in 1838 and died at St. Clara, West Virginia, in 1874. John P. Severin was the sixth in their family of eight children. Mary married for her first husband William Wanstreet, and is now the wife of George Van Verth, and they live on their farm at Axtell, Kansas. Henry is a farmer at St. Clara, West Virginia. John B. was a merchant and grain dealer and died at Bendena, Kansas, at the age of forty-three. Mrs. Margaret McMurrer is a widow living in Chicago. Joseph is a farmer at Axtell, Kansas. Frank is a farmer at Brenner, Kansas. Frederick has a farm at Axtell.

John P. Severin received his early education in the public schools of St. Clara, West Virginia, and lived on his father's farm until he was twenty-five years of age. In the spring of 1895 he arrived in Doniphan County and for a couple of years worked on a farm near Bendena. He then bought a place of his own, consisting of 160 acres, but after a year he sold his land and for the next two years was employed in his brother's business at Bendena. Mr. Severin then bought the local grain elevator and also installed a stock of general merchandise, and conducted his store and elevator for fourteen years. In 1914 he sold out to advantage and then invested in a farm just outside the town limits on the west. His place consists of eighty acres and he is handling it in a way that stamps him as one of the most progressive and successful farmers and stockmen in Doniphan County. Mr. Severin also has another farm of 160 acres 2½ miles east and one mile south of Bendena, near Brenner. In the Town of Bendena he owns in addition to his residence on Main Street a business building and another dwelling house. Politically he is a democrat, is a member with his family of the Catholic Church, belongs to Severance Council No. 675, Knights of Columbus, and is a charter member of Bendena Council No. 1762 of the Knights and Ladies of Security, of which order his wife is also an active member.

In 1898, at St. Clara, West Virginia, Mr. Severin married Miss Mary Wanstreet, a daughter of John and Lucy (Kreyenbeuhl) Wanstreet. Her father was born in Holland in 1824, and was brought to this country at the age of eight years by his parents, who located near Cumberland, Maryland. He grew up there, was married at Tunneltown, West Virginia, and then went into a new and unbroken section of West Virginia at Leopold, where he engaged in farming. He was a man of considerable influence in his community, held various township offices, and was justice of the peace thirty years. He was a democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. During the Civil war he served as a soldier, most of the time along the border. He was three times married. The maiden name of his second wife was Mary Abel. For his third wife he married Lucy Kreyenbeuhl, who was born, reared and educated near Lucerne, Switzerland, and is still living at Leopold, West Virginia. She was born in 1849. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wanstreet were: Joseph, who was a locomotive engineer and died at Murfreesboro, Illinois; Henry, who died at Leopold, West Virginia, in 1895: Mrs. Severin; Edward, who died at the age of seventeen; Frank, who died at Leopold aged seventeen; James, who was working as a clerk at St. Joseph, Missouri, when he died at the age of twenty-one; Silas, an oil gauger with home at New Milton, West Virginia; Fonce, a locomotive fireman living at St. Louis, Illinois; Peter, a farmer at Leopold, West Virginia; and Frances, wife of Jacob Mertz, a painter and decorator living at Omaha, Nebraska.

Mrs. Severin was educated in the public schools of Leopold, West Virginia. To their marriage have been born four children. Myrtle, born July 13, 1899, is now a senior in the music course at Mount St. Scholastica Academy at Atchison, Kansas; Helen, born September 13, 1900, was graduated in the commercial course at Mount St. Scholastica Academy in 1916 and is now in the third academic department; Clarence, born October 12, 1902, is in the second commercial class of the Christian Brothers College at St. Joseph, Missouri; Mary Alice, the youngest, was born September 18, 1907, and is a student in the Bendena public schools.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, of Marysville, is a man with a long and notable record in Kansas affairs. He came to Kansas with his arm in a sling as a result of a wound received at Malvern Hill during the Civil war. His home has been in the state for over half a century, and during that time he has been a pioneer farmer, merchant, public official and banker.

A Pennsylvanian by birth, he is a grandson of James Smith, who came from County Tyrone, Ireland, and founded the family in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. William H. Smith was born in that county, at West Lebanon, on December 3, 1841, a son of Robert and Sarah (Wray) Smith. His parents were also natives of Pennsylvania, and they spent their lives as farmers in Indiana County, though his father was also a stock buyer and merchant. Robert Smith was born in 1810 and died in 1906, and his wife was born in 1827 and died June 13, 1860. He was a second time married. By his first marriage there were ten children, most of whom came to Kansas, several of the sons made fine records as soldiers in the Civil war, and the oldest, James, a pioneer and notable Kansan, was for three terms secretary of state.

Mr. William H. Smith grew up on his father's Pennsylvania farm, attended the public schools, and

was also a student in the Elders Ridge Academy. He left school in the spring of 1860 and began work as an oil prospector along the Little Kanawha River near Elizabeth in Wirt County, Virginia, now West Virginia. It became necessary to discontinue these operations under the cloud of approaching civil conflict, and returning to Elders Ridge he and some of his neighbors went to Pittsburgh and in 1861 he enlisted in the Sixty-Second Pennsylvania Regiment of Infantry in Company D. The commander of the regiment was Col. Samuel W. Black. Mr. Smith was in the army three years, twenty days. His regiment participated in many of the hard-fought battles in the early part of the war, and he was in the Peninsular campaign and was wounded at the battle of Gaines Mill, and at Malvern Hill on July 1, 1862, was shot through the left shoulder. That entire night he lay wounded on the field, and it was four days before he was picked up and given attention. He was removed to Bedloe Island in New York harbor, and went on the operating table the 6th of July, five days after being wounded. He carried his arm in a sling for eight years, and while he did not take his place on the firing line again he saw duty in other capacities and was none the less serviceable as a soldier of the Union. He was soon sent to Fort Schuyler and had charge of the night nurses there. During the draft riot in New York City in 1863 he and Sergeant Oliver, of Boston, Massachusetts, formed a platoon and for several days fought the rioters and helped restore quiet in the city. At the time he was wounded Mr. Smith had attained the rank of sergeant in his company. During and after the draft riot he was part of the organization known as Company G of the Tenth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, one platoon of which was under his direct command. He then remained under the command of the provost marshal at New York and also did considerable recruiting and looking after prisoners. When Early made his raid on Washington Mr. Smith was sent to the capital and participated in the battle of Fort Stevens. He remained in the defense of that city until mustered out in 1864.

Mr. Smith returned to Elders Ridge and for three months was a student in the Iron City Business College at Pittsburg. On September 3, 1865, he started west and arrived in Kansas the 13th of September. He traveled by rail as far as the Missouri River, crossing at Atchison, and from that point walking to Marshall County. His brothers James and Robert W. had already established themselves in this county and had been connected with the overland trading service and also owned a large number of cattle. William H. Smith found his first work in Marshall County, taking the scum off the boilers used for making sorghum. That paid him his board. Early in 1866 he entered the employ of T. S. Vail and traveled through Texas, Louisiana, Indian Territory and Arkansas, establishing Star mail routes.

In the spring of 1867 Mr. Smith returned to Barretts Mill, near Frankfort, Kansas, and though still disabled for active work by his wound he did some cattle herding and also spent three summers in breaking the virgin sod of the prairie. In the fall of 1868 he became a candidate for and was elected a member of the Legislature from Marshall County and served in the sessions of 1868 and 1869. During the session he was author of the bill, approved March 2, 1869, which was the first legislation in Kansas to compel the railroads to pay taxes. The bill authorized the treasurer to issue his warrant and sell rolling stock for delinquent taxes. In 1870 Mr. Smith was appointed deputy United States marshal under Colonel Houston, and in that capacity took the census of the southern half of Marshall County. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1870, and during the following session introduced the herd law, which was enacted February 28, 1871.

In the spring of 1871 Mr. Smith came to Marysville, and after a few months as deputy register of deeds was appointed postmaster, an office he filled continuously for fourteen years. He held the office until the beginning of Cleveland's term. With L. W. Libbey as a partner he also entered merchandising, selling groceries and farm implements and buying and shipping grain. The firm of Smith & Libbey became an important factor in the early commercial enterprise of Marysville. He was one of the active merchants of the city until 1888. During that time he erected the building on Broadway at lot 3, block 7, a two-story structure, since improved as a double building and still under his ownership. The postoffice has quarters there, and on the second floor he has his own home.

On retiring from the office of postmaster Mr. Smith was elected county treasurer, and by re-election served two terms. In 1890 he was appointed supervisor of the census of the fifth congressional district. Mr. Smith was secretary of the board which built the Kansas Building at the Worlds Fair in Chicago. This building had been started by the State Board of Agriculture and the Columbian Club, and later the Legislature made a sufficient appropriation to carry out the plans. In that work Mr. Smith was associated with Mr. Mohler, father of the present secretary of the Board of Agriculture, and also with Mr. Harris. Mr. Mohler on account of advancing years was preparing to retire from the position of secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and Mr. Smith's numerous friends suggested that he be appointed to the position, but he preferred that it should be given to Mr. Coburn, and thus he may be credited with having given Mr. Coburn his splendid opportunity to serve the state and nation as well.

Mr. Smith was secretary of the State Railroad Commission, with headquarters at Topeka, from 1902 to 1904. For a number of years he owned a farm of 160 acres a mile east of Marysville, and though always living in Marysville he supervised its cultivation and management. He sold his farm in 1911. Mr. Smith was one of the organizers of the Citizens State Bank of Marysville, which was established in 1907, and filled the position of president until he resigned January 1, 1913. He also helped organize banks at Bremen, Bigelow and Winifred, and is still a director in the Citizens State Bank of Marysville and in the Citizens State Bank of Bremen and Winifred. He is an active member of Lyons Post No. 9, Grand Army of the Republic, has been its commander a number of terms, and was also a member of the council of administration of the Grand Army for the department of Kansas. For many years Mr. Smith has been intimately associated with the work and maintenance of the Kansas State Historical Society, has been a director for about thirty years and was president of the society in 1902. Politically he is an active republican.

On October 30, 1871, at Barretts Mill, Kansas, Mr. Smith married Miss Mary E. Allen. She was born April 5, 1848, in Keithsburg, Illinois, a daughter of O. C. and Joan Allen. Her father was an early settler in Marshall County, Kansas, and was identified with the pioneer development of some of its farm lands. Mrs. Smith died December 9, 1910, at Marys-

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L. L. Tucker

ville. Her only child, Robert Allen, was born August 2, 1872, and died August 27, 1875.

ROLLIN BUELL. Since his education was finished Rollin Buell has applied himself chiefly to banking in Kansas, and is now cashier of the Farmers State Bank at Potter in Atchison County.

Almost since pioneer times the Buell family was identified with Macoupin County, Illinois, where Rollin Buell was born September 15, 1883, and his father, Charles Buell, in 1856. The grandfather, John Buell, was born in England, and after coming to America located on a farm in Macoupin County, Illinois, where he died in 1865. John Buell married Miss Mitchell. Her father was a remarkably successful Illinois farmer. He reared a family of twenty-one children, and out of the abundance of his means was able to give each one a quarter section of land.

Mr. Charles Buell, who is now living at Lenora, Western Kansas, was reared and married in Macoupin County, Illinois, and in 1884 started West, and after six months at Lincoln, Nebraska, moved during the same year into Scott County, Kansas. He was one of the pioneer farmers of that region for three years, and in 1887 he went still further West to Norton County. His home was on his original claim in that county until March 1, 1917, when he removed to the vicinity of Lenora in the same county. He is an active democrat and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Charles Buell married Dora Belle Hayden, also a native of Macoupin County, Illinois, where she was born in 1861. Her children are: Stella, wife of F. F. Payden, a farmer at Lenora; Rollin; Ola, wife of John J. Whipple, a farmer owning a half section of land in Eastern Colorado; Ethel, wife of Ray Swartz, a farmer at Lenora; Floyd E., also a Lenora farmer; Millard T., living at home; and Alma, who resides with her brother Rollin and is attending the high school.

Rollin Buell was educated in the country schools near Lenora in Western Kansas. He completed the work of the junior year in the Norton High School, and after that his education was continued in the State Agricultural College at Manhattan one year, one year in the College at Emporia, and one year in the Emporia Business College.

In August, 1910, Mr. Buell entered the Farmers State Bank at Lenora as bookkeeper and assistant cashier. Two years later, in July, 1912, he came to the Atchison Savings Bank as teller, and was with that institution in that capacity until February 1, 1917, when he resigned to become cashier of the Farmers State Bank at Potter.

Mr. Buell is a republican in politics, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is affiliated with Washington Lodge No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Atchison. He was married in September, 1913, at Weston, Pennsylvania, to Miss Floy M. Gifford. Her parents, T. I. and Hattie (Wells) Gifford, are now at Portis, Kansas, where her father is principal of the public schools, but they have a residence at Logan, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Buell have one daughter, Mildred L., born September 23, 1916.

LEVI LIVERMORE TUCKER, late superintendent and president of the Kansas Wesleyan Business College of Salina, devoted practically his entire life to the training of young men and women for business. Fully forty years were given to that profession, and few men accomplished a more satisfying aggregate of results in this field than Professor Tucker.

He was of New England birth and ancestry. The farm in Orange County, Vermont, where he was born December 10, 1853, was also the birthplace of his father, Levi Livermore Tucker, Sr., and the house that thus served as a birthplace to these two generations was also the birthplace of Professor Tucker's oldest living child. Mr. Tucker's mother was Betty Putnam Carleton, also a native of Vermont.

His early education Mr. Tucker acquired in the Vermont Conference Seminary at Newbury, where he was graduated with the class of 1874 at the age of twenty-one. He afterwards took a two years' course in the Troy Business College of Troy, New York, and for one year taught in the Troy Conference Business College at Courtney, Vermont. Following that came three years spent as principal of the Schofield Business College of Providence, Rhode Island. For fourteen years Mr. Tucker was principal of the New Jersey Business College at Newark, then for one year had charge of the office of a leather factory at Newark, and for ten years was professor of the commercial branches in Mount Union College of Alliance, Ohio. After two years at Tharp University in Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Tucker was called in 1913 to become president of the Kansas Wesleyan Business College at Salina. Here he accomplished much in reorganizing and improving the courses of study and enhancing the general prestige of this excellent school. Mr. Tucker was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was twice married. On May 7, 1877, he married Miss Nettie L. Bryant, who was born in New Hampshire, September 23, 1857, and died July 19, 1911. Two children survive from this union: Mildred Livermore, who was born in the same house as her father on August 19, 1883; and Joyce Johnston, born January 13, 1892.

On June 17, 1913, Mr. Tucker married Mary B. Weller Judd, who with her brother L. S. Weller was constantly associated with Mr. Tucker in the management of the Kansas Wesleyan Business College. Mrs. Tucker is now at the head of the school through the action of the Board of Trustees of the University, and has the loyal support of the faculty and student body.

Mr. Tucker had been in failing health for two years and was compelled to be away from college work many months at a time. Death came very unexpectedly March 30, 1917. Funeral services were held at the Presbyterian Church April 1, 1917, and he was laid to rest in Gypsum Hill Cemetery at Salina. The services were in charge of Dr. Alexander G. Bennett, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Salina, and Dr. John H. Harmon, president of the Kansas Wesleyan University, of which the business college is a department. Pastors from every Protestant church in the city unless otherwise detained were in attendance and took part in the services.

The Northwest Kansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was in session in Ellsworth at the time of Professor Tucker's death. A general sigh of regret swept the great audience as Rev. Dr. Harmon read the message aloud. It is appropriate to quote the following resolution which was read and adopted by the Conference:

"Whereas, the sad word of the death of Professor L. L. Tucker has reached the Conference, telling of the passing of a devoted Christian man after a lingering illness, the affliction borne with fortitude and faith, a true educator who with his devoted Christian wife has been at the head of the Kansas Wesleyan

Business College for four years doing a work often endorsed by this Conference for its efficiency and idealism; therefore be it

"Resolved, that we express the sincere sympathy of the Conference to Mrs. Tucker in her sorrow and declare again our loyal support to the institution deprived of its administrative head."

Professor Tucker was a man of sterling character, of keen insight and of unconquerable faith. Marked initiative, judgment and leadership were his from early boyhood. At nine years of age his father entrusted him with the choice and purchase of a horse and colt. Already he had been championing the cause of his weaker schoolmates.

He established his reputation as a teacher and disciplinarian in the complete mastery of his first school, known as the most difficult to control in that section of the state. Clean, strong manhood and womanhood in business especially appealed to Mr. Tucker, and he felt that the greatest investment of his life was in the training of commercial students for positions of honor and trust. Thousands of Mr. Tucker's graduates caught his spirit and have been blessed through this decision. Mr. Tucker was a devout Christian and church worker. Many times while in Newark he filled the pulpit as supply pastor during the absence of the regular pastors in charge. While there he was teacher trainer for fourteen churches, having under his charge every week from two hundred to four hundred Sabbath school teachers, superintendents, and pastors. Mr. Tucker was an able accountant, a leader among commercial men and was recognized while in New Jersey as the most beautiful penman in the state. He was often sought after by commercial text book companies for the preparation or revision of their text books.

Friends and graduates, with those who loved him longest and best, mourn his loss and sorrow that they shall not see his pleasant smile or grasp his friendly hand again. He has gone, but he has left behind him a record of work well done, of life's great end accomplished, a public and private record of faithfulness and devotion to duty that is a lasting inspiration and benediction.

Louis P. Johnson has spent his years profitably in Doniphan County, partly as a farmer, partly as a business man and partly as a public official. He now conducts the only hardware store at Bendena and is also the present postmaster of that town.

Mr. Johnson was born in Doniphan County January 16, 1870. His father, Claus Johnson, was born in Denmark in 1836 and was one of the early farmer settlers in Doniphan County. He came to the United States in 1865, and for a time lived near Racine, Wisconsin. In 1866 he removed to Doniphan County, Kansas, and was successfully engaged in farming there until his death in 1907. The old homestead, situated a mile and a half northeast of Bendena, contains 160 acres, and it is still owned and occupied by Mrs. Claus Johnson, whose maiden name was Belle Nelsen. She was born in Denmark in 1838 and is now nearly eighty years of age. Of her two children Louis is the older, while the son, A. O. Johnson, still farms the old home place. The late Claus Johnson was a strong old line republican and he and his family were members of the Lutheran Church.

Louis P. Johnson grew up on his father's farm, attended rural schools, and his higher education was acquired by one year in Highland College at Highland, Kansas, and in 1899 he graduated from Ritner's Commercial College at St. Joseph, Missouri. Until twenty-five years of age he was one of the family circle and an active worker on the home farm. After that for three years he was associated with P. L. Gray in the publication of the Severance News. He gave up newspaper work to become a farmer on his own account, and for ten years he managed his place situated four miles southeast of Bendena. He then traded his farm for his present hardware business at Bendena. He has an immense trade, covering a large district around the town, and carries a first class stock of hardware, implements and other goods usually found in such an establishment. Mr. Johnson owns a store building and also his home at Bendena.

He has served as a member of the local school board, and was appointed postmaster in 1913 by President Wilson. Mr. Johnson is a democrat, is a member of King Lodge No. 144, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Severance and Bendena Council No. 1716, Knights and Ladies of Security.

On March 3, 1897, at St. Joseph, Missouri, he married Miss Marie Anderson, also a native of Denmark. They have two children: Robert and Raymond. These sons are twins, born October 13, 1903, and are now getting their education in the Bendena public schools.

Charles H. Schneider is one of the veterans of the Rock Island Railway System, in whose employment he has remained continuously for over thirty-five years. His post of responsibility for a long time has been as storekeeper for the Rock Island lines west of the Missouri River. His headquarters and offices are at Horton. When it is stated that Mr. Schneider has the supervision of furnishing supplies to 2,500 miles of this railroad, the importance of his department and its volume of administrative detail can be better appreciated. Detailed administrative work has been Mr. Schneider's strong forte and though he began as a humble clerk he has been steadily in line for promotion to larger responsibilities and is now one of the leading railway men of the State of Kansas. The Rock Island road maintains several immense warehouses and yards just south of the City of Horton, and in Mr. Schneider's department at Horton eighty men are employed under his direct supervision, while 120 employes along the different lines west of the Missouri River report regularly to his office.

Mr. Schneider was born in Chicago, Illinois, September 1, 1864, and is of German parentage and ancestry. His grandfather, Frederick Schneider, spent all his life in Hanover, Germany, and was a soldier in the Napoleonic wars. Fred Schneider, father of Charles H., was born in Hanover in 1829, grew up there and learned the trade of cabinet maker and in 1848 came to the United States, locating in Chicago. He followed his trade there until his death in 1888. After taking out his citizenship papers he voted regularly as a republican. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and worshiped in the German Lutheran faith. Fred Schneider married Kunigunde Stumpf, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1831 and died in Chicago in 1893.

The only surviving child of his parents, Charles H. Schneider spent his early youth in Chicago, attended the public schools there and one year in the high school. He finished the course of the junior year in the old Douglas University on the South Side. The Douglas University was subsequently the old Chicago University, and that in turn was revived as the present University of Chicago. Mr. Schneider left his college course in 1881 to become a clerk in the offices of the Rock Island Railway at Chicago. He began

his duties there in November and has been continuously connected with that road ever since for a period of thirty-six years. From clerk he went through the different grades in the offices, was made chief clerk in 1888 and in 1891 was assigned to Horton as storekeeper for the Rock Island lines west of the Missouri River.

Mr. Schneider is a republican in politics. He is now serving as finance commissioner of Horton and has also been a member of the school board of the city. At different times he has been interested in local business affairs and is now serving as president of the Citizens State Bank of Horton. Outside of business Mr. Schneider finds his chief pleasure and recreation in his Masonic connections and activities. He belongs to Mystic Star Lodge No. 758, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Chicago, to Horton Chapter No. 76, Royal Arch Masons, to Horton Commandery No. 36, Knights Templar, of which he is past eminent commander, and to Moila Temple of the Mystic Shrine at St. Joseph, Missouri. He is also a member of Lodge No. 40, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at St. Joseph. Mr. Schneider is unmarried.

SAMUEL S. GROSS, M. D. With an experience as a physician and surgeon covering over twenty years, and with increasing capabilities for exact and thorough service, Doctor Gross has been located for the past ten years at Denton, Kansas, where he controls a large practice and has also identified himself with the business interests of the locality.

His paternal ancestors several generations back came out of Germany and were early settlers in the State of Tennessee. Doctor Gross' grandfather was a native of Tennessee and went as a pioneer to that picturesque district of Northwest Missouri now known as Excelsior Springs in Clay County. There he preempted a tract of land, and continued to farm it until his death.

Doctor Gross himself is a native of Excelsior Springs, Missouri, where he was born October 2, 1874. His father, A. W. Gross, who was born at the present site of Excelsior Springs in 1850, has long been prominent in that city both in business affairs and in public life. He has extensive interests as a farmer and stock raiser, and is also engaged in the banking business at Lawson, Missouri. For one term he represented Clay County in the State Legislature, having been elected as a democrat, and has served as county judge and for eight years was presiding judge of the Clay County Court. He is a deacon in the Christian Church and for thirty years was superintendent of its Sunday school. A. W. Gross married Lucy Laffoon, who was born in Clay County, Missouri, in 1851 and died at Excelsior Springs in 1906. Doctor Gross was the oldest of their children. His sister Mattie is still at home with her parents. His brother Jesse was in business with his father and while on a visit to Needles, Arizona, was accidentally killed, being then only thirty years of age.

Doctor Gross attended rural schools in Clay County, Missouri, and in 1891 graduated from the Excelsior Springs High School. He had already definitely formulated his career, and spent two years in the University Medical College of Kansas City and completed his course in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, where he was graduated M. D. in 1894. Doctor Gross has spared no pains to perfect himself in every possible way for a better and more thorough work, and in 1907 he completed a course and received another degree as Doctor of Medicine from Ensworth Medical College at St. Joseph, and during 1916 spent a number of weeks in Chicago attending clinics and hospital lectures.

After graduating from the Medical School at Louisville Doctor Gross began practice at Tescott, Kansas, where he was located five years, and after that was at Towanda in Butler County until 1907. In that year he located at Denton, and has since had a growing general practice in medicine and surgery. His offices are in the Denton State Bank Building.

Doctor Gross is a director and stockholder of the Denton Mutual Telephone Company and owns the building in which its exchange is located. He is a member of the Doniphan County and the State Medical societies, the American Medical Association, and is affiliated with Towanda Lodge of Masons and Denton Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

JAMES MILLER is a member of a family which has many intimate and interesting connections with pioneer things and modern business activities in and around Denton, Doniphan County. Mr. Miller was a farmer for many years, and is now living retired at Denton, giving his chief time and attention to his duties as president of the Denton Bank.

His birth occurred in Huron County, Ohio, October 14, 1841. His father, William Miller, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1824. Soon after his marriage he came to America, locating in Huron County, Ohio, and later removing to Marion County in that state. He followed farming and died at Marion County in 1897. After becoming an American citizen he voted as a republican. The maiden name of his wife was Ann Hall. She was born in Lincolnshire and died in Marion County, Ohio, at the age of seventy-one. Their children were: Eliza, who died unmarried in Marion County at the age of thirty-one; Alice died in Indiana, the wife of Charles Bayless, a farmer, also deceased; David died in Marion County, Ohio, where he was a farmer, and the fourth and youngest of the family is Mr. James Miller.

James Miller obtained his early education in the rural schools of Marion Township, Ohio. He lived on his father's home farm until eighteen and after that worked out for other farmers at monthly wages. When he was twenty-three years old, in 1864, he enlisted to serve in the Union army in the 174th Ohio Infantry. He was with that command until the close of hostilities, and his chief service was in the states of North Carolina, Maryland, Tennessee and Kentucky. After his honorable discharge from the army he returned to Marion County and continued working by the month until he removed to Kansas in 1872. Mr. Miller arrived in Doniphan County with meager capital, but with a proved experience for hard work and a determined purpose to gain a permanent foothold as a farmer. He took up farming at once, and continued steadily until he retired in 1910 to Denton. Mr. Miller still owns his farm of 160 well-improved acres three miles southwest of Denton and also has a residence on Main Street. Since coming to take up his residence at Denton he has assumed the presidency of the Denton Bank. Mr. Miller is a republican, is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and is an honored member of Denton Post No. 191 of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1879, seven years after he came to Doniphan County, Mr. Miller married Miss Louisa Denton. To their marriage were born five children: Amanda, who died at the age of seven years; Alice, who died at seventeen months; John, who died when five months

old; George, who died at the age of nineteen months; and Anna Eliza, who is now a member of the freshman class in Baldwin University at Baldwin, Kansas.

Mrs. Miller was born in Morrow County, Ohio, May 25, 1855, and was educated in the public schools both of her native county and of Doniphan County, Kansas. She is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Miller's father, George Denton, and his brothers were pioneers of Doniphan County and they laid out and platted the town which is named in their honor. George Denton was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1829, and thus his family originated in the same part of Great Britain as Mr. Miller's family. George Denton was the son of William Denton, who was born in Lincolnshire in 1804 and died there in 1865, having spent his life as a farmer. He married Mary Welborn, who was born in Lincolnshire in 1810 and died in Doniphan County, Kansas, in 1873. All told they had fourteen children, and three are still living: James, a farmer in Morrow County, Ohio; Solomon, a farmer at Denton, Kansas; and Jacob, who is also a farmer and lives at Denton.

George Denton, who died at Denton, Kansas, in 1902, located in Doniphan County in 1873, and was successfully engaged in farming there until 1898, when he retired to Denton. He was a republican and at one time served as a member of the School Board. He served as president of the Denton Bank until his death. He and his wife were active in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He had come to the United States two weeks after his marriage to Miss Eliza Topliss. They first located in Morrow County, Ohio, where he followed farming until they removed to Kansas. Miss Eliza Topliss was born in Lincolnshire, England, in March, 1839, and is still living at Denton, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Miller. Her father, George Topliss, was born in Lincolnshire and died there in 1911, having spent his vigorous and active years as a farmer. George Topliss married Mary Coney, who was a lifelong resident of Lincolnshire. In the Topliss family were ten children, and five of them are still living: Mrs. George Denton; Maria, wife of Solomon Denton, a farmer at Denton, Kansas; Martha, who lives in Lincolnshire, England, widow of Joseph Houghton, who was a farmer; Harriet, who is married and still lives in Lincolnshire; George, a retired farmer at Lincolnshire, England; while Sarah died only in the present year, 1917, in Lincolnshire. Mr. and Mrs. George Denton were the parents of six children: Mrs. James Miller; Ellen, wife of Aaron Long, a Kansas pioneer and now living as a retired farmer in Horton, Kansas; Martha Jane, wife of Henry C. Miller, a farmer near Horton; Sarah Ann, wife of Miller White, who owns a large and profitably managed farm near Willis, Kansas; Eliza, wife of Ed Henney, a retired farmer at Horton and also engaged in the coal business in that city; and W. G., who is a farmer near Denton, Kansas.

George T. Smith is one of the veteran editors and newspaper men of Kansas and owns and directs the editorial management of the Marshall County News. The Marshall County News is an old and influential paper in Northern Kansas. It was first established in 1869 as the Locomotive. The first proprietor, P. H. Peters, sold it in 1870 to Thomas Hughes, who changed the name to the Marshall County News.

This branch of the Smith family has furnished several notable names in Kansas and in Marshall County. George T. Smith is a brother of the late James Smith, former secretary of state of Kansas. George T. Smith was born at Elders Ridge, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1853. His grandfather, James Smith, came from County Tyrone, Ireland, became a farmer in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and died there some years before the birth of George T. Smith. Robert Smith, the father, was born in the vicinity of Elders Ridge, Pennsylvania, in 1825. He died there in 1906, having spent his life as a farmer, stock buyer and merchant. For three months he was in the Pennsylvania State Militia during the Civil war, and helped to run down the Confederate raider John Morgan and capture him in Eastern Ohio. Politically he was a republican and was an active member of the Presbyterian Church. Robert Smith married Sarah Wray, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1827 and died at Elders Ridge June 13, 1860. Of their children the late James Smith, who died at Topeka in 1914, was the oldest. He was a pioneer in Marshall County and filled various county offices, including county clerk and county treasurer. For three terms he was secretary of state of Kansas, and was also a member of the Legislature. Robert W. Smith, the next in age, is a retired farmer living at Frankfort, Kansas. John W. was a Union soldier and was with Grant's army in front of Petersburg, where he was killed. William H. was also a veteran of the Civil war, and is now a retired merchant at Marysville. He served two terms in the Legislature, for twelve years was postmaster of Marysville, and for two terms was county treasurer. Matthew was another soldier and died while with the Army of the Potomac. Daniel, who died at Frankfort, Kansas, was a retired farmer at the time of his death. Mary died at Elders Ridge, Pennsylvania, at the age of sixteen. Elder is in the mining business at Idaho City, Idaho. Henry was a farmer and resident of Marshall County, Kansas, but died at Liberty, Missouri. The ninth and youngest of the family is George T. After the death of his first wife Robert Smith married Mrs. Mary E. (McKelvey) McNeil, widow of Robert McNeil, a Pennsylvania farmer. She died at Saltsburg, Pennsylvania. By the second marriage there were four children, two of whom died in infancy. Albert is a civil engineer living at Saltsburg, Pennsylvania, and Hiram is a member of the same profession and also a resident of Saltsburg.

George T. Smith grew up in his native locality of Pennsylvania, attended the rural schools in Armstrong County and also the Elders Ridge Academy. He left school at the age of twenty years and came to Kansas in 1874. For a few months he was engaged in farming along the Vermilion River in Marshall County, and in the fall of 1874 came to Marysville, which has been his home now for forty-three years. He was employed as deputy county treasurer under his brother, James Smith, and also as deputy county clerk, but on January 1, 1881, he entered upon his duties as the new proprietor of the Marshall County News in association with C. E. Tibbetts. A year later he bought Mr. Tibbetts' interest. He is one of the very few newspaper men in Kansas who have been continuously identified with the publication and management of one paper for over thirty-five years. The Marshall County News has always been a steadfast republican organ and is now the official paper of Marshall County. The plant and offices are in the First National Bank Building. The paper has held its own in the way of patronage through all these years, and is now widely read not only in Marshall County but over the state.

Mr. Smith himself is an active republican. He served as supervisor of census for the Fifth Congressional District of Kansas in 1910.

Mr. Smith and family reside in a comfortable home on North Street in Marysville. He married in Marshall County, in 1877, Miss Katy L. Allen, daughter of O. C. and Joan (Osborn) Allen. The parents are both now deceased. O. C. Allen was a merchant and county supervisor in Illinois, and in the '60s came to Kansas and became a pioneer farmer in Marshall County. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of five children. Ora A., who is assisting his father in the Marshall County News, married Myrtle Sellers. They have one child, George William. Robert S., the second son, is a printer by trade and though a resident of Marysville is now a volunteer member of Battery A, Sixteenth United States Field Artillery. Veda L. has taught school in Marysville eight years, and is now living at home. Ena Mary married Ralph Hunt, who is a teacher in the Politechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Virginia. They have a daughter, Dorothy. Charlotte Elizabeth married Henry L. Johnson, a jewelry merchant at Marysville. Their one child is named Mary Elizabeth.

Charles C. Finney, M. D. A native of Atchison and a representative of a pioneer family in that city, Dr. Charles Finney had his introduction to the profession of medicine during an experience of eight years while he was in the hospital department of the Missouri Pacific Railway under Dr. D. J. Holland. He realized the possibilities of a professional career, was encouraged by his friends to make use of his talents in that direction, and soon entered the Beaumont Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, where he was graduated M. D. on March 14, 1894.

Since his graduation in medicine Doctor Finney has conducted a general medical and surgical practice at Atchison. From 1894 to 1908 he was local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railway. His skill and reputation have increased until he is now one of the leading members in the medical fraternity in Western Kansas.

Doctor Finney was born at Atchison February 1, 1865. His father, M. C. Finney, was born in Fermoy, near Cork, Ireland, in 1822. When a young man he came to America and lived for brief periods in New York City and St. Louis. He had the zest for adventure characteristic of his Irish nationality, and he was more than willing to take a part in the tempestuous affairs of Kansas during the early territorial epoch. In the fall of 1856 he came to Atchison, and lived in that city until his death in 1871. For many years he served as wharf master, and was also a merchant, dealing in grain produce and other supplies. He affiliated with the democratic party, served as a member of the City Council, and was active in the Catholic Church. M. C. Finney married Kate Kathrens, who was born at Middlebury, Vermont, in 1839, and now makes her home at 508 North Second Street in Atchison. Her father, Charles James Kathrens, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1787, and after coming to America located in Middlebury, Vermont, moved from there to Huntsville, Alabama, and in 1870 came to Atchison, Kansas, where he died in 1874. He was a music teacher and followed that profession during most of his active years. M. C. Finney and wife had five children: James K., who was a hardware salesman for the Mumsey Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, lived in Atchison and died in 1900, at the hospital in Leavenworth; Mamie, who died at the age of fifteen months; Agnes M., wife of William A. True, living at 508 North Second Street in Atchison, Mr. True being locomotive engineer with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Dr. Charles C.; and Edwin, who died at the age of 1½ years.

Doctor Finney grew up in Atchison, attended the graded schools and for three years was a student in St. Benedict's College. Then followed his experience in hospital work and his active professional career which continues to the present time.

Doctor Finney is one of the leading democrats of the city. For six years he represented the Second Ward in the City Council. He was first elected when that ward was solidly republican by more than 100 majority, and yet he won the election by 243 votes. In April, 1913, he was further honored by election to the office of mayor, and gave the city a business-like and capable administration until 1916. Doctor Finney owns his home at 510 North Second Street, and has extensive realty possessions, including about twenty dwelling houses in the city. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church and he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Anti-Horse Thief Association and the Fraternal Aid Union.

Doctor Finney married in 1904 Miss Louise Zibold, daughter of Herman and Rosa (Franz) Zibold. Her mother now resides on Price Boulevard in Atchison. Her father, now deceased, was proprietor of the Zibold and Haeglin Brewery. Doctor and Mrs. Finney have one son, Charles H., born February 17, 1907, and now attending the fifth grade of the public schools.

John E. Duncan, a veteran in the service of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, has been continuously identified with the Town of Shannon for thirty years. He has looked after all the business of the railroad there as station agent, telegraph operator and in other capacities, and furthermore has practically built up and maintained the various lines of business represented there. He is a general merchant, grain dealer and for a number of years has been postmaster.

Mr. Duncan was born in Madison County, Illinois, March 24, 1862. His father, John Duncan, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1817, came to America in 1850, was married in New York State, and soon afterward settled on a farm in Macoupin County, Illinois. He spent the rest of his days as a farmer and died in Macoupin County in 1890. He was a democrat and a Catholic. His wife, Mary Hooley, was born in County Tipperary in 1818, came to the United States in 1851 and her death occurred in Macoupin County in 1907. Her children were: Patrick, a farmer in Macoupin County; John E.; Margaret, wife of John Moran, a Macoupin County farmer; Nellie, who lives at Girard, Illinois, widow of Owen O'Neil, who was a real estate man at Girard; William, foreman with the Brown-Hamilton Shoe Factory at St. Louis, Missouri.

John E. Duncan spent his early years as a farm boy in Illinois. He attended the rural schools and in 1884 finished his education in the Bunker Hill Academy at Bunker Hill, Illinois. He then learned the art of telegraphy, and from 1885 to 1887 was with the Chicago & Alton Railroad. He then transferred to the Missouri Pacific Railroad and arrived in Kansas April 11, 1887. He was first assigned as night operator at Everest, but in September, 1887, was sent to Shannon, and has never left that place as home and scene of his varied activities. He has been

station agent and telegrapher for the road, and in 1909 he bought the only general store in the town and is still its owner and active manager. In 1900 he built the grain elevator and has done much to make Shannon a market for grain raisers in that section. On February 15, 1910, he was appointed postmaster of Shannon, during the Taft administration, and still holds the office under President Wilson.

Mr. Duncan is a democrat, a member of the Catholic Church, is affiliated with Atchison Council No. 723, Knights of Columbus, and the Order of Railway Telegraphers. Besides the home which he built south of the depot in Shannon he owns a farm of 200 acres in Macoupin County, Illinois, and a dwelling house near his store.

Mr. Duncan was married in Shannon in 1890 to Miss Margaret Clark, daughter of Matthew and Catherine (O'Grady) Clark. Both parents are now deceased. Her father was a farmer and located at Shannon in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have five children: John Matthew, who graduated from St. Benedict's College in 1911 and is now manager of the store for his father; Catherine, a student in Mount Scholastica Academy at Atchison; Margaret, also in Mount Scholastica Academy; Bernardette, in the Shannon public schools; and Dorothy.

Curtis L. Harris has been a practicing attorney at El Dorado for the past thirty years and during that time has been identified with the business and political movements which have made Butler County prominent.

Mr. Harris was reared near Alliance, Ohio, at which place he attended school and was graduated in 1883 from Mount Union College. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. David Fording at Alliance, and was admitted to practice in Butler County, Kansas, in 1887, after completing the then usual course in the law office of Judge C. A. Leland, with whom he afterward formed the partnership which continued for eighteen years.

In 1910 Mr. Harris was elected, on the republican ticket, to the State Senate from the Twenty-fifth District. Since the termination of his term of office he has given his entire attention to the practice of law. During his residence in El Dorado he has taken an active part in public affairs, serving as chairman of the County Republican Committee and as member of the City Council and School and Library boards.

In 1885 Mr. Harris was married to Miss Mary L. Miller, of North Benton, Ohio. They have one daughter, now Mrs. Frank W. Robison, of Towanda, Kansas. Mr. Harris' success has been that which comes from adhering to ideals, close attention to business and hard work.

James B. Roberts, now living retired at Denton, was a pioneer in that section of Doniphan County, and his life, which has been prolonged to four score, has been one of well directed and honorable effort throughout. He is a veteran of the great war between the states, and Mrs. Roberts is conspicuous among Kansas women for the part she has taken officially and otherwise in the Woman's Relief Corps.

Mr. Roberts was born at Remsen in Oneida County, New York, November 7, 1837. His father, Rees Roberts, was born in Wales in 1805. When a young man he came to America, locating first near Utica and afterwards at Remsen in Oneida County. By trade he was a tinsmith and he followed that until 1849. In that year he removed to Columbus, Ohio, and was a farmer in that section until his death in 1872. In politics he became identified with the republican party at its organization in 1856 and steadily voted with it the rest of his life. In religious matters he was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Rees Roberts married Esther James, who was born in New York City in 1807 and died near Columbus, Ohio, in 1875. They were the parents of eight children: Mary, Louisa, Sarah, all deceased; James B.; George W., a farmer at Denton, Kansas; Daniel, a farmer near Clearwater in Sumner County, Kansas; William, who died young; and Albert, also deceased.

James B. Roberts received his early education in the rural schools of Oneida County, New York, at Remsen, and being twelve years of age when his parents removed to Columbus, Ohio, he attended school there until his education was considered sufficient for his means. Mr. Roberts lived at home with his parents until he was thirty-three years, but in the meantime had enlisted and served and made an enviable record as a soldier. He went to the front in August, 1861, in the Thirtieth Ohio Infantry. His military record includes participation in the battles of Carnifax Ferry, South Mountain, the second battle of Bull Run, and concluded with the grim and bloody battle of Antietam, where his shin bone was shattered by a bullet and he was incapacitated for further active duty. He was mustered out and granted his honorable discharge on February 9, 1863.

Mr. Roberts has lived in Kansas since 1870. In that year he located at the present site of the Town of Denton, and developed a farm from the wilderness prairie and steadily cultivated and managed his place until 1908, when, having acquired a sufficiency for all his needs, he retired into Denton. In that town he owns a modern residence which was built in 1909 and also has two farms two miles west of Denton, each containing 160 acres. In politics Mr. Roberts is a loyal republican.

He married Almira McClellan. Mrs. Roberts was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, November 26, 1850. Her father, William McClellan, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, in 1820 and died in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1892. After being reared to manhood in his native county he removed to Guernsey County, was married there, and followed his trade as gunsmith for many years. He was a democrat and an active supporter of the Christian Church. William McClellan married Jane Ray, who was born near Wheeling in what is now the State of West Virginia, in 1826, a daughter of Edward Ray, who was brought from Ireland when two years of age and spent most of his life as a pioneer farmer in Guernsey County, Ohio. Mrs. William McClellan died at Cromwell, Indiana, in 1875. Her children were: Martha J., deceased; Mrs. James Roberts; Mrs. Ella Ramsey, who lives at Columbus, Ohio; Eva, deceased; and James C., a farmer near Fredericktown, Missouri.

Mrs. Roberts was educated in the public schools of Albion, Indiana, where she graduated from high school and prior to her marriage taught for five years in Noble County, Indiana. For many years she has been one of the prominent members of the Woman's Relief Corps. She attained the signal honor of having been elected a member of the State Executive Board for one year, receiving 153 out of the 191 votes cast. She was appointed a number of times as delegate to state encampments, and in 1900 was elected a delegate from the First Congressional District of Kansas to the National Encampment in Chicago. Mrs. Roberts served eleven years as president of the Severance Chapter of the Woman's Relief

Corps and for four years was its secretary and treasurer. She is also a member of the Royal Neighbors and has long been active in the Christian Church, being president of the Ladies' Aid Society of that church.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts had a family of seven children: Herby, the oldest, dying at the age of sixteen months; Fannie is the wife of Phil Myers, a farmer at Apache, Oklahoma; Leonard is a banker at Powhattan, Kansas; William S., who died in June, 1916, was a farmer at Denton; Gertrude married Sherman Postle, a farmer at Edmond, Oklahoma; Norman is on the old homestead farm at Denton; George, the youngest of the family, is cashier and owner of a controlling interest in the Denton Bank.

GEORGE ELI WHITCRAFT, superintendent of the city schools of Oskaloosa, has been active in educational work in Kansas for over twenty years, being well known as a teacher, superintendent and school executive throughout Northeastern Kansas.

He was born in Jackson County, Kansas, June 28, 1872. His people have been in the state almost as long as Kansas has been a state. His grandfather, George Whitcraft, was born in Ireland in 1798, and came to America when a boy. After a brief residence in Pennsylvania he went to Ohio and was a farmer in that state for many years. He served as a soldier in the Mexican war and during the '60s he came to Kansas and was a pioneer in Jackson County. His death occurred at Holton in 1871.

John L. Whitcraft, father of Professor Whitcraft, was born in Ohio in 1837, was reared and married in Hocking County, and following his father came to Kansas in 1870. Locating in Jackson County, he acquired a farm but in 1874 returned to Ohio. He lived there until the death of his wife in 1880, then returned to Kansas and finally retired into Holton, where he died December 6, 1913. In 1864, when a young man, he enlisted in Ohio in Company B of the Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry, and was in active service as a Union soldier until the close of the war. He was in the great campaign which Sherman made after the fall of Atlanta and in the march to the sea. In the battle of Frazier's Farm he suffered a wound. He was always a steadfast republican, and while in Jackson County served as township trustee two terms and deputy sheriff two terms. His church home was the Methodist Episcopal. John L. Whitcraft married Sarah Elina Williman, who was born in Hocking County, Ohio, in 1841 and died in that state in 1880. Their children were: W. E. Whitcraft, a farmer in Jackson County; Alice, unmarried and living in Kansas City, Kansas; T. T. Whitcraft, a Jackson County farmer; Mary, who lives at Kansas City, Kansas, widow of Fred Bell, who died while on duty as a motorman on the Leavenworth car line; Clara, wife of G. M. Ross, a farmer in Jackson County; George E.; Elizabeth, wife of J. N. Mangold, a farmer in Johnson County, Kansas; John H., in the lumber business at Seattle, Washington; and Addie, wife of Wesley G. Cornelius, manager of a fire station at Holton, Kansas.

George Eli Whitcraft as a boy attended the rural schools in Jackson County, Kansas, and his higher education was acquired at intervals in Campbell University and Campbell College at Holton, from which he received the degree A. B. in 1915. He also attended the State Normal School at Emporia, and was graduated with a state teacher's life certificate in 1913.

Mr. Whitcraft began teaching in 1894 and for thirteen years was identified with the Jackson County schools. During 1901-05 he served as county superintendent of schools in Jackson County. In 1907 he became principal of schools at Bancroft in Nemaha County, was two years there, and for two years was superintendent of the Centralia, Kansas, schools. Mr. Whitcraft came to his present work as superintendent of schools at Oskaloosa in 1911. He has under his supervision a staff of eight teachers and an enrollment of 300 scholars.

He is an active member of the Jefferson County and Kansas State Teachers Association, and while education is his chosen life work he also owns a farm of 160 acres in Jackson County. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Holton Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, Holton Lodge No. 111, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in politics is a republican.

Mr. Whitcraft married in 1897, at Holton, Kansas, Miss Mary Oldweiler, daughter of C. O. and Mary (Brenenen) Oldweiler. Her mother now lives at Birmingham in Jackson County. Her father, deceased, was a farmer and came to Jackson County in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Whitcraft have two children: Elizabeth, born May 18, 1900, now a junior in the Oskaloosa High School; and John E., born February 29, 1904, a student in the eighth grade of the public schools.

THEODORE H. POLACK has been a lawyer of recognized standing and ability at the Marysville bar for over thirty-five years. His career began as a teacher, but he soon turned to the law and has found in it an occupation fitted to his talents and tastes, and has made it the medium of his chief service in the world.

Mr. Polack was born near Crete in Will County, Illinois, March 12, 1860. He comes of a scholarly family and one that has given several members to the ministry of the Lutheran Church. His father, Rev. Gustav W. Polack, was born at Strassburg, Germany, in 1826. He grew up in that city, studied for the ministry in Berlin, and soon after the German revolution of 1848 came to America with hundreds and thousands of his compatriots. He located near Cincinnati, Ohio, and soon was given charge of the Weiszeichen German Lutheran Church. About 1856 he removed to the vicinity of Crete, Illinois, and in 1868 took charge of a church at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. In the spring of 1879 he came to Kansas to accept the position of pastor of the Herrmansburg Church in Marshall County. He was untiring in the work of the ministry, and died while still in the harness. He had preached fifty years, and death came to him while he was still pastor of the Herrmansburg Church and he was buried on the day he had expected to deliver his valedictory sermon. His death occurred in 1898. After coming to America he never aligned himself with any one party in politics. This pioneer minister of Kansas married Elizabeth Hans, who is still living, residing at Sylvan Grove, Kansas, with her daughter Mrs. Christina Behrhorst. She was born in 1835, at Wangen, Alsace, France, and came with her parents to America in 1841. The family located near Cincinnati, Ohio, where she grew up and where she married Rev. Mr. Polack. Her father, Lawrence Hans, was a farmer and vineyard owner, and died near Cincinnati. Gustav W. Polack and wife were the parents of nine children. William Gustav, who died at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in 1913, became a German Lutheran minister, but on account of ill health left the pulpit

and conducted a store at Cape Girardeau. Elizabeth, the second child, who died at Vincennes, Indiana, in 1906, married Rev. Carl Kretzmann, who is now living in New York State. Edward died at the age of thirteen at Cape Girardeau. The fourth in the family is Theodore H. Hermann has an official position at Lakewood, Ohio. Matilda, who died at Sylvan Grove, Kansas, in 1916, married Henry Riekenberg, a farmer still living at Sylvan Grove. Martin G. is pastor of the German Lutheran Church at Bozeman, Montana. Christina is the wife of Henry Behrhorst, a farmer near Sylvan Grove, Kansas. Emilie married John Sickel, and they have a farm near Battle Creek, Nebraska.

Theodore H. Polack attended the schools of Will County, Illinois, and also those of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and in 1878, at the age of eighteen, was graduated from the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau and given a teacher's life certificate. During the year 1878-79 he taught school in Cape Girardeau, and in 1879-80 performed similar service in one of the rural schools of Marshall County, Kansas. For a little more than two years he taught in East St. Louis, Illinois. During 1882-83 Mr. Polack attended the law school of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and began practice at Lincoln, Nebraska, where he was located during the winter of 1883-84. From there he came to Marysville and has been steadily engaged in looking after the interests of his increasing clientage to the present time. He has handled a general civil and criminal practice. His offices are in the First National Bank Building, and in 1917 he built a modern home on Eleventh Street. He is a member in good standing of the Marshall County Bar Association, is a republican, and belongs to the Lutheran Church, the church of his fathers.

Mr. Polack was married at Marysville in 1887 to Miss Florence McKee, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Finley) McKee, both now deceased. Her father came to Marshall County in 1870, was a farmer and a widely known citizen, everywhere referred to as "Uncle John." Mr. and Mrs. Polack have five children. Florence McKee, still at home, attended the Marysville High School and spent one year in the Kansas State University at Lawrence. Mary E. graduated from the University of Kansas A. B. in 1911, has since spent portions of three years in the University of Chicago, and has had a very flattering record as a teacher. For three years she was connected with the Marysville public schools, and for the past three years has been a member of the faculty of instruction in the high school of Kansas City, Kansas. Theodore H., Jr., is a practical farmer located at Tomato, Arkansas. The two youngest children, Helen Finley and Ruth Tempie, are both in the public school at Marysville.

ALLEN THOMAS STEWART is one of the younger business men of Doniphan County and has established himself firmly in business and civic esteem at Denton, where he is proprietor of the only drug store and is now serving his second successive term as mayor.

Most of his life has been spent in Kansas. He was born at Salem, Kentucky, in Livingston County, March 11, 1881, and came to this state with his parents when he was five years old. He attended public schools, graduated from the high school at Seneca, Kansas, in 1901, and following that had two years in the School of Pharmacy in the University of Kansas at Lawrence. The following year he took special work in the Kansas City College of Pharmacy, where he was graduated Ph. C. in 1905. After two years' employment under his father Mr. Stewart bought his present drug store at Denton in 1907. He has conducted that as a high class pharmacy and general drug store, and it is one of the best business establishments of the town. Mr. Stewart also owns his home a block south and a half block east of the store.

Prior to his election as mayor in 1914 he served three terms on the City Council. He was re-elected mayor in 1916. During his term in the council and as mayor Mr. Stewart has been instrumental in securing electric lights for Denton and the town now enjoys a twenty year contract with the Hiawatha Light, Power and Ice Company for that service.

Mr. Stewart is of old Scotch ancestry. One branch of his family came from Scotland and located in Kentucky about the time of the Revolution. Mr. Stewart's grandfather, Washington Stewart, was born in Scotland about 1830, and on coming to America located in Kentucky, living for a number of years at Salem and afterwards in Marion County. He was very successful, and acquired a competence enabling him to pass his last years free from care. He died in a hospital at St. Joseph, Missouri, while visiting his relatives.

The father of Allen T. Stewart is Dr. R. Stewart, who was born in Kentucky in 1856 and was reared and married in his native state. He is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Louisville, Kentucky, practiced in Salem and Carsville in Livingston County, and in 1886 came to Kansas. For two years he practiced at Mineola in Clark County, and in 1888 established his home in Denton, where he was the pioneer physician and where he continued his professional labors ten years. After that he practiced two years in Seneca, one year at Berne, eight years at Powhattan, eight years at Formosa, and has recently located at Lebanon, Kansas. Doctor Stewart is a republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife's maiden name was Alice Lowery. She was born in Livingston County, Kentucky, in 1864. They have four children, Washington, who conducts a restaurant at Dubois, Nebraska; Allen T.; Rawley, who is a railroad employe and lives with his parents at Lebanon; and Callie, wife of Leo Bradrick, a farmer 3½ miles from Formosa, Kansas.

Mr. Allen T. Stewart is a republican in politics, is a member of Severance Lodge of Masons, and Caswell Consistory No. 5 of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite at Kansas City. He married in 1906, at Hiawatha, Kansas, Miss Meda E. Bartley, a daughter of John and Sarah (Martin) Bartley. Her mother now resides at Fairview, Kansas. Her father, deceased, was a farmer and removed to Brown County, Kansas, in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have one son, Norman Allen, born in June, 1912.

MILLER M. VAN DENEERG. One of El Dorado's oldest business men and citizens is Miller M. Van Denberg, who has lived in that community for thirty-nine years. The name is most prominently associated with the lumber business. In that connection it is known not only in El Dorado but in many other towns of Kansas and Oklahoma. Mr. Van Denberg has owned at different times as many as twenty-three lumber yards in these two states. However, his home has always been at El Dorado. Perhaps the chief fruit of his many years of business effort has been the opportunity presented to follow the vocation of





A. J. Shaw,

his original choice, farming. Mr. Van Denberg does not follow farming as a fad, but on a fairly practical basis. However, the cultivation of the soil is to him a keen pleasure. He was reared on a farm and throughout his business career has always retained his love for the open spaces made beautiful by the fruition of nature.

Though the better part of his life has been spent in Kansas, Mr. Van Denberg was born in Albany County, New York, September 24, 1852. He is of good old Dutch stock, and the Van Denbergs were settlers in the Province of New York prior to the Revolutionary war. His father, G. P. Van Denberg, was also born in Albany County, New York, and in 1861 removed to Wisconsin and from there came to the State of Kansas in 1871. He was a farmer. The mother, Diana (Miller) Van Denberg, was born in Albany County, New York, and is now deceased.

Miller M. Van Denberg was nine years of age when the family removed to Wisconsin and he received most of his education in the common schools of that state. He had some experience as a farmer in Wisconsin, but at the age of eighteen he began working in a lumber yard at Peabody, Kansas.. Several years later he was able to engage in business for himself. His career as a lumberman began in the town of El Dorado in 1878. During these thirty-nine years he has owned and operated many branch lumber yards in Kansas and Oklahoma, but at the present time he is operating only one yard in El Dorado, under the firm name of Putnam and Van Denberg, and another at Bliss, Oklahoma, under the name Van Denberg and Scott. About 1888, a year before the opening of Oklahoma Territory, and about the time the Santa Fe Railroad was constructed through old Indian Territory, Mr. Van Denberg opened a lumber yard at Ardmore. That business is still in operation and is now owned by Mr. Van Denberg's brother.

As a practical farmer Mr. Van Denberg early realized that one of the chief requirements for success in that line is capital and equipment. It was lack of proper resources that kept him out of farming as a vocation during his youth. He was unable to buy a sufficient tract of land, and to operate it on the scale that he conceived best was beyond all possibility at that time. It was one of the dreams and hopes which he cherished throughout his strenuous business career that at some time he would have a real farm. In the fullness of time this aspiration was fulfilled, and he has now what is considered the best farm in Butler County. It comprises 230 acres adjoining the City of El Dorado, and nothing could afford him greater pleasure than its operation and management. His principal product is alfalfa, though he keeps good grades of livestock and raises the other staple crops of this section. He bought forty acres of the ground during the El Dorado boom, when the land had been platted as an addition to the city. The great development of oil and gas in the El Dorado country holds out great promise for El Dorado becoming one of the largest industrial centers in Kansas. If this promise is realized time may see important business blocks on many of the Van Denberg acres.

At Peabody, Kansas, March 4, 1883, Mr. Van Denberg married Addie C. Umsted, a native of Ohio. Her father was an early farmer in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Van Denberg have three sons and one daughter: Frank is a graduate of the El Dorado High School and is now assisting his father in the office of the lumber yard; he is a thirty-second degree Mason. Fred, also a graduate of the El Dorado High School, is now express messenger for Wells Fargo & Company, with a run between Hutchinson and Wichita. Karl is engaged in the automobile business in El Dorado. Isabella, the only daughter, graduated from the El Dorado High School and is still at home.

A. J. Shaw, of McPherson, is the acknowledged expert authority in the West on the subject of hail insurance. Since its organization in 1899 he has been continuously secretary of the McPherson Hail Insurance Company.

The McPherson Hail Insurance Company is a business organization of which the State of Kansas may be proud. It was the first Kansas company to offer an adequate service in this department of insurance. Prior to twenty-five years ago insurance against Hail was almost unknown as a practice in Kansas. The only company that offered such insurance was the St. Paul Fire & Marine. About 1891 the Farmers Alliance Insurance Company of McPherson created a hail department, but continued it only four or five years. The experiment was unsatisfactory, largely because the rate was three and one-eighth per cent, which subsequent experience has proved too low.

In December, 1898, H. F. Harbaugh, now president of the McPherson Hail Insurance Company, introduced in the Legislature, of which he was a member, a bill, providing for the organization of mutual hail insurance companies. In response to this bill a meeting was called at McPherson January 31, 1899. A number of those participating in the session were members and officials of the Farmers Alliance organization. This meeting resulted in the organization of the Kansas State Mutual Hail Association, which in January, 1914, became the McPherson Hail Insurance Company. The first officers of the association were: J. W. Yowell, of McPherson County, president; O. A. Smith, of Barton County, vice president; H. Parker, of McPherson County, treasurer; H. F. Harbaugh, of Sumner County, adjuster; and A. J. Shaw, secretary. Of these officers Mr. A. J. Shaw has remained continuously as secretary, and of the original board the only other active member at present is H. F. Harbaugh, president of the company.

At the beginning a flat rate of four per cent all over the state was adopted, the minimum insurance per acre being two dollars and the maximum eight dollars. The premiums the first year amounted to $7,678, and the losses were $1,882. As a mutual company a practice was made of rebating to the members all the surplus that remained in the treasury after the year's losses and expenses were paid. For a number of years there was no reserve set aside, and for several years in the early history of the company the losses were so great that they could not be paid in full. In one year the deficit was nearly a hundred thousand dollars. Another defect in the original plan was the failure to classify the counties of the state according to the liability of hail damage. Most of the business came from the central counties, but the greatest proportionate losses were in the western district, and experience has shown that hail is a much more frequent phenomenon in the western counties than anywhere else in the state. After several years the rates were adjusted so as to provide the higher premiums for western counties and lower in the central area. To provide against years of extraordinary loss the company has now provided a cash reserve of $35,000 for each $1,000,000 of insurance. The company in less than twenty years has reached an impregnable place in the confidence of its patrons and

members, and its record entitles it to a place among the oldest and most substantial insurance organizations of the kind in the country.

Mr. A. J. Shaw, secretary of the McPherson Hail Insurance Company, has been a resident of Kansas nearly forty years. He was born in Ottawa County, Michigan, in 1867, but was brought to McPherson County in 1878. He had a country school education, but in 1891 entered McPherson College, and was graduated from the business and penmanship department in March, 1892.

A. J. Shaw is considered a genius in the field of accounting, is author of several systems of bookkeeping, and for a year while connected with insurance work he taught penmanship, bookkeeping and rapid calculation in the Walden Business College of McPherson.

In the spring of 1892 he became head bookkeeper of the Farmers Alliance Insurance Company of McPherson. He continued with that organization until he resigned in January, 1899, to become secretary of the Kansas State Mutual Hail Association. In 1900 he was elected secretary-treasurer of the state association of Mutual Insurance Companies, and that office he has held ever since.

The McPherson Hail Insurance Company has profited in many ways from Mr. Shaw's services. Competent authorities say that the company has the best set of cost records on hail insurance in Kansas, if not in the United States. He has also originated a system of rating, which has special application to the field of hail insurance. It consists of a mathematical formula by which the insured may exercise a choice of rates with a corresponding assumption of responsibility for the smaller losses incurred by hail. The adoption of such a plan would eliminate to a large extent the speculative element from the insurance business and it would also eliminate what is perhaps the most vexatious and expensive part of hail insurance, the accounting for small losses, which under his plan would probably be assumed to a large extent by the insured.

Mr. Shaw's success with the McPherson company and his authoritative position in the United States in this department of insurance has naturally brought him attractive offers to go to other fields, but he has preferred to remain a loyal citizen of Kansas.

He has for some time, had a very strong desire to expand his business by entering other states but as the laws of Kansas will not permit a Mutual Hail Company to go outside of the state for business and as the laws of other states are reciprocal, Mr. Shaw found that if he was to expand his business by either entering other states or securing a larger volume of business within the state than one company could take, he must make connections with other companies.

This he did in 1916 by securing the Central Agency of several stock companies for several states and soon found that this part of his business was so large and had such wonderful possibilities of expansion that it was advisable for him to sever his connections with the institution he had been with practically all of his business life and devote all of his energies to his General Agency business for stock companies, which he calls The A. J. Shaw General Agency.

It was also found that his insurance influence was not only to be felt in hail insurance, for he is now president of a mutual—old line, legal reserve life insurance company, "The American Mutual," home office at McPherson, Kansas, which promises soon to rank high in the insurance field.

The American Mutual Life Insurance Company writes policies only on "tee-totalers," and has the distinction as well as the great mortality advantage, of being the only company in the United States which writes only "non-alcoholics."

HARVEY L. BRAMMELL owns one of the finest farms in Jefferson County, adjoining the Village of Ozawkie, and for many years has been engaged in the ministry of the Church of the Brethren and has achieved the highest rank, the office of bishop.

The locality where he now lives was also the scene of his birth. Mr. Brammell was born October 4, 1871, and his people were early settlers in Jefferson County. The Brammells came out of Germany and were early settlers in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Reuben Henry Brammell, was born in 1815, and from Pennsylvania moved to Wabash, Indiana, where he followed farming and where he died in 1886. Henry Brammell, father of Harvey L., was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, February 9, 1842, but when a child moved with his parents to Clinton County, Indiana. He grew up and married there and soon after his marriage came to Jefferson County, Kansas, where he located in 1864, during the Civil war. He first bought a farm of forty acres west of Ozawkie, but selling that place for $700 he bought another forty acres east of town and after five years sold that property and then bought eighty-seven acres 2½ miles east of Ozawkie. He was actively engaged in farming on the last-named farm for twenty-two years. He then disposed of his farm and purchased 100 acres adjoining Ozawkie on the east. That fine property remained in his possession and under his management until his death, which occurred October 11, 1913. He was a democrat in politics and an active supporter and deacon of the Church of the Brethren. Henry Brammell married Sarah Holler, who was born in Indiana in 1844 and died at Ozawkie in 1892. They had a large family of children: N. W. Brammell, who has the leading general merchandise store at Ozawkie; Martha, who died at the age of two years; Elizabeth Frances, living at Colorado City, Colorado, widow of E. D. Root, who was a minister of the Church of the Brethren and died at Newton, Kansas; D. F., a stock buyer who died at Ozawkie at the age of twenty-eight; George, who died at the age of eight years; Harvey L.; Edward, a resident of California; Catherine, who died at the age of seven years; Ettie, who died at twenty-three, the wife of Paris Hertzler, an Oklahoma farmer; John W., a farmer at Paola, Kansas; and Minnie, wife of George Mariner, a railway employe at La Junta, Colorado.

Harvey L. Brammell spent his boyhood on his father's farm near Ozawkie, attended the public schools in that town, and at the age of eighteen left home to begin work for the Southern Pacific Railway Company. He was employed for fifteen months in that company's service, with headquarters at Los Angeles, California. After that western experience he returned to Ozawkie and took up farming, which he has followed actively for many years, though occasionally assisting his brother N. W. in the mercantile business. Mr. Brammell's fine farm of 145 acres adjoins the Town of Ozawkie on the north and extends along the entire northern boundary. It has an excellent situation and under his management is

cultivated on the diversified principle, both as a stock and crop proposition. Mr. Brammell has for years successfully handled cattle, hogs and horses.

He was reared in the faith of the Church of the Brethren and has long served it as a minister, and as bishop he has the supervision of a number of churches in this part of the state. Politically he is a democrat. Mr. Brammell was married at Ozawkie in 1891 to Miss Judith Harnish, a daughter of Elias and Barbara (Haus) Harnish, both now deceased. Her father was a Jefferson County farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Brammell have six children: Guy H., who lives on his father's farm and is also a minister of the Church of the Brethren; Everet W., principal of the public schools at Ozawkie; Cora, living at home with her parents and a teacher in Jefferson County; Ira, a graduate of the Oskaloosa High School and now teaching in Jefferson County; Roy, in the junior class of the Ozawkie High School; and Iva May, in the eighth grade of the Ozawkie public schools.

SETH INGALSBEE is now living retired at Wheaton, Kansas. His has been a long and useful career, and he is now past eighty-eight years of age. He served as a soldier during the Civil war, and came to Kansas a few years later and identified himself with the homesteading era in Pottawatomie County.

Mr. Ingalsbee is of early English and of Revolutionary stock. There is a record of military service in almost every generation. The founder of the family and his remote ancestor was John Ingoldsby, who came from England and was a Colonial settler. Mr. Ingalsbee's great-grandfather was Ebenezer Ingalsbee. He fought with the English army during the French and Indian wars, and was still in the British service when the Revolution broke out. He sided with the Colonists, and was commissioned a captain in the Revolutionary forces. As a precaution against being tried for desertion in the event that he should be captured by the enemy, he changed his name to Ingalsbee, the form of spelling which has ever since been practiced.

Mr. Ingalsbee's grandfather was also named Ebenezer Ingalsbee and also had service as a soldier in the Revolution. He was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, in which colony the family first located, and a number of years after the Revolution he emigrated to Western New York. He was a farmer and shoemaker and died in Cayuga County, New York.

Mr. Seth Ingalsbee was born at the Town of Byron in Genesee County, New York, May 15, 1829. He was born a few weeks after Andrew Jackson was inaugurated for his first term as president of the United States. His life has covered one of the greatest epochs in all the history of the world. The first great railroad in America, now the Baltimore and Ohio, was started building in the year of his birth and within his lifetime the entire United States has been covered with a network of railroads and he has lived through the period of telegraphy, telephones and all the other marvelous inventions that have changed the complete face of industry and social existence. His father, Adna Ingalsbee, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1794. He was twelve years of age when in 1806 his parents removed to Cayuga County, New York, and he grew up there and when still young entered the service of the American army in the War of 1812. While with the army he marched through Genesee County, and after the close of the war he located at the Town of Byron in that county and was successfully engaged in farming for many years. He died at the Town of Alabama in Genesee County in 1848. He was a whig in politics and held various local offices, including that of assessor of Byron Township. He was a member of the Baptist Church. Adna Ingalsbee married, in Genesee County, Eliza Fenn, a native of Delaware County, New York. She died in Alabama Township of Genesee County at the age of seventy. Their children were: Abner, who became a farmer at Wheaton, Kansas, and while still retaining his residence there went out to California and died in San Diego at the age of sixty-nine. Alfred, who died in infancy; Ara, who was a farmer and died in Alabama Township of his native county at the age of twenty-seven; Austin, a farmer and later in the insurance business, died in Chicago at the age of seventy-four; Colby, who died in Genesee County, New York, in 1848; Seth, who was the sixth in order of birth; Fenn T., who was one of the pioneer teachers of shorthand and typewriting, at one time conducted a commercial college at Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he died at the age of seventy.

Seth Ingalsbee spent the first twenty-one years of his life on his father's farm in Genesee County, New York. In the meantime he attended the public schools, though such a thing as a modern public school did not then exist. He began farming for himself and soon went to the West, to Illinois, in which state he enlisted in 1861 in Company C, Tenth Illinois Cavalry. Mr. Ingalsbee saw fourteen months of active service, chiefly in the country west of the Mississippi River, including some of the notable campaigns in Southwest Missouri and Arkansas. His command operated against the guerillas and during some scouting duty he was once wounded. After being mustered out of service Mr. Ingalsbee returned to Paxton, Illinois, from which point he had enlisted, and there he resumed farming.

Mr. Ingalsbee came to Kansas in the fall of 1870, locating five miles southeast of Wheaton, where he homesteaded 160 acres of the fertile soil of Pottawatomie County. He developed his claim and endured the usual vicissitudes of Kansas farm life, including the grasshopper period and the drouth. Success attended his efforts, and in the spring of 1893 he sold his farm and removed into the village of Wheaton. For a year or two he was a canvasser, and only recently has resigned himself to a life of leisure. For ten years he served as postmaster of Wheaton, being first appointed by William McKinley, serving through his administration and that of Roosevelt. Since leaving the postoffice he has looked after his property. Mr. Ingalsbee was old enough to vote when the last whig ticket was put in the field, and he assisted in organizing the republican party in the State of New York. While living in the country he served as justice of the peace in Sherman Township of Pottawatomie County and also as a trustee and township clerk and for over twenty years as a director on the School Board. Mr. Ingalsbee stands high among the old soldiers and is past commander of Custer Post No. 39, Grand Army of the Republic, at Onaga.

On December 11, 1850, at Batavia, New York, he married Miss Lois Baker, daughter of Robert and Mrs. (King) Baker. Her father was in the government service and had charge of the arsenal at Batavia, New York. Mr. Ingalsbee is the father of seven children. Emma married Silas Griffis, who was a trader, and both are now deceased, she having died at St. Catherine's, Canada. Mary Adella, who died at Wheaton, Kansas, in 1912, married Orrin Ingalsbee, a distant relative, and he was a farmer and speculator

and is also deceased. Adna B. is in the real estate business at Kansas City, Missouri. Edwin S. is a farmer near Hunter, Missouri. F. Siegel is a farmer near West Plains, Missouri. Carrie married Charles Swickard, and they live in Wheaton. Mr. Swickard is a shipper of livestock and a horse man. Clarence, the youngest child, is in the produce commission business at Kansas City, Missouri.

Arnold Francis Weeks. Much of the commercial history and the civic annals of the prosperous little Town of Assaria in Saline County could be told as a commentary upon the life of Mr. Arnold Francis Weeks, the leading merchant and now the mayor of that little city.

In 1907 Mr. Weeks organized the Assaria Hardware Company. He became president and chief executive in the concern, while his brother Joseph was made secretary. In 1913 the two brothers bought all the other interests, and since dissolving the incorporation has conducted it as a partnership and has made it the leading business of its kind in Assaria. The brothers are also interested in the Assaria State Bank and in the Farmers State Bank of Assaria, and in 1914 they promoted and helped to organize the Farmers Elevator. They have recently purchased one third interest in the Bridgeport Flour Mills at Bridgeport, Kansas, and one-eighth interest in a zinc mine near Yellville, Arkansas, which promises to be one of the best mining properties in that section of the country. The main business institutions of the town are practically enumerated in this brief survey of Mr. Week's activities.

In 1913 Mr. Weeks was elected mayor of Assaria, and has filled that responsible office ever since. Before he was elected mayor he served as city treasurer, and was in that office for four years. As mayor he had had a very creditable administration, and his policy throughout has been one based upon strict enforcement of the law. As a result Assaria is a model town, and is now absolutely free from joints and other places of disorder to the moral well being of the community. Since Mr. Weeks became mayor a fine city hall, a brick building, has been erected, and besides its usefulness as a community center it also stands as a monument to the clean administration of Mayor Weeks, since it occupies a lot formerly the site of one of the joints of the town. In every way Mr. Weeks has been a leader in town improvements. He was one of the leading spirits that brought about the installation of the light plant, and largely through his influence during his term as mayor, a first class fire department was established, and the town has made notable progress along other lines since he became identified with it in a business and civic capacity.

Something more than passing mention should be made of his father, Jonas Weeks, who was one of the early pioneers of McPherson County and one of the most prominent of the Swedish colonists in that section of the state. Jonas Weeks was born in Sweden June 25, 1841, and grew up in limited if not humble circumstances. His early ambition was to come to America, but in order to accomplish that purpose he had to borrow money to pay his passage. He made the voyage alone in 1862, and spent the first eight years as a farmer in Illinois.

In 1870 he came out to Kansas, locating on a tract of Government land in McPherson County, Union Township. He was one of the first settlers there. It would be a long story to recount the hardships and the difficulties he experienced during the early years. He lived in a dugout, ate buffalo meat, and frequently came in contact with the hostile Indians who still roamed over the prairies of Western Kansas. In order to tide over his family during the years of suffering on account of crop failures he worked for two years as a blacksmith in the Union Pacific shops at Ellis. With that exception he was a practical farmer in McPherson County. He died at Lindsborg, Kansas, July 8, 1912. He was an active member of the Baptist Church, and belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On September 23, 1869, Jonas Weeks married Emma Sophia Palmquist, who was born in Sweden September 9, 1850, a daughter of P. A. Palmquist. In 1858, when she was eight years of age, she came to America with her parents, the sailing vessel on which they embarked being six weeks in the voyage. Mrs. Weeks shared with her husband the hardships and privations of pioneering in Western Kansas. She was a very devout Christian woman, and to her is due much credit for her children's success. She died at Clay Center in this state March 28, 1910. Jonas Weeks and wife were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters: Arnold Francis; Anna Sophia, who was born May 1, 1874, and died in 1877; Joseph A., who was born July 5, 1878, and is already mentioned as closely associated with his brother Arnold in business affairs at Assaria; and was married December 28, 1906, to Esther Linquist; Luther C., who was born January 28, 1881, and lives in California, and in 1910 married Mary Mathews, a Kentucky girl; Ellen O., who was born January 16, 1884, and died August 3, 1902.

It was on his father's farm in McPherson that Arnold Francis Weeks was reared to manhood. He was educated partly in the public schools and afterward took a business course in Bethany College at Lindsborg. In 1888, on leaving school, he spent one year in a gold smelter in Colorado, and then returned to Kansas and was engaged in farming for ten years. After that he spent a year in California, and from there returned to take up the active business life which he has since led at Assaria.

Mr. Weeks is a republican and is a Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the various bodies of Masonry at Salina.

On October 20, 1915, at Salina, he married Miss Lettie Carroll, a daughter of James and Sarah Carroll, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Weeks was born on a farm in Saline County, Kansas, September 5, 1886. She received her education in St. Joseph's Academy, a Catholic institution at Abilene, Kansas.

Herman Zabel has spent all his life in Pottawatomie County and is a son of one of the early pioneers there. His own career has been one of varied interests and activities. He still owns a big farm near the county seat and is also vice president of the Farmers State Bank of Westmoreland in that city.

His father, the late Charles Zabel, was born near the city of Berlin, Germany, in 1851, and deserves a permanent record among the pioneers of Pottawatomie County. At the age of nineteen he came to the United States, worked in the pineries and around the saw mills of Wisconsin, and in 1857 joined the free state pioneers of Kansas. He homesteaded 160 acres in Mill Creek Township of Pottawatomie County, but after two years on the claim he began the operation of a flour and saw mill at Westmoreland. Subsequently he farmed, was in business as a mer-

chant, and in his closing years was a banker at Westmoreland. He died there in 1904. He was always a staunch republican and was honored with various township offices. His church was the Lutheran, and fraternally he was identified with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. During the Civil war he belonged to the Kansas State Militia and assisted in repelling the raid of General Price.

In Wisconsin before coming to Kansas he married Maria Tessendorf, who was born near Berlin, Germany, in 1844, and died at Westmoreland, Kansas, in 1915. Their children were: Julia, wife of John Pfaff, a banker and hardware merchant at Anadarko, Oklahoma; Mary A., wife of W. E. Ross, a farmer at Oklahoma City; Herman; Matilda, wife of Henry Mitchell, living in Central Kansas; Charles A., a farmer of Pottawatomie County; and Lillie A., wife of Michael Pfrang, a Pottawatomie County farmer.

Mr. Herman Zabel was born in Pottawatomie County November 26, 1866. He grew up in the country districts, attended rural schools, and after reaching manhood he acquired his father's farm, consisting of 440 acres, located a half a mile east of Westmoreland. This farm is one of the best developed and best improved in the vicinity of the county seat. Besides the care required by it Mr. Zabel is vice president of the Farmers State Bank and is vice president of the Westmoreland Mercantile Company. He is a republican in politics, and has served as a member of the Westmoreland school board. Fraternally he is affiliated with Valley Falls Camp No. 1451, Modern Woodmen of America, and Salome Lodge No. 252 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Zabel married in 1889, at Westmoreland, Minnie Kohler, who died in 1897, leaving four children. Fred is assistant cashier of the Farmers State Bank of Westmoreland. Lillie married Lloyd Base, a contractor at Onaga, Kansas. Cleve is a farmer and lives at Westmoreland, and Ernest, the youngest son, has finished his education and is assisting his father. In 1899, at Westmoreland, Mr. Zabel married for his present wife Miss Ellen Fowler, a native of Pennsylvania. Their children are Charles, Savilla, Julia, Anna, Alax and Catherine. Charles is a graduate of the high school and Savilla is a student in the high school, while the youngest children are still in the grammar school.

WARREN S. PLUMMER, former county clerk of Pottawatomie County, is secretary, treasurer and manager of the Westmoreland Mercantile Company, the largest general merchandise house in business at the county seat. Mr. Plummer started life with an earnest purpose, and has steadily kept that in view and by industry and honorable dealings has attained a position where he is recognized as one of the leading men of his home county.

He is a native of Pottawatomie County, having been born near the present Village of Flush, then known as Myers Valley, on January 7, 1875. He is of old American stock, the Plummers having come from England and settled in Virginia in Colonial times. His father Hezekiah Plummer was one of the early settlers in Pottawatomie County. He was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, in February, 1826, and, when a boy entered upon an apprenticeship at the cooper and wagon making trade. He became a skilled workman. He was reared and married near Chillicothe and from there moved to Indiana. In 1862 he volunteered his services in Company I of the Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, but after six months of service was discharged on account of disability. He then went back to Chillicothe, Ohio, and lived there until 1868, which was the date of his coming to Pottawatomie County. He took up a homestead, developed it as a farm, and sold out in 1878 and removed to Morris County, where he bought a new farm. He was a successful farmer and finally retired into Council Grove in 1887, where he died in January, 1899. Hezekiah Plummer was a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was almost a constant student of the Bible and few excelled him in thorough knowledge of the Scriptures. As an old soldier he was a member of Council Grove Post No. 7 of the Grand Army of the Republic. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Culver. She was born near Bainbridge, Indiana, in April, 1833, and died at Council Grove, Kansas, in December, 1900. They were the parents of eleven children, four of whom died in infancy. Sylvester is a Texas farmer and stock raiser. William has a farm in Oklahoma. Alice, who died in California in 1912, first married Swen Johnson, a farmer, and her second husband, N. H. Howe, a farmer, is still living in California. Clara is the wife of M. S. Snodgrass, a farmer living near Diamond Springs in Chase County, Kansas. George is also a Chase County farmer. The sixth in age is Warren S. Elva is the wife of M. L. Barr, of Westmoreland, who for ten years dignified the office of Probate Judge of Pottawatomie County, and is now in the insurance and real estate business.

Warren S. Plummer was three years old when his parents removed to Morris County and he grew up on his father's farm there, completing the eighth grade in the country school. When about twenty years of age he left school and began clerking in stores at Council Grove and also at Onaga. At the same time he took a keen interest in local affairs, and being a popular citizen he was elected in 1910 to the office of county clerk. He filled that office six years, three terms, and at the beginning of his official term he removed to the county seat of Westmoreland. On retiring from office in 1916 Mr. Plummer became manager of the Westmoreland Mercantile Company, a large and prosperous concern whose store is located on Main Street. It is an incorporated company with the following officers: S. R. Toothaker, president; Herman Zabel, vice president; and W. S. Plummer, secretary, treasurer and manager.

Mr. Plummer is a republican. He is the present city treasurer of Westmoreland. He is affiliated with Westmoreland Lodge No. 257, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Topeka Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite, is a member and treasurer of Westmoreland Lodge No. 252, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a member of Onaga Camp No. 3917 of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Plummer owns a good home at Westmoreland where he has surrounded his family with every comfort. On January 17, 1906, at Onaga, he married Miss Mary Olive Middleton, daughter of John and Eliza (Kime) Middleton. Her mother is still living at Onaga and her father died there a retired farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Plummer have two children: Arland C., born September 17, 1906; and Elizabeth, born February 17, 1915.

JOHN M. MORLEY has devoted practically his entire career to the business of banking, is one of the largest private bankers in Northeastern Kansas, is sole owner of the Bank of Severance and is also president of the State Bank of Purcell.

Born at Mason in Warren County, Ohio, November 23, 1852, he is of Catholic parentage and ancestry. His grandfather, John Morley, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and spent his life there as a farmer. Roger Morley, father of John M., was a territorial pioneer in Kansas. Born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1829, he came to this country in 1850 and lived at Mason, Ohio, until March, 1858, when he arrived in the territory of Kansas and located a tract of land which he developed as a high class farm near Severance in Doniphan County. With the management and cultivation of that farm he was busied until the close of his life on January 20, 1912. Politically he acted as a democrat and was a loyal member of the Catholic Church. During the Civil war he was enrolled in the State Militia and was called out several times to protect the border and also during Price's raid in Kansas. Roger Morley married Margaret Kilkenney, who was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1830 and died in Doniphan County in 1897. They were married in Cincinnati, Ohio. Their children were: John M.; James, who lives on his farm three miles south of Severance; Anna M., wife of Joseph Devereux, a farmer three miles south of Severance; Catherine, wife of Phillip Bower, a farmer near Troy in Doniphan County; Margaret, who lives at Troy, widow of John Devreux, who was a farmer; Nora, wife of J. M. Joyce, a farmer three miles south of Severance; Mary, who married John Gallagher, a farmer three and a half miles southeast of Severance; and R. W. Morley, who is assisting his brother in the Morley Bank of Severance.

John M. Morley was about six years of age when brought to Kansas. He grew up on his father's farm, and knew much of the early frontier conditions. He attended the rural schools of Doniphan County, and at the age of eighteen left his father's home and had a year of experience as clerk in a general store at Severance. He then entered St. Benedict's College at Atchison, where he was graduated in June, 1875. At the conclusion of his studies he returned to Severance, and was connected with a general store there until 1883. In 1883 Mr. Morley became cashier in the bank of the late John T. Kirwin at Severance. Mr. Kirwin died in 1891 and it was left to Mr. Morley to wind up the affairs of the institution. On August 5, 1892, he established the present Bank of Severance, which is a private institution, with himself as sole owner. The bank has a capital stock of $15,000, surplus and profits of $28,000 and is one of the strongest country banks in Doniphan County.

Besides his interests as a banker Mr. Morley is owner of four fine farms in Doniphan County and another in Atchison County. These farms comprise altogether 740 acres. Mr. Morley is now serving as city treasurer and has served six terms as treasurer of the Severance School Board. Politically he is a republican, is a member of the Catholic Church and belongs to Severance Council No. 675, Knights of Columbus. Mr. Morley is unmarried.

Hon. Edmund Needham Morrill. Of the record of Governor Morrill during his term as head of the state government of Kansas a review is given on other pages of this history. It will be wise to supplement that record with some of the more personal details of his career and his various connections, public and business and philanthropic, with Brown County, where his name will always be revered and where he was regarded by common consent as the foremost citizen.

He was born at Westbrook, Cumberland County, Maine, February 12, 1834, and died in 1909, after completing three-quarters of a century of life. He was educated in the common schools and in Westbrook Seminary. His father, Rufus Morrill, was a tanner and currier by trade. The son learned the same business. In 1856 Edmund Morrill, then twenty-two years of age, was elected a member of the board of school supervisors for his native town. At the end of one year he resigned office to come to Kansas. While he was a member of the board he was instrumental in granting a teacher's certificate to Thomas B. Reed, who afterwards became nationally distinguished as speaker of the House of Representatives.

In 1857 Mr. Morrill joined a colony which left Maine to found a new settlement in the territory of Kansas. They came to Brown County and located a few miles west of where Hiawatha now stands. They laid out a town calling it Hamlin, in honor of Hannibal Hamlin, who was then serving as a senator from Maine. Near this town Mr. Morrill took a claim of 160 acres and when the land came in the market he paid the government $1.25 an acre. He also set up the machinery of a saw mill and began the manufacture of native lumber. This mill was burned but was rebuilt and was conducted successfully for three years.

In the movement of the free state men in the fall of 1857 to capture the legislative machinery of the territory, Mr. Morrill was nominated by that party for the Legislature from the district comprising Brown and Nemaha counties. He received 136 votes in Brown, and 145 votes in Nemaha County against seventy-two and thirty-eight votes, respectively, for the pro-slavery candidate, E. M. Hubbard. During his term in the Territorial Legislature Mr. Morrill helped repeal the "Bogus Laws" and was also prominent in the movement to create a state out of the northern half of Kansas and that part of Nebraska territory south of the Platte River. In January, 1858, Mr. Morrill was elected to the Legislature under the Lecompton Constitution. However, no sessions of that Legislature were ever held.

On October 5, 1861, he was mustered into service as a private in Company C of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry. The 10th of October he was promoted to sergeant and on August 9, 1862, was commissioned commissary of subsistence by President Lincoln. His command was then stationed at Rienzi, Mississippi. Major Morrill was with General Grant at Corinth and at the expiration of his service held the rank of major by brevet. He was mustered out October 26, 1865.

In 1866 he was elected clerk of the court without opposition. Soon afterward a vacancy occurred in the office of county clerk and he was appointed to fill that position and was elected in the fall without opposition. These two offices he filled for some time, being re-elected clerk of court in 1868 and county clerk in 1869 and 1871. He was elected a member of the State Senate in 1872, serving two years, and was re-elected in 1876, for a term of four years. During his second term in the Senate he was president pro tem and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

In 1882 he was nominated by the republicans for congressman to represent the state at large. After the redistricting of the state he was elected to represent the first district in 1884 and re-elected in 1886 and 1888. He declined a renomination for 1890. During his six years in Congress he was recognized as one of the hardest working members of that body.

He especially labored to secure pensions for his old comrades and was chairman of the committee on Invalid Pensions. He drafted and secured the passage of the Morrill Dependent Pension and Disability Act, which proved a blessing to many old soldiers. In recognition of his work for the old veterans he was chosen by Congress in 1891 as member of the board of managers for the National Home for Disabled Soldiers. He was first a candidate for the republican nomination for governor in 1892, but was defeated by Farmer A. W. Smith. Two years later he was nominated and defeated Governor Lewellyn. In 1896 he was renominated, but was defeated in the general overthrow of the republican party in Kansas that year.

While so widely known as a public leader Major Morrill's conspicuous business interests and private affairs were always in his home county of Brown. In 1871, with W. B. Barnett and Lorenzo Janes, he established the first bank of the county. It was afterwards incorporated as a state bank and he became its president and continued to hold that office until his death. He was president of the First National Bank of Leavenworth a number of years and a director of the Interstate Bank of Kansas City, Kansas. He dealt extensively in Brown County lands and was himself a farmer and stock raiser on a large scale.

He was a member of the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of Masonry at Hiawatha and of Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth, belonged to Hiawatha Post No. 130, Grand Army of the Republic, and to the Loyal Legion. He was exceedingly public spirited and liberal with his means in behalf of every local enterprise. Brown County had two institutions of which the people have been especially proud and which they owe to Governor Morrill's generosity. These are the Morrill Public Library and the Hiawatha Academy. The Academy served as a means for the higher education of many young men and young women but in later years has been supplanted by the high school.

In 1882 Governor Morrill made a proposition to the city of Hiawatha to furnish the community with a free library and reading room. That was the beginning of the present Morrill Free Public Library, one of the best institutions of its kind in the state. In 1917 the library had 15,000 volumes of standard literature, and it ranks second only to the schools as a means of education and civic enlightment. Governor Morrill was always the most liberal supporter of this library and was president of its board of trustees for many years.

Of his personal characteristics he is remembered for his sincerity and honesty in every relationship of life and his ability was matched by an earnestness and progressiveness of ideals.

On November 27, 1862, he married Miss Elizabeth A. Bretton of Livermore, Maine, daughter of William H. Bretton. She died in September, 1868. On Christmas Day of 1869 he married Miss Caroline J. Nash of Boston, Massachusetts. To the second marriage were born three children: Susan B., wife of Cornelius H. Baker, of Hiawatha; Grace W., wife of Charles Dixon, president of the Dixon Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City; and Frank N., who graduated from Harvard University with the class of 1897 and completed the law course in Harvard Law School in 1900, and is now vice president of the Morrill-Janes Bank.

Charles D. Lamme is president of the Morrill-Janes Bank of Hiawatha, one of the largest and most prosperous financial institutions of Northern Kansas. His is a business career that may be studied with profit by all members of the rising generation.

He was not yet twenty years of age when in January, 1880, he became connected with the Morrill-Janes Bank. At first his duties were not classified on the regular payroll. Morning and night he did janitor work and during the day was variously employed as a messenger and in any other duties thought best by his superiors. He possessed a genius for finance, a devotion to his duties, and steadily rose in the confidence of the bank's managers until he was made vice president. Governor Morrill, one of the founders of the bank, was for eight years in Congress and spent much of the year in Washington. The active management therefore devolved upon the other partner, Mr. Charles H. Janes. It was Mr. Janes who was the first to recognize Mr. Lamme's capabilities, and when his health failed in 1886 he shifted most of his burden to his young assistant. Mr. Lamme has thus had the practical management of this institution for thirty years. It is a bank with a sound record. Its financial integrity has never been questioned, and it has furnished its resources as a bulwark to the steady development and improvement of Brown County.

Mr. Lamme has spent most of his life in Brown County, though he was born in Clark County, Ohio, February 4, 1860. He was the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Lamme, who came to Kansas in 1870, settling on a farm six miles south of Hiawatha. Up to that time Mr. Lamme had attended the common schools of Ohio and at the age of fifteen he went back to Springfield, Ohio, and found work in a mercantile establishment. He remained there several years, and in 1878 returned to Brown County, Kansas, and for a year was employed in the office of the county clerk of Brown County, Henry Isely. He left the county clerk's office to become connected with the bank as above noted.

As one of the leading bankers Mr. Lamme has at the same time made himself a factor in the business and public enterprise of Brown County for many years. He was a trustee and treasurer of Hiawatha Academy until that institution was discontinued. He was appointed executor of the Charles H. Janes estate, has served as treasurer of the board of education, assisted in organizing the electric light company and is its treasurer, and was one of the organizers of the Commercial Club, which he has served as a director and treasurer. He is also a trustee of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lamme is active in Masonry, being affiliated with Hiawatha Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Mount Horeb Chapter No. 43, Royal Arch Masons, and Hiawatha Commandery No. 13, Knights Templar, of which he has served as treasurer.

He married in November, 1881, Miss Emma Anderson, of Hiawatha. Their three children are: Ethel, Charles, Jr., and Elizabeth. The daughters graduated from the Hiawatha High School.

Joseph L. Eyman, M. D. In the profession of medicine and surgery few Kansas physicians have dispensed their services more widely and more successfully than Dr. Joseph L. Eyman of El Dorado. He is a most loyal Kansan. Coming to the state when a child with his parents, he began the practice of

his profession twenty-one years later and has witnessed the gradual change and transformation which have made Kansas a highly developed agricultural and industrial section from what was within his personal recollection an open prairie. Doctor Eyman has traveled over many of the states of the Union, and it is his ardent conviction that no state presents so many all around advantages as the Sunflower commonwealth. It is with more than ordinary satisfaction that he contemplates the prospect of spending the rest of his days in Kansas. Doctor Eyman has built a fine modern brick residence and office at the corner of Fourth and Gordy Streets in the heart of El Dorado. His home is attractive from every point of view and a triumph architecturally.

A native of Pennsylvania, Joseph L. Eyman was born at Kittanning in Armstrong County February 23, 1860, a son of J. W. and Rebecca (Richie) Eyman. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, his father of Pittsburg and his mother of Templeton, Armstrong County. The Eyman family was founded in America prior to the Revolutionary war by three German brothers, Abram, Isaac and Jacob. Abram located at Wellsville, Ohio, Jacob at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, while Isaac was a typical frontiersman, never content to settle long in one community and always living well in advance of the main stream of civilization.

Doctor Eyman is a great-great-grandson of Jacob Eyman, one of these three brothers. The family has made a most creditable record in American wars. Jacob Eyman, the immigrant, fought for the American colonies in the struggle for independence. His son Jacob, Jr., Doctor Eyman's great-grandfather, was a soldier in the war of 1812. The father of Doctor Eyman was a member of the Sixty-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry during the Civil war and saw active service in the Army of the Potomac.

J. W. Eyman came to Kansas with his family in 1867. One year he spent at Atchison, and then removed to Granada in Nemaha County, where he took up a homestead. That claim he developed as a good farm and occupied it until 1908, when he sold his property and removed to El Dorado in order that Doctor Eyman might give better attention to the mother, who was then in poor health. J. W. Eyman died at El Dorado July 8, 1912, aged eighty-two years. The widowed mother is still living at El Dorado, now eighty-four. There were eight children: G. M., of Kansas City, Kansas; Joseph L.; J. H. and W. H., twins, both living at Moline, Kansas; Ella, wife of Genoa Reeder, now a resident of Oklahoma; Neta, wife of M. B. Hitchcock, of Kansas City, Missouri; Ida, who died in 1894; and Molly, who died in 1895.

Doctor Eyman was six years of age when his parents came to Kansas. His early instruction was in the public schools of this state, but in 1874 he returned to Pennsylvania and attended Dayton Academy in Dayton, that state. He remained there a student four years, and on returning to Kansas taught school in Wabaunsee County for two years. He next entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and from there transferred his professional studies to Northwestern University Medical School in Chicago, where he was graduated M. D. February 25, 1887.

Doctor Eyman has had an active experience as a physician and surgeon for thirty years. His first practice was in Marshall County, Kansas, four years at Bigelow and three years at Frankfort. In 1895 he became a Government physician, and was located at Sun Dance, Wyoming, and Ekalaka, Montana. He continued his connection with the Government until 1895, when he returned to Frankfort, Kansas, practicing there until 1904. In that year he removed to El Dorado, and buying a ranch west of town became associated with his son in the cattle business for two years. He then resumed active practice at El Dorado, and has built up a fine reputation as a most capable physician and a very thorough and careful surgeon. Doctor Eyman is local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railway, and is a member of the United States board of pension examiners, being its secretary. For three years he was connected with the regular army as surgeon in Montana, Wyoming and Dakota.

Doctor Eyman is a member of the American Medical Association, and has fraternal affiliations with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is a democrat in politics and a member of the Christian Church.

Doctor Eyman has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Harriet F. Smarr, of Grenada, Kansas. Of their two children the only one now living is Charles, a dentist at Bismarck, North Dakota. For his second wife Doctor Eyman married at Wichita in 1906, Miss Amanda F. Smarr, of Horton, Kansas. Doctor Eyman reared an adopted daughter, Sylvia Eyman. She possesses unusual musical talent and was given every advantage to perfect her native endowment. She finished a musical education, and before marrying taught in the high school at Springfield, Missouri. She is now the wife of John Howard, of Sylvia, Wisconsin.

Miss Kate L. Cowick, now serving her second term as county treasurer of Wyandotte County, probably has the most responsible office of any woman in Kansas. She has the business efficiency needed in the administration of such an office. She is thoroughly trained in the public service, having for many years been a teacher and administrative official of schools, and her work as county treasurer has given her not a little of justly earned fame among the women of Kansas.

Miss Cowick is a native of Missouri, born at Tarkio in Atchison County on February 8, 1885. She was the youngest of the three children of Samuel R. and Katherine (Travers) Cowick. Her mother was born in the South of England and went with her parents to Ireland and from there to the State of Illinois, where she was reared and where she married Samuel R. Cowick. Samuel R. Cowick was for many years a well known figure in newspaper work. He was editor of a Missouri paper and subsequently moved to Trego County, Kansas, locating at Wakeeny, when that town was on the frontier. There he was connected with the Western Kansas World, a paper which was established in 1879 and is the oldest journal of the county. The family had their home in Wakeeny for fourteen years, when Samuel R. Cowick moved to Lyndon, Osage County, and for three years was proprietor of the Lyndon Herald. After that he lived for several years in Oklahoma, and while living in that state had the misfortune of suffering a stroke of apoplexy. From this he never entirely recovered; and after many years of suffering died in Kansas City, Kansas, in April, 1917.

Miss Kate Cowick was reared and educated chiefly at Wakeeny, and spent twelve years in the schools of that city. She attended high school at Wichita and at the age of eighteen began teaching at Waggoner, Oklahoma. She was connected with the schools

of that town both in the grade and high schools for seven years, and was principal of the high school when she left the city to enter school work in Kansas City.

On coming to Wyandotte County Miss Cowick taught three years in the grade schools of Quindaro as principal, subsequently was principal for two years of the Longfellow School, and in 1915 entered upon her present duties as county treasurer, an office to which she was elected on the democratic ticket in 1914 by 1,200 majority. Her first term was a revelation of what a business woman could do in the handling of such an office and in 1916 she was chosen for a second term by the remarkable majority of 6,000 votes. Miss Cowick is a thorough student of public affairs, and belongs to various civic and philanthropic organizations in Kansas City, Kansas.

Her father was for many years actively identified with the republican party. While teaching school after his marriage he had read law in the office of an Illinois judge, and on moving to Trego County, Kansas, he served as county attorney four years and as probate judge a similar time. Samuel R. Cowick was a Mason and Odd Fellow and the family are all active in the Presbyterian Church.

James B. Roberts, M. D. A physician and surgeon of broad and successful experience, Dr. James B. Roberts has practiced for many years in Kansas, and has long been the leader in professional circles at Goff in Nemaha County.

Doctor Roberts was born in Newton County, Indiana, February 18, 1857. His Roberts' ancestors came originally from Wales and were pioneers in the State of Indiana. His father, Thomas Roberts, was born in that state in 1823 and became a pioneer in the northwestern part of the state in Newton County, where he followed farming until his death in 1858, when Doctor Roberts was only one year old. He was a democrat and a member of the Baptist Church. Thomas Roberts married Sarah A. Anderson, who was born in Ohio in 1829 and died at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1897. Doctor Roberts was the youngest of their four children. Amanda Ann, the oldest, died at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1909. She married Frank Smith, a brick mason and plasterer, who died in Omaha, Nebraska. William J., the second of the children, graduated from the Eclectic Medical University at Des Moines, Iowa, and was a successful physician and surgeon practicing at Springfield, Nebraska, until his death in 1897. Jennie is the wife of W. H. Jones, a real estate broker at Kansas City, Missouri.

In 1863 Doctor Roberts' mother removed to Iowa and he was reared and educated in that state. He attended the public schools at Hartford, the high school at Exira, and for three terms was a teacher in Audubon County. After that he had four years of rather arduous experience in the mines and smelters at Idaho Springs, Colorado. Returning to Iowa with his mind made up to prepare for the medical profession, he entered the Eclectic Medical University at Des Moines, and remained there a student for two years. He then secured a license and practiced with his brother William J. at Springfield, Nebraska, until 1889, when he resumed his studies and entering the Eclectic Medical University of Kansas City, Missouri, was graduated M. D. in 1891. Since then Doctor Roberts has practiced in Kansas. He spent three years at Courtland, eight years at Formosa, was in practice at Portis from 1902 to 1904, and since the latter date has had a general medical and surgical practice at Goff, with his offices on Goff Avenue, where he also owns his residence.

Doctor Roberts is a past noble grand of Goff Lodge No. 377, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is past master workman of Formosa Lodge No. 526, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In 1884, at Springfield, Nebraska, he married Miss Belle Branson, daughter of Nathan and Mary (Redigt) Branson. Her mother is now living at Omaha, Nebraska. Her father, deceased, was a carpenter and cabinet maker by trade. Doctor and Mrs. Roberts have three children: George O., born October 8, 1885, is a barber living at Medford, Oregon, and married Mary Ray. Earl M., born June 30, 1890, is foreman in an automobile establishment at Sioux City, Iowa. He is a graduate of the Formosa High School. He has been twice married and has two children. Farris, the youngest of the children, was born January 15, 1899, and is now a senior in the Goff High School and has shown unusual capacity as a student.

George Rushton. The George Rushton Baking Company, Incorporated, at Rosedale, is the largest concern of its kind in the State of Kansas. Every day its ovens turn out 20,000 loaves of high class bread, sold and consumed principally in the two Kansas cities, while the weekly capacity of the pie plant is 75,000 pies. It is the only pie baking plant on a large scale in the two cities.

Baking has been a trade in the Rushton family for so many generations back that no record has been kept of the originator of the business. The president and founder of this business is a master baker in all that phrase implies. His father was a baker before him, and when only eight years of age began learning the business in his father's shop back in England.

George Rushton, Sr., was born at Wolverhampton, England, May 18, 1861, the oldest of the thirteen children of George Frederick and Martha Ann Rushton. As member of such a large household and the responsibilities of life being early put upon his shoulders, George Rushton had no opportunities to attend school. He never had a teacher except himself and experience. He learned his A B C's by hard work, and only by much application and diligence did he acquire the fundamentals of a literary knowledge sufficient for business purposes. At the age of eight years he was doing a routine of duties in his father's bakery. In the course of time he had acquired a complete knowledge of the trade. At the age of twenty he entered business for himself at Manchester where he had spent most of his early years. There he developed a successful business, and having a good outlook for the future he established a home of his own by his marriage on March 13, 1881, to Miss Jane Seymour Wheatley. Their three sons are all in the business with their father. Frank, the oldest, was born in England and is now vice president of the George Rushton Baking Company. The second son, George, Jr., was born in New York City, while Richard W. was born in Kansas City, Missouri.

After his marriage Mr. Rushton began to look ahead and calculate the prospects of the future and in 1882 he made the trip to America for the purpose of investigating the possibilities and prospects of the New World. He soon found a good situation in New York City and at once had his interests in England sold, and his wife and oldest child joined him. This was in 1882. At New York City Mr. Rushton became foreman of a cracker factory for a year

and then took service as a baker on the passenger steamship San Domingo, a boat of the Dominion Line operating between New York and Charleston, South Carolina. He did that work two years. An opportunity then came to him to become foreman in the Hoggins Cracker and Candy Company at Kansas City, Missouri. He accepted the post and filled it from 1885 to 1886. The Smith Baking Company about that time built their plant and Mr. Rushton became its first foreman, serving one year in 1886-87. During 1887-88 he was with the Hartwell Baking Company. Each time he accepted a new position it was a better place and one that would better his position.

On August 12, 1888, Mr. Rushton came to Rosedale to open a shop of his own. At that time Rosedale had a population of not more than 1,500. It is now a city of 10,000. No streets had been built, and the first macadam road was just under construction under the provisions of the Buchanan law. Mr. Rushton rented a small building 25 by 75 feet. In that building he did all his baking, and his wares were delivered about the village in baskets. The quality of his goods and the manner in which he did business were both pleasing and satisfactory, and they opened a way for the gradual enlargement and extension of a business which is now second to none in the State of Kansas. On May 28, 1903, The George Rushton Baking Company was incorporated, at first under the laws of Colorado, but now it is a Kansas corporation. While Mr. Rushton is president and his son Frank vice president, the secretary and treasurer and for a number of years one of the persons most actively connected with the business is Mrs. J. S. Rushton, his wife. At the present time 130 men are employed in the various branches of the business. The output is sold in Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas, and over a wide territory surrounding those cities. The present fine plant occupies a foundation 150 by 125 feet, while barns and warehouses in the rear take up a space 250 by 50 feet. Nothing can explain the increase in the business except quality of goods and excellent service. In 1908 the total value of the company's products sold amounted to $58,000. At the present time the company is doing a weekly business of $10,000, and that means fully $500,000 for the year. The plant is equipped with all the modern and up-to-date baking machinery and appliances. The company was first incorporated for $20,000 and it now has a capital stock of $40,000.

Mr. Rushton after taking out American citizenship became a democratic voter. He has freely given his support to every enterprise that reflects the progressive sentiment of the community. His son Frank was chairman of the Board of Education of Rosedale for two years, and also had an active part in the building of the fine Masonic Temple. Mr. Rushton, Sr., has been a very active member of the First Baptist Church and contributed generously to the erection of the splendid edifice at the corner of Wyandotte and Southwestern Boulevard. He is one of the trustees of this church and his wife is also active in its work. Mr. Rushton is affiliated with Lodge No. 333, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and various other fraternities.

Frank Rushton is a Scottish Rite and Knights Templar Mason and has filled all the chairs in the local lodge and has been president of the Masonic Building Association which put up its fine $28,000 building in 1916. Frank Rushton is vice president of the Chamber of Commerce of Rosedale for 1917, while his father was president in 1916 and organized the Chamber in that year, being the first to be honored with its presidency. Mr. Frank Rushton is secretary of the Kansas Master Bakers Association and was the first president of the association in 1908 and did much to bring about its organization. He is secretary of the Trans-Mississippi Master Bakers Association, including the states of Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri, and is secretary of the Kansas City Master Bakers Club. Frank Rushton is also chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Rosedale.

A. M. MINIER, assistant cashier and managing officer of the First National Bank of Highland, is a native of this community and is directly connected with a family that originally established this town in Northeastern Kansas.

It was his maternal grandfather, John Bayless, who founded the Town of Highland. Mr. Bayless was a native of New York State and first came out to Kansas in 1855, when it was a frontier territory. He acquired large tracts of land in what is now Doniphan County and from that land was taken the site of the present Town of Highland, which was platted in September, 1858. Some years afterward John Bayless returned to New York State, where he died.

The First National Bank of Highland was originally the Citizens State Bank. It has operated under a national charter since April 11, 1908. Its record has been characterized by strength, conservatism of management, and a helpful influence in behalf of every legitimate enterprise in that community. The bank has excellent quarters on Main Street at the corner of Ives Street. Its capital stock is maintained at $25,000, the surplus and profits amount to $15,000, and the deposits have been steadily growing. The personnel of the officers and directors is proof of the high character of the institution. The present list of officers are: R. H. Martin, president; George S. Hovey, vice president, who is also president of the Inter State National Bank of Kansas City; B. D. Allen, cashier; A. M. Minier, assistant cashier and managing officer.

Mr. Minier was born in Highland, Kansas, December 10, 1866. His father, A. J. Minier, was born at Ithaca, New York, in 1830, grew up in that state and married, and in 1855 came as a territorial pioneer to Doniphan County, Kansas. He was here in the free state movement, saw much of the life and times of early Kansas, and during the war was a member of the State Militia and was called out during the raid of Price's army through Missouri and Kansas. His career was that of a farmer, and in that occupation he spent his active years until his death at Highland in 1899. At one time he also served as postmaster. He was a republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. A. J. Minier married Samantha Jane Bayless, who was born in New York State in 1834 and died at Highland, Kansas, in 1903. She was the mother of five children: Myra, who died in infancy; Frederick S., who was a farmer near Highland and died May 26, 1914, in a hospital at Kansas City; John B., who for many years was engaged in the hotel business and died in 1916, in a hospital at St. Joseph, Missouri; A. M.; and Julia, wife of D. B. Shreve, who was formerly engaged in merchandising at Axtell, Kansas, but is now living on a small farm and home near Hiawatha.

Mr. A. M. Minier attended the public schools of Highland and also took a course in Highland Col-





J. H. Moore

lege, where he remained until 1885. He then took up farming and steadily worked and assisted in the management of his father's estate until 1906. In that year he became bookkeeper in the Citizens State Bank, was soon promoted to assistant cashier, and with the incorporation of the First National Bank continued in that office and gradually assumed the important executive responsibilities which he now enjoys.

Mr. Minier has prospered as a business man and owns a fine farm of 160 acres a mile west of Highland, which his father pre-empted in territorial times. He also owns a comfortable residence on South Avenue. Mr. Minier is city treasurer of Highland, is a republican, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1911, at Highland, he married Miss Mabel Hunter. Her father, now deceased, was for many years an active minister of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Minier have three children: Mabel, born in July, 1912; Dorothy, born in June, 1915; and Abram Merton, Jr., born in December, 1916.

JESSE H. MOORE is the cashier of the Oketo State Bank. The Moore family has for many years been identified with banking and other affairs of Marshall County, and Mr. Moore's father was the founder of the present bank, his mother is now its president, and this excellent Kansas woman has another special distinction as being one of the few women of the state to hold the office of mayor of a town.

The Oketo State Bank's history begins in 1889, when Z. H. Moore started it as a private bank. In 1900 it was reorganized under state charter. It is an institution of large resources and an effective factor in the financial affairs of the community. It has a capital of $10,000 and surplus of $25,000. The present officers are: Mrs. L. G. Moore, president; P. J. Eychaner, vice president; J. H. Moore, cashier; and Henry C. Waters, Jr., assistant cashier.

Mr. Jesse H. Moore was born at Oketo, Kansas, August 20, 1884. He received his education in the public schools there, graduating from high school in 1900, and in 1907 he received his Bachelor degree from Baker University. While at Baker he was a member of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity. In the meantime he had become associated with his father in the banking business, at first as assistant cashier, and in 1908 was promoted to his present position as cashier. Besides his home on East Street he has acquired other property and is interested in farms in Marshall, Trego and Logan counties. Politically Mr. Moore is a republican. He is a member of the Oketo School Board, has served in the City Council, and in religious affiliations he is a Friend or Quaker. He is past master of Oketo Lodge No. 25, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

In 1911, at Topeka, he married Miss Margaret Betzer, daughter of I. L. and Mary E. Betzer. Her parents still live in Topeka, where he is in the loan and bond business.

The late Ziba Hibbard Moore was for many years a prominent figure in Marshall County, and died at Oketo December 19, 1916. He was born near Avondale in Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1845. He grew up in his native community, was married in Adams County, Pennsylvania, and in early life followed the trade of carpenter. In 1875 he went to the Indian reservation in Gage County, Nebraska, and was employed as a carpenter by the Indian Agency. In the fall of 1879 he removed to Oketo, Kansas, and was a merchant there until he established his bank in 1889. He was sole owner of the private bank and president after it was reorganized. His widow, a very capable business woman, has followed him in that office. Ziba H. Moore was a very strong advocate of republican principles. He served one term as mayor of Oketo. Both he and his wife were birthright Quakers, and in the absence of a Friends church at Oketo he gave his active support to the Methodist denomination. He was also affiliated with Oketo Lodge No. 25, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons. In 1905 he erected a modern home, perhaps the best in Oketo, now occupied by his widow.

For a number of generations the Moore family lived and did their part in the life and affairs of Pennsylvania. David Moore, grandfather of the late Ziba H. Moore, was born November 10, 1767, and died September 10, 1823. His wife, Martha, was born October 12, 1772, and died October 8, 1870, when nearly one hundred years old. Their children were: Mary Moore, born October 13, 1792, and died May 15, 1858; Lydia Moore, born February 7, 1795, died in March, 1883; William Moore, born July 22, 1796; Sidney Moore, born January 29, 1798; Ziba Moore, mentioned below; Esther Moore, born September 11, 1801, and died November 27, 1842; Sarah Moore, born in September, 1803, and died October 9, 1887; Hibbard Moore, born in March, 1806, and died June 18, 1867; Hannah Moore, born September, 1808; Sharpless Moore, born November 14, 1811, and died November 10, 1866; and Isaac Moore, born August 9, 1813, and died October 22, 1859.

Ziba Moore, father of the late Ziba H. Moore, was born in Pennsylvania January 16, 1800, spent his life in Pennsylvania as a farmer and cabinet maker, and died in Chester County December 30, 1846. He married Mary Bell on December 1, 1831. She was born March 25, 1805, and died July 13, 1880. The record of their children is as follows: Phebe Ann, born December 15, 1832, died July 14, 1909; David, born July 15, 1834, died July 23, 1867; Sabella E., deceased; Martha, who resides in Chester County, Pennsylvania, widow of Samuel Thompson, a farmer; Richard B., born July 4, 1839, a veteran of the Civil war and now a retired farmer living at Topeka, Kansas; Rachael C., born August 11, 1842, died May 2, 1847; Ziba H., whose record has been given above.

Ziba H. Moore married Lavina Griest, who was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, ten miles north of the city of Gettysburg. She attended the public schools there, and also had two terms in a private school in Pennsylvania, and for two years taught in Adams County. She is a member of the Friends Church, belongs to the Royal Neighbors and the Order of Eastern Star, and is the present mayor of the little town of Oketo. She has two children, Edgar Hiram and Jesse Howard. The older son, Edgar Hiram, is manager of the Oketo Milling & Elevator Company. He married Mary Thomas, of Oketo, and their two children are Margaret and Ziba Thomas.

Mrs. L. G. Moore's grandfather was Cyrus Griest, who was born in York County, Pennsylvania, where he spent most of his life, but died in Adams County. He was a farmer. He married Mary Ann Cook, a native of Baltimore, Maryland. She died in Adams County, Pennsylvania. Their children still living are: Mrs. Moore's father; Hiram, a retired farmer in Adams County, Pennsylvania; Maria, who lives on her farm at Guernsey, Pennsylvania, widow of Charles Tyson, who was a photographer by profession and later a farmer, spending a portion of his career in Baltimore, Maryland, and afterward taking up the culture of the apple in Adams County, Penn-

sylvania; Elizabeth K., wife of Isaac Wilson, a prominent minister of the Friends Church now retired and living at Bigelersville in Adams County, Pennsylvania; and Amos W., an apple grower at Floradale, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Moore's father, Hiram Griest, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1827, and is still living at the age of ninety, at his home ten miles north of Gettysburg, at Bendersville. He followed farming during his active career, but for the past twenty years has lived retired. He is a staunch member of the Friends Church. He married Louisa Ellis, who was born in Adams County and died at Bendersville in that county. Their children are: Mrs. L. G. Moore; Emma G., wife of Maurice Walton, a real estate broker at Portland, Oregon; and Mary E., who lives at Bendersville, Pennsylvania, with her father, widow of Howard Gove, who was formerly a merchant at Herman, Nebraska.

ROBERT JACKSON CABEEN, M. D., is the only physician and surgeon practicing at Leon, Kansas, and that community takes just pride in having available the services of one of the very skillful and capable members of the profession in Kansas. Besides the work he has done as a physician he has taken a very active part in local affairs, and has been one of the leaders in the civic and progressive life of the town.

Doctor Cabeen's early home was in Illinois. He was born at the Town of Seaton in Mercer County of that state May 26, 1876. His grandfather, Samuel Cabeen, was a native of Ireland, came to America and first lived in Ohio, and from there moved across the country with wagon and team to Mercer County, Illinois. He was a farmer, and died on the old homestead in Ohio Grove Township of Mercer County, Illinois. He married Sarah Wright.

Doctor Cabeen has the same name as his father, who was also Robert Jackson Cabeen. The latter was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1819, and while a boy he accompanied his parents on the overland journey from Central Ohio to Central Illinois. He had the pioneer instinct in him, and when the news of the discovery of gold on the Pacific Coast penetrated the Middle West he responded to the call of adventure and in 1849 he and his brother Richard went out to California and spent about two years in the exciting and strenuous life of the Pacific Coast. He then returned to Mercer County, Illinois, and settled down to a career which in time made him one of the most prosperous farmers and citizens of that section. He acquired a farm of 800 acres, and during his later years he lived in the Town of Seaton, where he was a business partner of George Seaton in the banking, grain and lumber business. George Seaton, for whom the Town of Seaton was named, is still living there and enjoying a good old age. Robert J. Cabeen, Sr., died at Seaton, Illinois, in February, 1894. The years of his active life were not altogether spent in business. He served as a member of the State Board of Equalization two terms, for several terms was county supervisor, and held other town and county offices. He began voting as a democrat, but in his later years discharged his franchise according to the dictates of his independent judgment.

He married Mary E. Pinkerton. She was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1837, and died at Seaton, Illinois, in 1905. The Pinkertons came from Scotland. Her father was born either in Ohio or Pennsylvania in 1800, was an early settler in Mercer County, Illinois, had a farm in Green Township of that county, and died there in 1883. His wife, Viola Pinkerton, lived to the remarkable age of ninety-nine years.

Doctor Cabeen was the seventh in a family of eight children. Samuel, the oldest, died when young. Joseph, the second in age, lives at Seaton, Illinois, and owns the local telephone system there. McClellan is also a resident of Seaton, but has a farm in Saskatchewan, Canada, and spends much of his time there. Violet, who died at Kansas City, Missouri, in the spring of 1901, soon after the birth of her only child, Robert, was the wife of Fred Crosby, who now lives at Mountain Grove, Missouri, being manager of the state poultry experiment station. Harriet married A. C. Sells, a physician and surgeon at Aledo, Illinois. The sixth child died at birth. Edith, the youngest, is the wife of T. A. Griffin, a successful dentist at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and they have two children, Robert, born in 1912, and Mary Harriet, born in 1915.

Dr. R. J. Cabeen spent his early life on a farm in Mercer County, Illinois. He attended the rural schools and in 1892 was graduated from the high school at Seaton. Following that came five years in Knox College at Galesburg, where he was in the preparatory course and in the regular college work through the junior year. In 1898 he took a course in Brown's Business College, and then returned to the farm in Mercer County. About that time he formulated definite plans as to his future vocation, and in 1899 entered the University Medical College at Kansas City, Missouri. He remained a student there until graduating M. D. March 26, 1903. He remained in Kansas City for four months after graduation, and then went south to the State of Nuevo Leon in old Mexico and was employed in professional work there until March, 1904. At that date he came to Kansas, and after a visit to the old home in Mercer County located permanently at Leon. Since then he has built up his reputation as a successful physician and surgeon and has made himself a factor in the community. He has his offices in the State Bank Building and is also owner of his residence on West Street. Doctor Cabeen is a member of the Butler County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, is examiner for a number of life insurance companies, is on the United States Pension Board for Butler County, and every year is adding to his capabilities for thorough service in his chosen profession.

In politics he is a democrat. For two terms he has been a member of the Leon City Council, is now president of the board of education, and is township committeeman of the Democratic Central Committee. In 1914 he was a candidate for the Legislature.

Among other interests Doctor Cabeen is president of the Greenwood County Oil & Gas Company. He is a past master of Joppa Lodge No. 223, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is a member of El Dorado Chapter No. 35, Royal Arch Masons, El Dorado Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar, Wichita Consistory No. 2, and Midian Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

In the maternal line Doctor Cabeen's ancestry goes back to the Macbeths of Scotland. He married at Kansas City, Missouri, in September, 1904, Miss Mayme Crosby. Her parents, E. T. and Lou (Harriott) Crosby, now reside at Leon. Her father is a

retired merchant. Doctor and Mrs. Cabeen have two children: Edwin Crosby, born April 10, 1906, and Betty Louise, born February 2, 1915.

DAVID JOHNSON, M. D., a prominent medical specialist whose home and laboratories are at Salina, returned to Kansas a few years ago after many years spent in practice in the New England states, most of the time at Boston. He returned to Kansas because many years ago, on first coming to America, he had located in this then new state, and it was those early impressions and experiences with Kansas life and people that caused him to locate here for a permanent home in his declining years.

Doctor Johnson was born in Sweden on May 4, 1848. He was liberally educated, graduating from the noted Upsala University at Upsala in the medical course. He was twenty-one years of age when he arrived in America in May, 1869, and his first location was at Paola, Kansas, where he took out his papers to become a naturalized American. After practicing for three years at Paola, Doctor Johnson practiced one year at Kansas City, Missouri, and then removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he was in the active work of his profession for nine years. After that he practiced at Boston until 1909, and during all these years has been a close student and has carried on some investigations with remarkable results as to the cause of various incurable or so-called incurable diseases. During his long residence in Boston and after much experimentation in his private laboratory he discovered a cure for leprosy, diabetes and Bright's disease. He has also produced specifics for various other ailments to which the human flesh is heir, and all these are now registered in the patent office at Washington.

As a specialist Doctor Johnson has successfully treated paralysis, lockjaw, spinal meningitis, rheumatism, a number of chronic stomach complaints and various diseases of the internal organs and of the skin. He is the inventor of a number of remedies to be specifically applied in the treatment of these ills, and testimonials might be adduced by the score to show the efficiency of his medicines.

From Boston Doctor Johnson removed to Chicago, where he practiced two years, and was then located again in Kansas City, Missouri, until 1913. In that year he came back to Kansas, his first love, and established a laboratory for the manufacture of his remedies at Salina. His medicines are now being introduced to the world from Kansas as the distributing point. From his laboratory on South Santa Fe Avenue in Salina shipments of medicines have been made to the West Indies and to many foreign countries, and the business which he has founded under the name Salina Medical Company bids fair to become one of the important institutions of that city.

On March 20, 1879, at Worcester, Massachusetts, Doctor Johnson married Adelaide Butterick, a native of Massachusetts. Mrs. Johnson died childless August 4, 1884. The only relative of Doctor Johnson now living in America is James Land, a nephew, whose home is at Chambers, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM F. ISELY is a native of Brown County, where his father was a pioneer farmer, and he himself followed farming on an extensive and successful scale for many years but is now living in Fairview of that county, where among varied other interests he is president of the Fairview State Bank. He is also the city's mayor.

Mr. Isely is of sterling Swiss stock. His grandfather, Christian Isely, was born in Switzerland, came to America after his marriage, and located near Winesberg in Holmes County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming and also in the manufacture of harvesting implements. His death occurred at Winesberg before his grandson, William F. Isely, was born. Christian Isely married Barbara Ozenberger, also a native of Switzerland. She died near Fairview, Kansas. Of their children two are still living: Christian, a retired farmer at Wichita, Kansas; and Barbara, who lives at Winesberg, Ohio, widow of Jacob Kendle, a farmer.

Mr. William F. Isely was born on a farm three miles north of Fairview in Brown County, Kansas, July 13, 1873. His father, Henry Isely, who was born near Winesberg, Ohio, in September, 1841, grew up in that community, married there, and when a young man of twenty-one enlisted in the Sixty-seventh Ohio Infantry in 1862 and did his part as a brave and gallant soldier until the close of the Civil war. He was in all the battles in which his regiment participated, and just before the surrender at Appomattox he was wounded. Following the war he removed west to St. Joseph, Missouri, and for a time taught school. His settlement in Brown County was made in 1867. At that time, when most of the country was new and undeveloped, he located three miles north of Fairview, and bought a farm of 240 acres. There he lived an independent and prosperous existence for many years, adding to his estate until at the time of his death he owned 480 acres, and discharging all the duties that come to a capable and public-spirited citizen. In politics he was a republican until 1876, and after the campaign of that year, in which Hayes was seated in the president's chair after a prolonged contest, he took to voting independently. For six years he served as county clerk of Brown County and was the representative of the county in the State Legislature in 1881-83. In church affairs he belonged to the Reformed Church and was long an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He died on his farm March 24, 1904. Henry Isely married Sophia Hochstetler, who was born in Holmes County, Ohio, and is now living at Fairview with her only son and child, William F. Isely.

The latter was reared on the farm in Brown County, attended the rural schools, and on coming to manhood he had been sufficiently trained by practice and experience to assume many of the burdens and responsibilities of the farm management from his father. He continued the active control of the fine farm until his father's death and is still its owner. In 1911 Mr. Isely moved into Fairview and from that point directs his varied business affairs as a banker and farmer. Besides the home place he owns a half section of land in Gray County in Western Kansas. His home is a modern and comfortable one on High Street. He also is interested in a business block on Maple Street.

In matters of politics Mr. Isely is an independent democrat. He was elected mayor of Fairview in April, 1913, and is now serving his third consecutive term in that office, and as an administrator of local affairs and a leader of public opinion he has done much for the community. He is a member and property trustee of the Reformed Church and is affiliated with Sabetha Lodge No. 160, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Casewell Consistory of the Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite at Kansas City, the Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth and is also past noble grand of Fairview Lodge No. 399, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to Fairview Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America

and St. Joseph Lodge No. 40, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Isely married March 7, 1895, in Fairview, Miss Maud Jones, daughter of S. P. and Emma (Monroe) Jones. Her parents live near Kansas City, Kansas, where her father is a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Isely have one child, Beatrice, who was born May 27, 1899, and is a graduate of the Fairview High School.

Miss Anna Mallows. To paraphrase an old proverb, To woman's work there is neither end or limit of capacity for human service and usefulness. Women have succeeded as home makers, as teachers, in all the learned professions, in executive business, and one of the bright Kansas women, Miss Anna Mallows, is a very successful newspaper woman, proprietor and publisher of the White Cloud Globe.

The White Cloud Globe is now the only paper published in that city. It was founded in 1892 by John J. Faulkner, and throughout its twenty-five years it has never exhibited more enterprise as a real newspaper than under the present management. The offices of the plant are on Main Street, and its circulation extends all over Doniphan and surrounding counties, and many copies go to diverse parts of the United States and even to China. Politically it is a republican journal.

Miss Mallows was born at White Cloud. Her father, Samuel Mallows, was born near Wilton, Norfolk County, England, in 1843, and was thirteen years of age when he came to this country with his parents. The family were among the pioneers in the rural district near Iowa Point, Kansas, and Samuel Mallows grew up on the homestead claim his father had pre-empted not far from Iowa Point in Doniphan County. His active years were passed as a farmer and he subsequently removed to White Cloud on a farm 2½ miles south of that town, where he married in 1866 and where he lived out his useful years until his death in 1897. His widow removed to White Cloud in 1900 with her family, and she died there in 1914. Samuel Mallows was a republican in politics, a member, elder and active worker in the Christian Church. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah Helen Scott, who was born at Boonville, Missouri, in 1852. She was the mother of five children: Mary, wife of Mark E. Zimmerman, a farmer south of White Cloud; Eliza, wife of Fred Massey, a merchant at Iowa Point, Kansas; Miss Anna; James, a farmer at Sparks, Kansas; and Verne, wife of A. D. Connelly, in the insurance and loan business at Sabetha, Kansas.

Miss Anna Mallows was educated in the rural schools of Doniphan County, graduated from the White Cloud High School, and for nineteen years was successfully engaged in educational work. Her first two years as a teacher were spent in Holt County, Missouri, but in the main her performance as a teacher was in Doniphan County, mostly at White Cloud and Highland. For five years she was a teacher in the primary department and four years in the grammar department of the White Cloud schools.

In 1910, giving up teaching, Miss Mallows bought the White Cloud Globe and has since proved her thorough ability as a newspaper woman.

Miss Mallows is one of the best educated women in Northeastern Kansas. At different times she has attended the State Normal School at Emporia, spent one summer in a business college at St. Joseph, Missouri, another summer at Campbell University at Holton, Kansas, and in 1917 was awarded the A. B. degree by Oskaloosa College in Iowa. She was formerly actively affiliated with the Doniphan County and State Teachers' associations and is a member of the Kansas State Editorial Association. She is a republican, and is an active member of the Christian Church. She is now superintendent of the teachers' training work for the church in Doniphan County.

La Rue Royce, who recently began practice of his profession as a lawyer at Salina, represents one of the distinguished names of Kansas. He is a son of John Quincy Royce of Topeka, long prominent as a lawyer, editor and a dominating character in republican politics in this state.

John Quincy Royce was born on a farm in Fayette County, Iowa, June 1, 1856, a son of David P. Royce, who was a native of New York State. When nine years of age John Quincy Royce was taken from the farm in his native Iowa county to Independence in that state, and in that city he grew up. He attended the public schools, graduating from the Independence High School at the age of eighteen. For two years he studied law at West Union, Iowa, and on completing his studies was admitted to the bar at Independence in April, 1879. Casting his eye over the country for a suitable location, he arrived in June of the same year at Smith Center, Kansas. In that comparatively new country he rapidly built up a reputation as an able young lawyer, and was in active practice until January, 1885. From that date until January, 1887, he served as county attorney in Smith County.

On leaving office he changed his profession to a journalist, and for more than twenty years was one of the foremost writers and editors of the state. He was editor and proprietor of the Smith Center Bulletin for several years and by the purchase of the Smith Center Pioneer he consolidated the two papers making what is still known as the Pioneer-Bulletin. Selling that paper in 1893, he bought the Phillipsburg Dispatch, of which he was editor and proprietor for seventeen years. While in the newspaper business he served as postmaster of Phillipsburg, having been three times appointed to that office.

On May 10, 1905, John Q. Royce resigned his office as postmaster to become state bank commissioner. On November 10, 1908, he left that office to accept the position of secretary of the Aetna Building and Loan Association of Topeka.

During all his career as lawyer, editor or in other positions he has been a conspicuous figure in the republican councils of Kansas. For sixteen years he was chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee of the Sixth Kansas District. For eight years he was assistant chief clerk of the Kansas House of Representatives and for two years was assistant secretary of the State Senate. It is noteworthy and an indication of his strong personal influence that when he resigned the office of postmaster and also that of state bank commissioner he had the pleasure of dictating his successor. In national politics he has attended a number of national conventions, and in the St. Louis Convention of 1896 he served as special sergeant at arms. At the Philadelphia Convention of 1900 he was assistant secretary. Since retiring from public office he has resumed the active practice of law with home and office at Topeka.

John Q. Royce was married May 4, 1887, to Mrs. Olive Irene (Johnston) Crane, of Cawker City, Kansas. Mrs. John Q. Royce was a woman of refined and cultivated tastes and of exceptional strength of character. For years she was both a wife and a valued counselor to her husband in his political and

official life, and much of his success was due to her clear vision and sound judgment. She was an ideal figure in her home and in social circles, was devoted to family and friends, and her life was an inspiration to all with whom she came in contact. Among the other resources of this splendid woman she possessed unusual ability as a writer and was connected with various organizations of women in Kansas. She was a life long member of the Presbyterian Church. She was born in Jones County, Ohio, May 4, 1858, and died at Topeka, June 16, 1910.

La Rue Royce, the only son of his parents, was born February 8, 1891, at 222 Clay Street in the City of Topeka. He is one of the fortunate young men of Kansas. He had the good fortune of a liberal inheritance in those marked qualities of intellect and character which have distinguished both his father and mother, and he deems it a part of his good fortune that he was born and reared in Kansas and has had the benefit of some of its best institutions. He was educated in the University of Kansas at Lawrence, and also in Washburn College at Topeka. He was graduated from Washburn with the degree A. B. in the class of 1914, and then continued his law studies there, graduating LL. B. in 1916. Soon after his graduation he established himself in practice at Salina.

Mr. Royce also had the good fortune to marry one of the most cultured young women of the state. Mrs. Royce was formerly Miss Winifred Burch, a daughter of Judge R. J. Burch, an associate justice of the Kansas Supreme Court. She was born at Salina June 25, 1891, but was married October 25, 1916, at Topeka, where her father has his official residence.

Charles R. Hewins is in point of continuous service one of the oldest educators in Kansas. His work has been accomplished almost entirely within the limits of Doniphan County. For thirty years he has been connected with the schools of that county and in November, 1916, he was elected county superintendent, beginning May 14, 1917.

Mr. Hewins represents a pioneer family of Northeastern Kansas, and his own birth occurred near Wathena on December 1, 1866. His family were Colonial settlers in Maine from England. His grandfather, John A. Hewins, Sr., was a native of Maine, followed farming in that state all his life and died at Augusta in 1879. He married Roxanna Day, also a native of Maine, who died near Augusta.

J. A. Hewins, father of Professor Hewins, was born near Augusta, Maine, in 1828, grew up in the Pine Tree State and arrived in Kansas in the spring of 1866, the same year that his son Charles R. was born. He was one of the early farmers in the vicinity of Wathena, and spent many industrious years in that locality, where he died in 1914. He was an old soldier of the Union, having enlisted from Iowa in 1861 in Company I of the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry. He was through all the war and most of his service was on the western border along the Mississippi. He participated in the movement to keep Price's army out of Kansas. Politically he was a republican and was a member of the Baptist Church. J. A. Hewins married Susan Rappelye, who was born near Penn Yan, New York, in 1843 and died at their home near Wathena in 1909. To their marriage were born three children: Charles R.; Ella, wife of Joseph Cordonier, a farmer near Wathena; and John, who is engaged in farming near Knoxville, Tennessee.

Charles R. Hewins grew up on his father's farm in Doniphan County, attended the rural schools there, and in 1885 graduated from the high school of St. Joseph, Missouri. After high school he took up teaching in Kansas, and at intervals attended college to supplement his earlier advantages. For two years he was a student in the noted old Park College at Parkville, Missouri, and for one year attended Campbell University at Holton, Kansas. His thirty years of experience as a teacher in Doniphan County includes nine years of rural schools and for twenty-one consecutive years he was principal of the Severance High School. Thus to his present office of county superintendent he brought an unexcelled experience and understanding of all local conditions, and the school system of the county may be naturally expected to derive vast good and benefit from his administration. As county superintendent his supervision extends to eighty schools, a total enrollment of 3,900 pupils and a teaching staff of 135.

Mr. Hewins is a republican in politics. He is an active member of the Doniphan County and Kansas State Teachers' associations. While a teacher is usually a poor man, Mr. Hewins has exercised a commendable degree of thrift, and besides his home at Troy, Kansas, he owns a well improved farm of 160 acres in Union Township of Doniphan County.

Mr. Hewins married in this county in 1900 Miss Delia A. Heeney, member of the well known pioneer Heeney family. She is a daughter of Barney and Mary (O'Neil) Heeney, both now deceased. Her father located on a farm in Doniphan County in 1859, before Kansas became a state.

Mrs. H. E. King is one of the capable business women of Leon, Kansas, where since her husband's death she has managed the estate, is a director in the State Bank of Leon, and has many other extensive interests in Butler County.

Her husband, the late Harrison E. King, was a man of great business ability, and his untimely death at the age of forty-seven, on February 7, 1914, was a matter of general regret throughout the large community in which he was so well known. Mr. King was a man of striking appearance, possessed business judgment in a marked degree, and unquestionably was one of the coming citizens of Butler County.

He was born August 3, 1869, in Mercer County, Missouri, near Leon, Iowa, which is just across the state line from Mercer County, Missouri. His father, Jacob King, was of German ancestry, was born in Mercer County, Ohio, in 1840, and after his marriage moved to Mercer County, Missouri. In 1870 he came to Butler County, Kansas, homesteading the quarter section of land where the town of Leon is built. He was a farmer and a fine type of citizen. He finally sold his farm and retired to Augusta, Kansas, where he died in 1905. He was a republican and a member of the Christian Church and an elder in that denomination. Jacob King married Lydia S. Miller, who was born in Ohio in 1850, and died in Butler County, Kansas, in 1911. One of their sons, a brother of the late H. E. King, is Charles L. King, president of the Butler County State Bank at El Dorado, and elsewhere mentioned in this publication.

Harrison E. King came with his parents to Butler County, where he grew up and as a boy attended the public schools at Leon. After leaving high school he became a merchant and grain buyer, and was also in the implement business until 1903. He afterward retained his interest in the hardware and implement business, but from 1903 until his death was actively identified with the State Bank of Leon as cashier.

He was a large land owner, and Mrs. King and Mr. W. S. Marshall, who is cashier of the State Bank of Leon, own jointly about a thousand acres in Butler County and close to the oil districts.

Mr. and Mrs. King were married at Leon in 1888. Mrs. Fylena E. (Lindsey) King was born at Girard, Kansas, December 20, 1870. The Lindsey family had its original seat in Ireland, and three brothers of the name came to America and were very early settlers near Keokuk, Iowa. Mrs. King's father, Thomas J. Lindsey, was born at Keokuk, Iowa, July 9, 1847. When only fifteen years of age, in 1862, he enlisted in the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, in Company I, and was a faithful and gallant soldier until the close of the struggle. Once he was taken prisoner, but after the war he returned home safe and soon afterward moved to Girard, Kansas. He was one of the pioneers in that section of Southeastern Kansas and developed a farm from his homestead of 160 acres and also operated a shingle mill. In 1872 he removed with his family from Girard to Butler County, locating on a farm six miles south of Leon. He remained one of the capable business men and farmers of that section until 1890, when he went to Southern Oklahoma and is now engaged in buying grain at Bernice, Oklahoma. He is a republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity. T. J. Lindsey married Martha Walker. She was born at Nashville, Illinois, November 15, 1853. Of their children the oldest is Mrs. H. E. King. Laura, the second, is the wife of L. S. Downing, a physician and surgeon at Portland, Oregon, and they have two children, Roberta and Opal. E. Edwin Lindsey is a railroad man living at Joplin, Missouri. Daisy married H. E. Downing, a grain dealer at Bernice, Oklahoma, and their children are Dora and Rachel. Pearl is the wife of Marx Snell, a grain dealer at Nevina, Oklahoma, and she has one child, Merrill.

Mrs. King was reared in Butler County, attended the public schools at Leon, and was married soon after she finished the course of the high school. She is an active member of the Christian Church and was one of the organizers of Leon Chapter No. 362, Order of the Eastern Star, and is a past matron. Mrs. King owns her home on Main Street, has considerable other local real estate, including a quarter interest in the bank building and is owner of several other business buildings and dwellings. She is vice-president and director in the State Bank of Leon. The late Mr. King was a republican and at one time served as mayor of Leon. He was active in the Christian Church, was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was one of the class of 529 new members taken into Wichita Consistory No. 2, when the new part of the Temple, which had been reconstructed, was dedicated. He was also a member of Midian Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita.

Mr. and Mrs. King had one daughter, Audine. She was a young woman of many talents and of splendid promise. She graduated from the Leon High School and had finished courses in the Sickner Conservatory of Music at Wichita and for two years was a student in the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, Massachusetts. Her untimely death came July 23, 1910, when she was twenty-one years of age. She was drowned while swimming in Cold Water Lake, Michigan. Though an excellent swimmer, she was stricken with heart failure while in the water.

John Adams Jones. While the main work of his life for over twenty years has been education, and he has served fourteen years as superintendent of the city schools of Highland, Mr. Jones has many other interests and ties to connect him with that thriving town of Doniphan County. Besides his position as a Kansas educator, all the older base ball fans who followed the fortunes of the teams in the Western League know the name of Mr. Jones as a former pitcher and one of the steadiest and most resourceful players of the national pastime.

Mr. Jones was born at Edinburg, Indiana, October 29, 1874, but has lived in Kansas since he was ten years of age. The Jones family traces its lineage back to Wales, and in the earlier generations they settled in Ohio and from there moved to Indiana. Mr. Jones is a grandson of Isaac Jones, who in the early days had a farm in Brown County, Indiana, and lived there until his death in 1886.

W. F. Jones, father of John A., was born in Brown County, Indiana, in 1852, grew up and married there and entered actively upon his vocation as a farmer. In 1884 he removed to Elk County, Kansas, locating on a farm near Howard and developing his land from practically a virgin state. In 1908 he retired and has since lived at Fredonia. Politically he is a democrat. W. F. Jones married Elizabeth Woodsides, who was born in Johnson County, Indiana, in 1850. Their children are: Dillard, a photographer living in Oklahoma; John A.; Clarence, who died at the age of eighteen; Leonard, a traveling salesman with headquarters at Kansas City, Missouri.

John Adams Jones had his early training in the rural schools of Johnson County, Indiana, and similarly in the schools of Elk County, Kansas. In 1890 he graduated from the Howard High School, and for three years was a student in the old Fort Scott Normal. As a teacher he did his first work in Elk County, and then for five years taught in schools adjacent to Highland. His connection with the public schools of Highland covers a period of seventeen years. For three years he was a grade teacher, but for the past fourteen years has had the superintendence of the city schools, and the high standing of those schools is a matter of just pride to Mr. Jones, who has worked steadily for the upbuilding of the local system and the proper coordination of the schools with the increasing needs of the community. The schools of Highland now have an enrollment of 275 scholars and eleven teachers are in charge.

Mr. Jones' experience in professional base ball covered about twelve summers. For eight years he was one of the stars in the Western League and played with the St. Joseph, Lincoln and Pueblo teams, acquiring an enviable reputation as one of the most dependable pitchers on the staff of those organizations.

Mr. Jones is also a Highland business man, owning a half interest in the Ward-Jones Lumber Company. He also owns a good residence on Main Street adjoining the lumber yard. He has served as a member of the City Council, is a democrat, is a member of Smithton Lodge No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Highland, and belongs to the Doniphan County and Kansas State Teachers' associations and the National Education Association.

Mr. Jones married at Highland in 1905 Miss Minnie Overlander, daughter of G. W. and Sarah (Teener) Overlander. Her parents now reside at Highland, her father being a retired farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have five children: Elizabeth, born April 1, 1907; Helen, born in 1910; Louise, born in 1912; Mildred, born in 1913; and John, born in 1915.

WILLIAM JAMES PHILLIPS, M. D. The community of Beaumont, Kansas, esteems Dr. William J. Phillips as its pioneer physician and surgeon and as a man whose capable efforts have been directed through a long period of years largely to the service of his fellow men. Doctor Phillips has gained his best recognition in a comparatively limited community, and has been well satisfied to do his work there and to merit the esteem and respect of those closest to him. Many men more widely known have not accomplished so much in that work which is so vitally necessary to human welfare.

Doctor Phillips comes of ancestors who were originally people of Wales, came to America in Colonial times, and in one generation after another the family extended itself across the country, first to Ohio, later to Iowa and in the person of Doctor Phillips to Kansas. Doctor Phillips was born in Washington County, Iowa, October 2, 1856. He also has some Irish blood, since his paternal grandmother came from Ireland when she was nine years of age. His father, George Phillips, was born in Ohio, February 10, 1814, and died at Daytonville, Iowa, February 6, 1873. His death occurred at the age of fifty-eight years, eleven months, twenty-six days. He grew up on an Ohio farm, lived in that state until about twenty-one years of age, and about 1835 went to Illinois, first to Sangamon County and afterward to Schuyler County. From there he moved to Iowa and was one of the early pioneers in Washington County. He followed farming in early life, afterward was a merchant, and at the time of his death owned a general store, a hotel and considerable land. He and two other men were instrumental in building and in contributing to the building of the first church at the community of Dayton, afterward known as Daytonville, Iowa. He was one of the ablest supporters of the Methodist Church there, and served both as steward and trustee. In politics he was a very active republican. George Phillips was three times married. He married his first wife in Ohio. She was Elizabeth Dean, a native of that state. She died in Illinois and was the mother of ten children: A daughter that died in infancy; McWilliams, a retired farmer at Rushville, Illinois; Sarah, who died at Palo, Iowa, the wife of B. McCorcle, a farmer; Rebecca, who died at Washington, Kansas, the wife of Isaac Longwell, who is a miller by trade and still lives in Kansas; Mary, who died unmarried February 14, 1917, at Iowa City, Iowa; George, who enlisted in the Union army and was killed at Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1864; Albert, who died in Arkansas, having served as postmaster at Lavaca in that state; Benjamin, a traveling salesman who died at Omaha, Nebraska; Elizabeth, who died at Marne, Iowa, wife of O. A. Stillings, a farmer, also deceased; Rosetta, who died in Iowa City, wife of Dr. S. S. Lytle, deceased. George Phillips married for his second wife Susanna Dean, a half-sister of his first wife. She was born in Illinois in 1830, and died at Daytonville, Iowa, October 9, 1856, just a week after the birth of her son, Dr. William J. Phillips. She had two children, the older being W. S., a retired merchant living at Iowa City, Iowa. For his third wife George Phillips married Judith R. Downing. She was born in Kentucky and died at Wellman, Iowa. Her only child, Thomas A. L., died when seventeen months old.

Doctor Phillips spent most of his early life and gained his education at Iowa City, the first state capital of Iowa and the home of its university. He attended the public schools, also an academy, and took his medical course in the State University, where he was graduated M. D. in 1885. When only eighteen years of age, in 1874, Doctor Phillips had paid his first visit to Kansas and had come out here largely on account of his health. He recuperated and spent fifteen months in farm work at Washington, Kansas.

After securing his medical degree Doctor Phillips returned to Kansas and for ten years was engaged in practice at Lacrosse. Since then he has made his home at Beaumont, and is the only physician in practice. His services have been in great demand over a large community, and with his many years of experience he is counted one of the most competent physicians and surgeons in that part of the state. Doctor Phillips is emergency surgeon for the Frisco Railroad at Beaumont, is examiner for three large life insurance companies, and for five years was a member of the United States Pension Board Examiners at Lacrosse as local examiner. He also owns a drug store at Beaumont.

Doctor Phillips might also be designated as a farmer, since he owns a farm and residence adjoining the town on the west. His farm comprises 130 acres and is well improved and managed on a par with the best farms in Butler County. Doctor Phillips is now serving as town clerk of Beaumont and has held other township offices. He is a republican in politics, and a member of Beaumont Lodge No. 465, Ancient Order United Workmen.

Soon after coming to Kansas in 1885 Doctor Phillips was married at Lacrosse to Miss Maggie Z. Redman. She is a daughter of A. J. and Mary (Wright) Redman. Her mother is still living at Lacrosse. Her father, deceased, was for six years sheriff of Rush County and for ten years held the office of probate judge and other county offices. In business he was a farmer. Doctor and Mrs. Phillips take great pride in their children, and eleven sons and daughters have been born into their home. Clarence M. is a farmer 3½ miles southwest of Beaumont. Hubert W. is employed as a brakeman with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and lives at Biggar in Saskatchewan, Canada; Edith Fern is the wife of A. L. Milliken, who is station agent for the Frisco Railway at Altamont, Kansas; George A. drives an auto stage at Brawley, California; Pauline, the fifth child, died when three years of age; Helen M. is the wife of J. H. Nichols, an express messenger living at Wichita; Beulah M. is a teacher in Butler County and still makes her home with her parents; Paul W. is attending a school of automobile instruction at Wichita. The three younger children are Alwilda, Wendell and Ruth, all of them attending the public schools of Beaumont.

WILLIAM H. SQUIER probably has more active connection with the commercial life of Beaumont than any other citizen. He is vice president of the Beaumont State Bank, conducts a large and successful hardware business and is also proprietor of the lumber yard there.

Mr. Squier is a native of Pennsylvania, and that state was the home of the family for several generations. The Squiers are of both English and French descent. On immigrating from England more than a century ago they first located in New Jersey and afterward moved to Pennsylvania. Mr. Squier's grandfather, Amzy Squier, spent all his life in Pennsylvania and was a farmer in one of the southwestern counties. William H. Squier was born in the southwest part of Pennsylvania May 3, 1869, and his father, Clinton Squier, was born in the same region in 1842.

Clinton Squier became a Pennsylvania farmer, married in that state, and in the fall of 1878 brought his family West, first locating in Northwestern Missouri, at Hamilton in Caldwell County. He farmed there for several years, and on September 29, 1883, arrived in the Beaumont District of Kansas. He preempted a claim two miles east of Beaumont and was one of the men to whom credit is due for the early development of this section of a rich farming area. His home was in that district the rest of his life, but he died in a hospital at Topeka July 1, 1913. Clinton Squier made a record as a soldier in the Civil war which will always be cherished by his descendants. He enlisted in 1862 in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, was in service three years, until the close of the struggle. Though he had fought loyally for the Union cause, he always maintained allegiance with the democratic party. Clinton Squier married Melvina Blakeway. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1844 and died at Beaumont, Kansas, December 24, 1916. They became the parents of six children: A. R., who is a farmer at Deer Creek, Oklahoma; William H.; Lillie, wife of Granville Lewis, a farmer and stock raiser at Eureka, Kansas, and also owner of considerable oil and gas productions; Pearl married Pearl Lathrop and they are farmers in Carroll County, Iowa; Myrtle is the wife of William Webster, a fireman at Enid, Oklahoma; Harry died when seventeen years of age.

William H. Squier had his early education in the schools of Pennsylvania and Missouri, and was fourteen years of age when his parents came to Beaumont, where for a time he also attended public school. Until he was twenty-six years of age he lived at home, assisted his father in his farming operations, and then became a farmer on his own account in Greenwood County. The energy with which he prosecuted his farming enterprises brought him considerable success, and in 1905 he transferred his interests to the business field at Beaumont. Here he established his present hardware store and lumber yard, and for several years has been identified with the Beaumont State Bank and is its vice president. He owns his store on Main Street and his lumber yard and other buildings, and also has a residence on the same street.

In politics Mr. Squier is a democratic voter. He is a member and elder in the Christian Church, is affiliated with Latham Lodge No. 401, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is past noble grand and has been district deputy of Beaumont Lodge No. 275, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Squier was married in Greenwood County, Kansas, in 1891 to Miss Minnie Peterson, daughter of James and C. A. (Strickland) Peterson. Her mother is now living at Beaumont, and her father, deceased, was for a number of years engaged in merchandising in that village. Mr. and Mrs. Squier have three children: Clinton, born January 11, 1897, is now assistant cashier of the Beaumont State Bank; Frank, born July 13, 1898, is also assisting his father in business; Myrtle is a student in the Enid, Oklahoma, High School.

Jacob J. Fisher. The thrift and enterprise that brought success to the early Kansas farmers were well illustrated in the case of Jacob J. Fisher, who now resides in a comfortable home at Salina, has abundance of this world's goods for all his future needs, has reared an honorable and honored family, and has now reached that time in life when he can properly shift the heavier responsibilities to younger shoulders.

He was born October 10, 1847, on a farm in Cambria County, Pennsylvania. His father, Oleriet Fisher, was born in Germany. Jacob J. was the third in a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, as follows: John, deceased; Elizabeth; Jacob J.; Margaret and George, both deceased; and Joseph.

Jacob J. Fisher remained with his parents on the farm until twenty-one, where he developed the strength of body and the resourcefulness of mind which were even more practical assets in his business career than the training he received in the public schools of Cambria County. At the age of twenty-one Jacob Fisher went West. One year was spent in Nebraska, building bridges. In 1870 he came into Kansas and located on government land in Rice County, where he had residence for two years. In 1872 he removed to Saline County, and here again was employed as a bridge carpenter, being connected with the Union Pacific Railroad Company for several years. After three years as a farmer in Saline County, Mr. Fisher bought land in Ottawa County, and his farming enterprise and his land holding interests are chiefly centered there, where he now owns 1,400 acres, a large part of which is under cultivation, and his active supervision and personal labor have largely redeemed it from a wild prairie. Mr. Fisher has spent upwards of forty years as a Kansas farmer, and while he would be the last to profess a complete knowledge of the subject his experience entitles him to a voice of authority in all matters pertaining to the growing of crops and the handling of land in this district of Kansas.

From the time of his early settlement he showed himself willing and eager to help forward any movement for good roads, better schools and other community improvements, but has never been a seeker for the honors of office, though a loyal republican. He retired from the farm in 1907, and has since lived in an attractive home in Salina.

Mr. Fisher is a member of Salina Lodge of Elks, No. 718. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Fisher's wife, whom he married at Salina December 12, 1875, was formerly Miss Caroline Link, and her record introduces another prominent pioneer family in this part of Kansas. She was the fourth daughter of Christian and Catherine (Robb) Link, and was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, April 7, 1853. Christian Link, a native of Germany, came to America in 1837, and died in 1857, when he and his family were en route to Kansas. He was a jeweler by profession, and an active member of the Lutheran Church. Christian Link was married in 1840 to Miss Catherine Robb, also a native of Germany. She died at Minneapolis, Kansas, in 1894, and she also was a life-long member of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Catherine Link had a distinctive place among the pioneer women of Central Kansas. She was the first white woman to locate permanently in Saline County. She remained on a farm there until 1878, at which date she retired and lived in Minneapolis the remaining portion of her days. She was well fitted for the vicissitudes and hardships of pioneering. She was courageous, devoted to her family, willing to make any sacrifice in their behalf, and when necessity put her to it she could do a man's work. As already stated, she and her husband were on their way to Kansas in 1857 when the former died and was buried at Springfield, Illinois. After his death the widowed mother continued the journey with her children, and lived to see most of them established in homes of

their own. She was the mother of five, four daughters and one son, as follows: Anna, who was born February 2, 1842, in Germany, was married in 1858 to Jacob Geisen, and now lives at Minneapolis, Kansas; Jacob, who was born in 1844, was with a Kansas regiment during the Civil war and died at Salina in 1865; Mary Markley, also born in Germany, married Israel Markley, one of the old-time settlers of Central Kansas; Mrs. Jacob Fisher, who was the fourth in order of birth; and Elizabeth, who was married in August, 1889, to John C. Williams, and they now live on a farm in Saline County.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have three children, two daughters and one son. Charles, born September 13, 1876, was married in 1905 to Miss Maude Dale, and in their farm home in Saline County they have two children, Willa J. and Jacob Dale. Mae, born September 17, 1878, was married in 1908 to Harold M. Link, and their one child is named Helen Carolyn. Bessie, born January 14, 1883, became the wife of Barr Merrill in 1911. Barr Merrill is a son of J. F. Merrill, president of the Farmers National Bank of Salina.

T. W. McCarthy is master mechanic of the Rock Island lines in the Kansas Division, and is a veteran in this branch of railroad service. He began his career many years ago as an apprentice back in New York, and has risen steadily in the grade of responsibilities until he is now at the head of the large shops of the Rock Island Road at Horton, which is division headquarters. He is master mechanic in the shops situated just west of the city limits, and has the general oversight and supervision of 700 employes. At one time or other every freight and passenger car and locomotive on the Kansas Division of the Rock Island lines comes to these shops for overhauling and repairing. The Rock Island shops are the central and chief industry and prosperity asset of the City of Horton.

Mr. McCarthy is of Irish ancestry, though his people have been in America for several generations. Many of the McCarthys have followed railroading or active business careers. T. W. McCarthy was born at Dunkirk in Chautauqua County, New York, and is a son of the late John McCarthy, who was born in New York City in 1834. John McCarthy when a young man moved out to Dunkirk in Western New York, and for a number of years was connected with the Erie Railway, at first a broadgauge railroad, known as the Atlantic Great Western. The Erie had one of its important stations at Dunkirk, New York, and John McCarthy was in the service for thirty years as baggage master there. Finally he left the railroad work to enter business on his own account and sold flour and feed until his retirement. He died at Dunkirk in 1908. He was well known in local affairs, serving as assessor, city councilman and as receiver of taxes. He was a democrat and a member of the Catholic Church.

T. W. McCarthy grew up in Dunkirk, had the advantages of the public schools until graduating from high school, and almost immediately he began his apprenticeship as a machinist, at first with the Brooks Locomotive Works and then with the Dunkirk Engineering Works, a business then operated under the name Sellew & Popple Dunkirk Engineering Works. As a finished mechanic and machinist he entered the railroad service with the Union Pacific and for a number of years was in the shops of that road in Wyoming. Later he went with the Wabash Railway and worked in Ohio, but in 1907 came with the Rock Island as general foreman of the Shawnee shops at Shawnee, Oklahoma. From those shops he was appointed master mechanic of the Arkansas Division at Little Rock, Arkansas, and was returned from that position to master mechanic at Shawnee, Oklahoma, in charge of the Panhandle Division and the Indian Territory Division. He had active supervision of the shops at Shawnee until 1911, when he was again transferred, this time to Horton, Kansas.

Mr. McCarthy is a democrat, a member of the Catholic Church and is affiliated with Camp No. 100, Woodmen of the World, at Canton, Ohio. In 1899, at Cheyenne, Wyoming, he married Miss Augusta Richardson of Cheyenne. They have one son, Edwin J., who is now in the senior class of St. Mary's College at St. Mary's, Kansas.

William M. Boone, M. D., who located at Highland, Doniphan County, a well-equipped physician and surgeon in 1892, has steadily practiced in that community for over a quarter of a century and is now the oldest member in point of continuous service of the local profession.

Doctor Boone belongs to the family of Kentucky Boones and four or five generations back his ancestry was the same as that of the famous frontiersman and hunter, Daniel Boone. The Boone family originated in Southern England, and it will be recalled that Daniel Boone was a native of Pennsylvania but subsequently went to the Carolinas.

Doctor Boone's grandfather was Hiram C. Boone, who was born in 1788 and stood in the relationship of first cousin to Daniel Boone. He became a prominent man in Meade County, Kentucky, where he died in 1863. He had fought in some of the Indian wars and was major of the State Militia. By occupation he was a planter and had numerous slaves to work his fields and gather his crops, as well as look after the duties of the household. His second wife was Sallie Staples, and she died in Meade County, Kentucky, at the age of seventy-five. A record of their children is: Clemmie, who married Doctor Ray, who served as a surgeon in the Union army, and both are now deceased; Sallie H., who married A. H. Slaughter; Samuel H., who became a Union soldier, was wounded in battle by a minie ball and incapacitated for further duty, and ten years later he died at Denver, Colorado; James Monroe, mentioned below; Junius B., deceased; Victoria, who married Mr. Douglass and both are now deceased; Hiram C., who is a retired farmer living in Meade County, Kentucky.

Meade County, Kentucky, was the birthplace of Dr. William M. Boone. His birthday was March 5, 1860. His father, James Monroe Boone, was born in Kentucky May 11, 1832, and died at Hillsboro, Texas, in December, 1915. He was reared in Meade County, was married in Breckinridge County, and besides farming he had interests in the boating business in Kentucky. During a period of hard times following the panic of 1873 he had to sacrifice his Kentucky farm, and he then sought a new field. On February 14, 1878, he arrived at Dallas, Texas, which was then an extremely new town and had been connected with the outside world by railroads only a few years. In 1880 he removed to a farm near Hillsboro, Texas, and though past middle life at the time he eventually redeemed his fortune in that state. He was a democrat and a very active member of the Baptist Church, serving for many years as clerk. James M. Boone married Ellen Moorman, who was born April 12, 1837, in Breckinridge County, Kentucky, and is still living at Hillsboro, Texas, at the

age of eighty. Of her children Dr. William M. Boone is the oldest. Jessie L., the second, lives at Warrensburg, Missouri, widow of E. M. Yates, who was a merchant and miller. Mrs. Yates has six children: Harriet, Lutie, Emmett, Jean, Ida May and James. Sallie H., the third child, is a resident of Hillsboro, Texas, and wife of Dr. J. W. Spaulding, a physician and surgeon; their children are Cullen, a physician at Baltimore, Maryland; Catherine, wife of Mr. Creekmore, a traveling salesman; Nellie, wife of John Goodman, a merchant; and S. Maurice. Harriet Pearl, a resident of Hillsboro, her mother living with her, is the wife of J. C. Givens, a real estate man who has served as county treasurer of that county in Texas. Charles M. Boone is a farmer near Hillsboro. Samuel M. is assistant to the sheriff and tax collector of Houston County, Texas, at Crockett. Mary Lucretia, who died in 1914, was the wife of J. O. Moore, a very successful real estate man at Corpus Christi, Texas; Mrs. Moore left three children, Ruth, Orren and Aileen. Nellie A. died at the age of fifteen. Helen is unmarried and lives with her mother at Hillsboro.

Doctor Boone acquired his early education in Meade County, Kentucky, attending high school there, and was about eighteen when the family removed to Texas. He lived at home until twenty-one, and then went to Agency, Missouri, and for three years clerked in a general store, having charge of the stock of drugs. That experience no doubt influenced him in his choice of a profession. He began the study of medicine and in 1891 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, now the medical department of the University of Maryland. It was a well-earned degree of Doctor of Medicine, since he had not only studied faithfully but had worked and paid his way through school. Doctor Boone had neglected no opportunity to improve and increase his skill and knowledge in one of the most difficult and important of human vocations. He has since taken various post-graduate courses in hospitals in Kansas City, St. Joseph and in other cities. He is a member in good standing and secretary of the Doniphan County Meidcal Society, a member of the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Missouri Valley Medical Association, which includes the states of Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas.

After a brief experience in practice in Hill County, Texas, Doctor Boone removed to Highland, Kansas, in 1892, and was soon established with a profitable practice both as a physician and surgeon. His attainments now rank him among the leaders in the profession in Northeastern Kansas.

While busy with his practice Doctor Boone has also acquired extensive business interests, especially in real estate. His home is on Pennsylvania and South streets, where he built a modern residence in 1904. He owns a farm of 160 acres in Pratt County, another of a similar amount in Gove County, Kansas, and has an entire section of land in Reeves County in far Western Texas. He is also owner of five acres adjoining the town site of Highland.

At different times various public positions and responsibilities have been thrust upon him. He served many years as city health officer, has been mayor of Highland, was director of the school board nine years, and for the past fifteen years has been president of the Highland College Board of Trustees. Five years ago that institution honored him with the degree Master of Science. Doctor Boone has done much to share his technical knowledge with students of medicine and with the public in general, and has delivered numerous lectures on physiology, anatomy and hygiene. He is a member and treasurer of the Christian Church of Highland, and was formerly affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is member and past master of the oldest Masonic lodge in the state, Smithton Lodge No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Highland. He also belongs to Rosewood Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America at Highland and to Highland Council No. 192 of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

Doctor Boone was married in 1889, in Texas, to Miss Florence E. Garrett, daughter of P. J. and Nancy (Phillip) Garrett. Her father, now deceased, was for many years a farmer, also in the agency business and a merchant. Her mother now resides with Doctor and Mrs. Boone. Doctor and Mrs. Boone have a family of six children, and have taken the utmost pains to furnish them a cultivated environment at home and the best of educational advantages. Their oldest child, Anna Louise is a highly cultured and educated young woman, a graduate of Highland College, with the degree A. B., took her degree Bachelor of Pedagogy from the State Normal School of Missouri, and also received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Rockford College in Illinois in 1913. She is now a teacher of Latin, English and physiology in the high school at Highland, Kansas. Horace Ratliff, the oldest son, was graduated A. B. from the University of Kansas in 1914, had previously, in 1910, received the Bachelor of Science degree from Highland College, and in 1917 finished his medical course in the Kansas University Medical School. He is now enlisted in the navy for medical service during the war. William M., the third child, has attended the University of Kansas, taking a two years course in mechanical engineering, and in 1916 went to Tucson, Arizona, where he is now a practical electrician with an automobile firm. Dorothy Ellen is a junior in Highland College, Florence Marjorie is a senior in the Highland High School, and James Daniel is still in the grammar school.

Mrs. Mary Morrall Darling is the daughter of Wamego's pioneer physician, Dr. Albert Morrall, and she is now living in the same house where she was born May 14, 1872.

The Morralls were English people and were colonial settlers in the Carolinas. Her great-great-grandfather was Daniel Morrall who married Lydia Savanen. Her great-grandfather was John Morrall. Her grandfather, George Washington Morrall, was born at Georgetown, South Carolina, August 17, 1786, became an attorney by profession, and practiced at Grahamville and at Beaufort, South Carolina, dying in the latter city February 22, 1836. He married Phoebe Jenkins Tripp, who was born January 23, 1794, and died in Barnwell District, South Carolina, April 10, 1865.

Dr. Albert Morrall was born at Grahamville, South Carolina, November 17, 1829. The record of this old time physician has a distinctive place in the history of Kansas, particularly in the pioneer times of the country around the Big Blue River. He was of old Southern family and kept his sympathies with the South during the period of hostilities over slavery and the questions of state rights. He was educated in private schools at Grahamville, and first came to Kansas in the spring of 1856. He tells the story in his own words:

"I came to Kansas in the spring of 1856 in company with thirty other young men from the South.



A. Morrall

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My object in coming to this state was to hunt buffaloes, but I was disappointed in not finding any very near to our camp at Atchison, where we first landed. We had to go into the country at least two hundred miles at that season of the year. Frank Palmer was one of the men with whom I came to Kansas and he was in charge of a company, the object of which in coming to Kansas was to make this a slave state. I was not a member of this company, but free to do as I pleased, although I always worked with them.'' After describing several of the skirmishes between his side and the free state men, including the march of the pro-slavery men upon Lawrence and their encounter with Jim Lane and his men, Dr. Morrall continued: ''In November, Vander Horst, Stringfellow of Virginia, and also William Grearson of Charleston, South Carolina, and I started for Marysville, fixing up one of the wagons for a hunt.''

The following clipping taken from the St. Louis Republican, describes their experiences on this hunt: ''Terrible suffering on the plains.—We have information of the return of a hunting party from the Little Blue in a most deplorable condition. They were Mr. James Stringfellow, Mr. Van Dorser and Mr. Morrall, the first from Atchison, K. T., and the two latter from South Carolina. George Matthews saw them after their hairbreadth escapes and gives me the following thrilling narrative: When they reached the Big Blue they fixed their encampment, but finding only a few buffalo they left their camp in charge of a negro man belonging to Mr. Van Dorser and proceeded over to the Little Blue. On the first evening out they were overtaken by a storm of wind and snow, and lost their way. They wandered for eight days without fire and food. They blew the tubes out of their guns in their efforts to kindle a fire and then threw the guns away. The feet of Van Dorser and Morrall became so frosted and they were so exhausted from fatigue and starvation that Mr. Stringfellow, who had had some mountain experience, was scarcely able to get them to move along. He encouraged them by every means until they finally reached a habitation and were saved. Mr. Morrall and Mr. Van Dorser, however, will lose their feet and Mr. Stringfellow some of his toes. Their sufferings were beyond description and they will be ill for some weeks to come. The negro who remained in the camp is uninjured, although he suffered a good deal from the severity of the cold and anxiety for his master and friends. They are all now safely lodged at Atchison.''

The above narrative gives some idea of their sufferings, but is not correct, as it was Mr. Morrall who finally led them to a habitation. To quote Doctor Morrall further: ''When mortification set in, I got a sharp rifle bullet mold and with a file sharpened it, cutting my toes off myself by squeezing the mold down and pulling the bones out like a tooth one by one. I had to go on crutches all that winter.''

In the spring of 1857 Mr. Morrall went to Mormon Grove, staked a claim of 160 acres, and built a small house eight feet square. In the summer he returned to Marysville, stopping with an old Frenchman named McCloskey who had an Indian wife from the Sioux tribe. From them he learned many signs and words of the Indian language. He often met the Indians and hunted all day with them. Having a little money, in the fall he built a small house, secured a partner and started a trading post. A man named Ballard took charge of the store, but failed in the business and all the money invested by him in the enterprise was lost.

At that time he determined to read medicine. He attended lectures at Rush Medical College in Chicago that winter and with the conclusion of the lectures returned to Kansas. The war between the North and the South then broke out and he was notified to leave the state or fight with the Union army. He could not bring himself to fight against his home people and he crossed over the Missouri River to St. Joseph and from there started for Lexington, Missouri, to join General Price, who was marching onto the town. Lexington was then held by General Anderson's command of 4,000 men. He was part of General Price's army which laid siege to the town and forced Anderson to surrender. Doctor Morrall states that 4,000 stands of arms and cannon, mules, wagons and ammunition were captured there. Mr. Morrall then started for South Carolina, revisiting his native town of Grahamville and soon joined the southern forces. He was stationed in and around Grahamville until the end of the war. He served as lieutenant in Company H, Third Regiment, South Carolina Cavalry. When hostilities were ended he was left practically penniless. Going to Charleston, he secured employment and bought quite a stock of wheelwright goods, opening a shop at Monk's Corner, together with a man named Bonnett. He prospered in business and made enough while there to enable him to return to Kansas in 1866. He located at Wamego and soon afterwards re-entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he was graduated M. D. in 1867.

Doctor Morral was the first permanent physician of Wamego and he continued practice there for nearly half a century. He was a man of ability in his profession and enjoyed the highest standing and esteem of a large community. He served as county health officer and for four years was postmaster of Wamego, being a democrat in politics. He was a member of the Baptist Church and in 1862 joined Friendship Traveling Lodge of Masons at Grahamville, South Carolina. He was a charter member and served as Master of Wamego Lodge No. 75, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was High Priest of Wamego Chapter No. 52, Royal Arch Masons. Doctor Morral prospered in a business way, was a stockholder in the Wamego Building and Loan Association, and he owned a residence on Lincoln Avenue which was his wife's father's house before him. This house is the oldest structure in Wamego and is still in excellent repair. Doctor Morrall also owned two farms west of Wamego, one of 600 acres and another of 30, and had property in Kansas City, Missouri.

Doctor Morrall's death occurred in University Hospital at Kansas City, Missouri, March 4, 1917. He was then in his eighty-eighth year and was one of the last survivors of the active participants in the pioneer events of territorial Kansas.

Doctor Morrall married Sarah A. Wagner, who was born at Dowagiac, Michigan, October 30, 1840, and died at Wamego May 7, 1880. Their only child is Mary Wagner Morrall, now Mrs. Darling.

Mrs. Darling was educated in the public schools of Wamego, and from high school entered Miss Kelly's Seminary at Charleston, South Carolina, where she spent three years. She was also a student in Ottawa University at Ottawa, Kansas, a year, and subsequently returned to the same school and took a year's course in music. She is now clerk of the Baptist Church at Wamego and has interested herself in many social and benevolent movements. She is past matron of Wamego Chapter No. 76, Order of the Eastern Star, and served two years in that office.

She was married at Kansas City, Kansas, May 4, 1912, to Fred Enoch Darling. Mr. Darling was born at Hudson, Michigan, March 12, 1873, and died May 24, 1912, twenty days after his marriage. He spent his childhood in his native locality of Michigan and came with his parents to Kansas, locating near Grenola, where he attended the public schools. He also attended school at Omaha, Nebraska, and began his business career in a hardware store. In Kansas City, Kansas, he was associated with Mr. Moulton as distributing agent for the Twentieth Century Furnace Company of Akron, Ohio. Mr. Moulton died and Mr. Darling was just preparing to take over the business for the entire Middle West when his own death occurred. He was a republican and a member of the Baptist Church.

GLENN SMITH, postmaster of Horton, and for many years engaged in the drug business in that city, has lived most of his life, a period of forty-seven years, in Kansas and has well earned a position of esteem as well as material prosperity.

His ancestors were Scotch-Irish people who early settled in New York State. It was in New York State that his father, Nathan C. Smith, was born in 1819. Nathan C. Smith spent his early life in New York and afterwards removed to Western Pennsylvania, in that historic region associated with Washington's exploits during the French and Indian war, Venango County. There he became interested in rafting down the Allegheny River to Pittsburgh. While living in Pennsylvania the Civil war came on and almost at the beginning he enlisted in the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry and was through all the struggle, doing his part as a loyal and brave soldier. He fought at the battles of Gettysburg and in the Wilderness, and was in many of the campaigns led by General Grant until the triumphant conclusion of the war. In 1870 he brought his family West to Kansas and became a pioneer in Marshall County. He traded property for a homestead right and was actively engaged in farming until he retired in 1894. After his retirement he lived in Horton, but his death occurred in 1900 at Frankfort, Kansas, while on a visit to his daughter Mrs. Dexter, who was then living in that city. Nathan Smith began voting as a whig, was a republican during the critical period of the Civil war and later times, eventually affiliated with the populists in Kansas and closed his political career as a democrat. He was a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church all his life, and served as deacon a number of years. Nathan Smith married Amanda J. Adams, who was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and died at Horton, Kansas, in 1904. She was the mother of five children: Emma, wife of T. B. Dexter, now a farmer living at Winifred, Kansas; Welling M., a farmer at Laquey, Missouri; Glenn A.; May, wife of Robert Waterbury, of Bedford, Indiana, where Mr. Waterbury is a tailor; and Guy H., connected with the Rock Island Railroad Company at Horton.

Glenn A. Smith was born while his parents lived in Venango County, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1866. Some of his first recollections are of the pioneer homestead of his father in Marshall County, Kansas. He grew up on that farm and lived there until 1877, when the family removed to Frankfort. Here he attended the public schools three years and following that began his apprenticeship as a drug clerk in Frankfort, where he remained until 1889. For the next two and a half years he was employed in a drug store at Salt Lake City, Utah, for six months following at Rock Springs, Wyoming, and in 1893 returned to Kansas and located at Horton. For six years he was steadily engaged as an employe of Mr. C. A. Sautter, druggist, and in 1899 entered the drug business on his own account, under the firm name of Smith & Mead. In 1904 the partners sold their business to Holt & McNerney, and Mr. Smith continued with this firm four years. In 1908 he bought the interest of Mr. McNerney and soon afterwards Mr. Lindsay bought the Holt interest, thus making the firm of Smith & Lindsay, which does a flourishing business today in their ample and well equipped store at the corner of Main and Front streets.

Besides his business Mr. Smith owns his home on North Main Street. He has made himself a live factor in the town in every possible way, is president of the Commercial Club, and in 1914 was appointed postmaster by President Wilson. Much of his time is now devoted to the administration of the postal affairs of this city. He is a democrat, has served on the school board, and fraternally is affiliated with Horton Lodge No. 326, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Horton Chapter No. 76, Royal Arch Masons, Horton Commandery No. 36, Knights Templar, Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth, Horton Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Horton Lodge No. 165, of the Knights of Pythias, Magic City Camp No. 535, of the Modern Woodmen of America and Horton Camp No. 37, of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

Mr. Smith married in Horton, in 1896, Miss Lillie Elliott, daughter of B. C. and Mary Elliott. Her mother is still living and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Her father was a farmer who came to Kansas from Missouri in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had three children: Dean, who died at the age of five years; Warren, still at home and a student in the Horton High School; and Neva in high school.

ED. C. VARNER. A substantial Kansas farmer who is making a good living and proving himself a factor in the citizenship of Butler County, Ed C. Varner has in the course of two years become one of the well known oil men of the entire country. Fortune sometimes plays strange freaks and showers its benefits upon those apparently undeserving. However, as a rule the rewards of fortune are wisely bestowed. Ed C. Varner did much to merit all the prosperity that has come to him in the rich oil districts of Augusta.

It was largely his foresight and wisdom that brought about the thorough development of this field. He and his brother Frank insisted from the first that deep tests should be made in this district. The operators at first were inclined to make tests for gas only, but Ed and Frank Varner insisted firmly for borings that would leave no doubt as to the existence of oil or gas. They inserted clauses in their leases which provided for such deep tests, and the result was that some of the richest oil strata in the mid-continent field were uncovered in Butler County.

Mr. Ed Varner owns 285 acres in the oil belt. The first gas well was brought in on his place on April 28, 1914. Within a year five producing wells were on his land. The first oil well was struck July 12, 1915. Less than a year later, on May 24, 1916, the tenth well was brought in. There are now thirty-six wells and some are among the largest producers in Southern Kansas. The big well known as Number 6 excelled all others, and started out with an average production of 8,500 barrels per day and at the age of a year was flowing 2,500 barrels a day, one of the

most, if not the most, remarkable in the State of Kansas.

Frank Varner also owns large amounts of land in the Augusta oil and gas district, and on his 277 acres there were ten oil wells producing in 1916.

Ed C. Varner has lived in Butler County since early boyhood, and it has been a matter of satisfaction that part of the prosperity due to the exploitation of the oil and gas resources should fall on one of the older settlers. Mr. Varner was born in Jackson County, Illinois, in 1867, a son of Jesse V. and Olive (Orr) Varner. The paternal grandparents were Joseph and Martha (Drumm) Varner. Jesse Varner was born in Washington County, Ohio, in 1828 and died in 1904. His wife was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1837, a daughter of Russell and Eleanor (Winans) Orr. Mrs. Jesse Varner is one of Butler County's pioneer women and now lives at Augusta.

When the Varner family came to Kansas Ed was eleven years of age. He had acquired part of his education in Illinois and he also attended the schools in Butler County. He was reared on a farm and naturally chose that vocation when he started out to make his own way in the world. In 1891 he became an independent farmer and in 1894 bought the farm home which he occupied until he removed to Augusta. He now has one of the excellent homes in that town, located on Osage Street. Besides his first farm he acquired in the fall of 1902 the northeast quarter of section 17 in Walnut Township. He paid Merl Carnahan twenty-six hundred dollars for this 160 acres and he made it thereafter the principal scene of his operations as a farmer and stock raiser. Before the oil and gas era struck Butler County Mr. Varner was considered one of its most substantial business men and successful citizens. He was one of the organizers and is now vice president of the American National Bank of Augusta.

He is head of a fine family and is liberally bestowing upon them the advantages of education and culture, and what he can do for them is the best satisfaction derived from his material prosperity. Mr. Varner married at Augusta, September 23, 1894, Miss Ona Carr, a native of Tennessee. Her parents, D. M. and Nancy (Dobbins) Carr, located at Augusta in 1882 and both are now deceased. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Varner comprises five children: Ethel, Ralph, Chester, Cecil and Velma. Ethel was graduated from the Augusta High School in 1916, Ralph is a graduate of the class of 1917 in the high school, and Chester is in the third year of high school. Cecil is still in the grammar school.

HARRIS W. MANNING, M. D. The country along the banks of the Cottonwood River around Emporia has become a landmark in Kansas literature, largely due to the ability of William Allen White in investing those scenes with literary color and description. It was along the banks of the famous Cottonwood, four miles west of Emporia in Lyon County, that Dr. Harris W. Manning, a prominent physician and a specialist at Eureka, was born September 20, 1868.

His father, Patrick W. Manning, belonged to the colony of earliest settlers in Lyon County, having homesteaded a claim there about the middle of the decade of the '50s, when the first white settlements were being planted along the Cottonwood. Patrick W. Manning was a son of William and Catherine (White) Manning, both natives of Ireland. William Manning followed milling in Ireland near his birthplace at Waterford, but about 1846 immigrated to America and landed at Montreal, Canada, and from there went to Buffalo, New York. Both he and his wife died there soon afterward. Of their children who are still living, William is a resident of Buffalo, New York, and Kate is a resident of Norman, Oklahoma, the widow of Henry King, who was a furrier and later a farmer in Kansas.

Patrick W. Manning was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1834, and was about twelve years of age when his parents landed at Montreal, Canada. The death of his parents at Buffalo, New York, left him an orphan and he was then taken to the State of Michigan and bound out to a family by the name of Wattles. He lived with that family a number of years. About 1854, when he was twenty years of age, he came to Kansas. Kansas was then in the throes of the great conflict between the free state and the pro-slavery factions, but his chief purpose in coming to Kansas was to secure a claim. He took his claim of 160 acres, and soon afterward returned to Michigan. At the beginning of the Civil war he was given a position in the quartermaster's department, and remained in the service throughout the period of hostilities. After the war he returned to his claim in Lyon County and developed that as a farm, won the respect and esteem of that community of hardy and enterprising Kansas people, and remained on his homestead until his death in 1903. At the time of his death he owned 210 acres of fine land along the banks of the Cottonwood. On his farm he pursued diversified agriculture, and was also engaged in the raising of thoroughbred horses and short-horn cattle. Politically he was a republican. Patrick Manning married Laura S. Bentley, who was born in March, 1841, at Jamestown, New York, and is still living, at the age of seventy-five, on the old home place of Lyon County. Doctor Manning was the oldest of their several children. Kate, born in 1870, married C. S. Linck, who is manager of the Ball Mercantile Company at Emporia. Cassius, the youngest of the children, was born in 1873 and died in infancy.

Doctor Manning spent his early life on the old homestead in Lyon County. He attended the rural schools, and in 1891 was graduated from the Kansas State Normal at Emporia. For several years he was a successful teacher. For one year he taught in a ward school in Osage County, and for one year was prinicipal of the high school of that county. Carrying out his plans for a professional career, he entered Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he graduated M. D. in May, 1897. Doctor Manning had exceptional opportunities and experience prior to beginning active practice. For two years he was employed as an interne and on other duties in St. Luke's Hospital, where he gained familiarity with the work of some of the finest surgeons of the country. He also spent nine months traveling abroad in England, Scotland and France.

Doctor Manning began practice at Eureka, Kansas, in 1900, and has built up a splendid clientage in general medicine and surgery. Since 1912, however, he has been specializing on internal medicine and diseases of the skin. For the purpose of perfecting himself in these special lines he has taken post-graduate work in Tulane University at New Orleans during the winters of 1913, 1915 and 1917.

Doctor Manning was county health officer of Greenwood County from 1901 to 1903, and is an active member of the Lyon County and the State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. His offices are in the Evans and Clark Building on Main Street in Eureka.

In 1906, the year he married, Doctor Manning erected his modern home at the corner of Fifth and Mulberry Streets. He is a republican in politics, is affiliated with Fidelity Lodge No. 106, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Eureka, is past high priest of Eureka Chapter No. 45, Royal Arch Masons, a member of Eureka Commandery No. 54, Knights Templar, of Wichita Consistory No. 2, of the Scottish Rite, and belongs to Wichita Council, Royal and Select Masters, and to Queen Bess Chapter No. 56, of the Order of Eastern Star at Eureka.

Doctor Manning was married at McPherson, Kansas, in 1906, to Miss Marian Anspach, daughter of W. G. and Mary (Davis) Anspach. Her mother lives at McPherson, and her father, now deceased, was for a number of years a banker at Wilson, Kansas.

AUGUST BONDI was a splendid figure in the annals of Kansas for fully half a century, and has been fitly described as soldier and patriot and one of the immortal followers of John Brown.

From the city of culture and of old world civilization, Vienna, Austria, it is a far cry to the plains of Kansas where were performed those deeds which will ring down through history. August Bondi was born at Vienna July 21, 1833, a son of Hart Emanuel and Martha (Frankl) Bondi, who were also natives of Vienna. His father was a Jewish manufacturer of cotton goods. August Bondi was educated at the Catholic College of the Order of Piarists. He also had a private tutor. At the age of ten he was admitted to an institution of normal grade, and in 1847 began the study of the English language. When fourteen he became a member of the Academic League and fought under Kossuth during the Hungarian war for liberty. He had just been admitted to the University of Vienna, but his participation in the war caused him to be exiled.

On September 6, 1848, he started for the United States with his parents, and they landed at New Orleans on the 10th of November. From there a boat brought them up the Mississippi to St. Louis, where he landed November 23. After a few months of employment as a typo in St. Louis, he taught school a year in that city, and another year was employed as a teacher in Texas. He became a naturalized American citizen on July 21, 1854. For one year he was in the clothing business at St. Louis.

A practice which August Bondi began early and kept up to the end of his days was the writing of a diary. From this record it is possible to trace with absolute accuracy his varied relationship with many important affairs and events. From this diary it is learned that he arrived in Kansas May 26, 1855. He was from the first an intense anti-slavery partisan. From St. Louis he had gone up the river on the steamer Polar Star to Kansas City, which point he reached April 2, and on April 4 he arrived at Lawrence. After two weeks at Lawrence he made a trip through the eastern section to acquaint himself with affairs on the border. With a partner he squatted on a claim on the Mosquito branch of the Pottawatomie in Franklin County. There in the fall of 1855 he became acquainted with John Brown. He opened a general store at Lawrence, and that was one of the first places of business there. He kept it until 1856.

After the burning of Lawrence he joined the company of John Brown, Jr. When this force disbanded he joined John Brown, Sr., and took part in the engagement at Black Jack, and was with Brown in his different raids along the border until the final fight at Ossawatomie in September, 1856. During the border warfare his own property was destroyed by Quantrell's men, and some years later the Federal Government allowed him $1,000 in damages.

In February, 1857, he laid out the Town of Greeley in Anderson County and was appointed postmaster in the same year, holding the office just a year. From that time to the outbreak of the Civil war he kept the underground railway station at Greeley. In 1858 he was appointed enrolling officer for Kansas Territory for the Eighth Brigade in Anderson County.

On April 29, 1861, he took the oath of allegiance and on December 23, 1861, enlisted in Company K of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and during his service of three years was present in nearly all the engagements in which the regiment took part. In 1862 he became commissary sergeant and later first sergeant. Several times he was wounded, and on September 14, 1864, sustained a grave injury and was made prisoner by the Confederates near Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and was left for dead on the battlefield. On November 10, 1864, he was discharged at Leavenworth.

For a short time Mr. Bondi conducted a grocery store at Leavenworth, but in 1866 located at Salina, where he also opened a store. From the first he was closely indentified with the public life of the town and county. He served as probate judge of Saline County from 1876 to 1878 was register clerk in the United States Land Office in 1879, was also police judge and in 1880 was member of the commission to appraise the old Fort Harker Military Reservation. In 1884 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Trustees of Charitable Institutions. He held many other offices. For three years during President Cleveland's last term he was postmaster of Salina. In 1896 he was admitted to the practice of law. He was an active member and contributor to the Kansas State Historical Society, and his thorough scholarship made his recollections especially available for historical material. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1898 Mr. Bondi went back to revisit his old birthplace in Vienna. While visiting the German consul in the city of St. Louis he fell dead on the street September 30, 1907.

On June 28, 1860, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, August Bondi married Miss Henrietta Einstein. She was born in Germany October 15, 1833, a daughter of Israel and Sophia (Kettner) Einstein. Mrs. Bondi died at Salina August 24, 1900. The fruit of their union were ten children, eight daughters and two sons. Rosa R., born April 28, 1861, married Jacob Bower on June 28, 1884, and they now live at Mattoon, Illinois, their four children being Sarah, Ethel, Albert and Jules. Helene, the second child, was born November 27, 1865, and died August 27, 1866. Ella, born December 14, 1866, was married January 15, 1893, to Frank Schuloff, and they reside at Mattoon, Illinois, and have a child Florence. Isidore Israel, born April 29, 1868, was married July 26, 1911, to Tennie Suzak, and he has had three children, Helen, August Mendle, and Caroline Martha, the last being deceased. Emma, born December 17, 1869, married January 5, 1898, Leo Sinn, and they reside at Kewanee, Illinois. Minnie Esther, born February 22, 1871, was married January 22, 1896, to Sigmond Stiefel. Mr. Stiefel was born January 17, 1871, in Germany, and for many years was the leading dry goods merchant at Salina, where he died January

19, 1911. He was an active member of Salina Lodge No. 718, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mrs. Stiefel whose home is at 441 South Santa Fe Avenue in Salina, has two children, Henrietta Bondi, born October 27, 1900, and Benedict Frankl, born August 15, 1903. Hart Emanuel, the next child younger than Mrs. Stiefel, was born March 5, 1873, was married July 21, 1905, to Miss Cora Strouse, and their two children are Henrietta Carrol and Leon August. Lillian, born October 8, 1874, married January 24, 1904, Adolph Hess. Lydia, born July 16, 1876, was married August 22, 1905, to Julius Cohn, and they have one child, Joseph Bondi. Josephine Sophia, born February 23, 1879, married June 1, 1912, Isidore Vehon, and they live at Salina.

Oscar R. Farris had an active experience as an educator for a number of years in the State of Indiana, where he was born, and about eight years ago he came to Kansas and has been a factor in vitalizing some of the schools of this state. He is now superintendent of the city schools system of Eureka. That is one of the best equipped public school organizations in Kansas, and his responsibilities and capable administration make Mr. Farris one of the leading educators of Kansas.

He was born in Knox County, Indiana, January 16, 1881. His Farris ancestors came from England and were early settlers in Kentucky. Mr. Farris in the maternal line is of German descent. His father, Milton Farris, was born in Martin County, Indiana, February 26, 1844, and grew up and married in that county. In 1861, at the age of seventeen, he enlisted in the Twenty-first Indiana Infantry, and was in the army until mustered out in 1866. He saw some severe fighting and very arduous campaigning. He was with General Butler in the south and assisted in the taking of New Orleans. In the battle of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, he was seriously wounded with a gun shot in the hip, and was incapacitated, in fact the wound nearly costing him his life. After the war he returned to Martin County, Indiana, was married, and then removed to Knox County, where he became a farmer. In 1885 he moved to Daviess County, Indiana, where he is now living retired. He is a republican, a member of the Christian Church and is affiliated with the Odd Fellows. Milton Farris married Alwilda Porter. She was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 26, 1845. Their children are: John, who for many years was in the service of the Rock Island Railway Company, and died at Kansas City, Kansas, in October, 1916; Will, who is vice president of a railroad company at New Orleans, Louisiana; Porter, manager of the extensive plant of the Hydraulic Brick Company of St. Louis at Brazil, Indiana; Clifford, a farmer in Daviess County, Indiana; and Oscar R.

Oscar R. Farris spent his early life on the farm, attended the district schools of Daviess County, and for three years was a student in the high school at Elnora, Indiana. Before reaching his majority he was at work as a teacher. He spent the years 1901-02 and 1902-03 in the rural schools of Daviess County. In 1903-04 he taught the eighth year of departmental work in the Brazil, Indiana, city schools, and for three years after that was principal of a ward building with eleven assistant teachers. In the meantime he was furthering his individual education, and in 1909, after the full four years course, he received a life teacher's certificate from the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute.

The fall of 1909 found Mr. Farris as teacher of history in the high school at Fort Scott, Kansas. He held that position three years, and in the fall of 1912 became principal of the high school at Parsons. Two years later he was called from that place to the superintendency of the city schools of Eureka. Mr. Farris has under his direct supervision four schools, a staff of twenty-three teachers and 700 scholars.

His home is at the corner of Third and Maple Streets in Eureka. Mr. Farris has made some investments in Kansas, and finds it a splendid state to live in. He owns eighty acres of farming land eight miles northwest of Fort Scott.

He is a republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Church, is affiliated with Fidelity Lodge No. 106, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was formerly a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and takes an active part in the Southeast Kansas and the Kansas State Teachers Associations. In 1906, at Elnora, Indiana, he married Miss Maud O. Price, who was born in Randolph County, Indiana. They have two children: Helen, born March 17, 1907, and Marie, born May 10, 1909.

Jesse S. Wilson was a prominent and successful stockman in Illinois for many years, but in the spring of 1912 transferred his interests to Kansas. He spent a few months at Emporia but in the fall of that year located at Hamilton in Greenwood County. Mr. Wilson is proprietor of twelve hundred acres of land, constituting a splendid ranch, and some of the finest cattle and horses in the state are kept on that ranch or are shipped from there to market. Mr. Wilson is both a stock farmer and stock dealer. His ranch is situated five miles northwest of Hamilton.

He belongs to a pioneer family of Tazewell County, Illinois, where he was born October 23, 1861. The Wilsons were originally Kentuckians and earlier than that were from Scotland. Three brothers of the name came over to Virginia in Colonial days, crossed the mountains into Kentucky, and grandfather William Wilson was born at Lexington, Kentucky, in the blue grass region of that state in April, 1801. He first went to Illinois in 1817, or before Illinois became a state, but returned to Kentucky. In 1827 he became a pioneer settler on a farm in Tazewell County where he spent the rest of his years. He died in Hopedale Township of Tazewell County, May 4, 1864. William Wilson married Nancy Spencer, who was born in Covington, Kentucky, and died in Tazewell County, Illinois. Two of their children are still living. Joe is a retired farmer at Richill, Missouri, and in his time was one of the foremost cattle men of the state. Frances is living at Minier in Tazewell County, Illinois, the widow of the late James W. Herndon, who is a farmer.

Edward Wilson, father of Jesse S., was born at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1825, and when two years of age his parents removed to Illinois. He grew up and married there, acquired extensive interests as a farmer and stock man and gave the best years of his life to that industry. He died in Tazewell County in the spring of 1888. Politically he was a democrat, served two terms as county supervisor and held various township offices, including those of assessor and road commissioner. He was extremely public spirited and was keenly interested in civic and political affairs. Fraternally he was identified with the Masonic Order. Edward Wilson married Mary E. Allensworth, who was born December 13, 1827, and is now living, well upwards of ninety years, at Mackinaw, Tazewell County, Illinois. Her oldest child was Edward, a

farmer who died at Mackinaw, Illinois, in June, 1896. Sallie, the second in age, died at Mackinaw in 1883, unmarried. Ben F. is a retired farmer and bank president at Mackinaw, Illinois. Sue lives at Mackinaw, the widow of Richard Sparks, who is a retired farmer and died October 3, 1916. William is a retired farmer at Mackinaw. The sixth in age is Jesse S. Wilson, of Hamilton, Kansas. John L. is now serving as sheriff of Tazewell County, Illinois, having been elected on the democratic ticket and resides at Pekin, the county seat.

Jesse S. Wilson acquired his early education in the rural schools of his native county, and in 1880 graduated from the high school at Normal, Illinois. His early years were spent on his father's farm, and he naturally took to the vocation of farming and stock raising. He finally assumed the management of the old homestead and remained in active charge until he came to Kansas four years ago. While he gives close attention to the management of his fine ranch in Greenwood County, he makes his home in the town of Hamilton and has erected the finest residence in the town, on Main Street. Besides his various property interests in Kansas he owns land in Illinois and has a dwelling at Mackinaw.

Mr. Wilson has always been identified with the democratic party since casting his first vote. While living in Illinois he served as mayor of Mackinaw two terms and in the spring of 1913 was honored with a similar office at Hamilton, Kansas. He is still mayor of Hamilton, being now in his second term. Much of the municipal improvement of the town is to be credited to his administration. Among other interests he is a director in the Hamilton State Bank. Mr. Wilson is affiliated with Hamilton Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, while his other Masonic connections are in Illinois, with Pekin Chapter No. 25, Royal Arch Masons, Peoria Commandery, Knights Templar, and Peoria Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1888, at his home town of Mackinaw, he married Miss Sophia Hittle, daughter of Lewis and Abigail (Sparks) Hittle. Her mother is now deceased and her father is a retired druggist at Mackinaw, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of two children: Walter Edward and Orvetta. Walter Edward is actively associated with his father in business at Hamilton, Kansas, and they have built up a business which gives them the chief distinction as dealers and raisers of Hereford cattle and Percheron horses in Greenwood County. Orvetta is the wife of Professor Charles R. Phipps, who is professor of the agricultural department of the State Normal School at Emporia.

ALPHIUS LAMONT HAMILTON. Forty-five years of continuous work and association with the law, public office, politics and civic affairs in El Dorado and Butler County have naturally made Alphius Lamont Hamilton one of the noteworthy figures in that section of Kansas. That he takes first rank in the Kansas bar is a distinction that will be readily acknowledged by lawyers all over the state. He is also the dean of the profession in his home county. No one could be more thoroughly American than Judge Hamilton. His ancestors have been connected with every great war in which our nation engaged from the Revolution to the Civil war. He belongs to that class of people who have been called "the sum everlasting to everlasting Scotch-Irish," and who gave their character to much of American history and were especially prominent in founding and developing the country west of the Alleghanies. One of these Scotch-Irish immigrants during the first half of the eighteenth century was James Hamilton, who located in Newton Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. He was the great-great-grandfather of Judge Hamilton. James Hamilton, who died in 1777, married Peggy Laughlin, and all their three sons served in the Pennsylvania Militia during the Revolution. The youngest son, Hugh, was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and married Martha Moorehead. About the close of the century they located in Westmoreland County. One of the sons of Hugh was William Hamilton, grandfather of Judge Hamilton. William Hamilton saw active service in the War of 1812 and later became prominent in the state military organization of Pennsylvania, rising to the rank of Brigadier General. General Hamilton married Sarah Stewart.

William Hamilton, father of Judge Hamilton, was the third son of General Hamilton and was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania September 3, 1818. He married Catherine Logan. Her father, Robert Logan, was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, being a member of the noted "Roundhead" regiment, officially the 100th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry. He was sixty-four years of age when he answered the call of patriotism and went to the war, and as a result of advanced years and exposure suffered at Newport News, Virginia, he died before completing his three year term of enlistment. Another interesting ancestor of Judge Hamilton was his great-grandmother on the maternal side. Massie Dillon when a girl of twelve years was captured, scalped and left for dead by the Indians during a raid on Phillipsburg, New Jersey. Both her parents were killed at the same time. She was found by the white settlers and finally recovered. Her father, Isaac Dillon, of New Jersey, was a soldier in the Continental army in the Revolution.

Judge Hamilton's father was a member of the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery in the Civil war. This regiment saw much active service both by land and sea. After the war he came west in 1866 to Floris, Davis County, Iowa, and resumed his former occupation as a building contractor.

Alphius Lamont Hamilton was born at Harrisville in Butler County, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1850, and was sixteen years of age when he accompanied the family to Iowa. In Pennsylvania he attended the common schools and also the Harrisville Academy and his later education was acquired at Iowa City, Iowa. At Bloomfield, Iowa, he took up the study of law under General James B. Weaver, afterwards nationally known as a prominent figure in the greenback and populist parties and who was a candidate for president in 1880 and again in 1892. From General Weaver's office Mr. Hamilton continued the study of law with Judge Williams of Ottumwa, Iowa. He completed his course in the law department of the University of Iowa and graduated with the class of 1871, and was admitted to the bar at Des Moines in June of the same year.

Judge Hamilton arrived in Kansas and located at Emporia July 12, 1871. For a few months he practiced in that then young village with Ed S. Waterbury, but in April, 1872, came to El Dorado, which has been the home and center of his professional and business activities for forty-five years. The law has always represented to Judge Hamilton the dignity of a great profession and all his practice has been regulated in conformity with its strictest ethics and its great opportunities for human service. It has brought him honors as well as financial success, and for years he has been a familiar figure in the United States Courts of Kansas.

Judge Hamilton formed a partnership with J. K. Cubbison in 1886. In 1890 the firm was enlarged and became Clogston, Hamilton, Fuller & Cubbison, with offices in El Dorado, Eureka and Kansas City. This firm was dissolved in 1892 and later Mr. Hamilton became a partner with Bruce R. Leydig under the name Hamilton & Leydig. This was a long standing partnership, continuing until March 1, 1916. Recently Judge Hamilton has associated himself with James Blaine McKay, formerly of Olathe, Kansas, and they are still in practice as Hamilton & McKay. Judge Hamilton is attorney for the Citizens State Bank of El Dorado, and represents other important banks and corporations. He is a member of both the Kansas State and American Bar Associations.

He has long been an influential figure in the republican party. He was elected and served in 1877-78 as county attorney of Butler County. In 1887 he was chosen judge of the twenty-sixth judical district, but after about a year resigned from the bench, preferring the role of a lawyer to that of judge.

Soon after locating at El Dorado, on August 12, 1873, Judge Hamilton married Jennie Carr. Her father, Joseph Carr, of Augusta, Kansas, was a Butler County pioneer and attained the remarkable age of ninety-six years. He cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay. Three children, all sons, have been born to Judge and Mrs. Hamilton. Dillon is practicing dental surgery at El Dorado. Homer graduated from the Kansas City College of Law in 1899 and is now in practice in Kansas City, Missouri. Hugh is a graduate of the Kansas City Dental College and is a resident of Kansas City.

ANTHONY WAYNE FAIRCHILD, M. D. The work which he has done as a member of the medical profession in Fall River has already attracted much attention to Doctor Fairchild, whose attainments and abilities are much above the average. Not only does a large clientage esteem him for his services, but his wife, Mrs. Fairchild, is likewise a graduate physician and has a considerable practice, specializing in diseases of the eye.

The Fairchild family originated in England, coming to America in Colonial times. Doctor Fairchild's grandfather was Minor Fairchild, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1818, and became a pioneer farmer in Missouri. He died in Chariton County of the latter state in 1899. Minor Fairchild married Miss Goodwin, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in St. Charles County, Missouri.

Dr. Anthony Wayne Fairchild was born at Wentzville, Missouri, June 1, 1878. His father is H. W. Fairchild, who was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, in 1851, but when a young man came with his parents to Wentzville, Missouri. He was married at Wentzville to Miss Emma Hines, also a native of Bradford County, Pennsylvania, where she was born in 1850. H. W. Fairchild followed school teaching and farming for many years, but finally removed to the City of St. Louis, where he was in the insurance business and subsequently became a merchant. He now lives at St. Louis and has a farm outside the city limits. He is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He and his wife have the following children: Ida, who is unmarried and lives with her parents; Doctor Fairchild; Carl M., who is chief rate clerk for the International and Great Northern Railway at Houston, Texas; Nellie married John B. Tremayne, who is in the ticket auditing department of the Frisco Railroad at St. Louis, their home being at 6240 Magnolia Street in that city; Tracy E., who also resides at 6240 Magnolia Street, St. Louis, is a bonding clerk for the Frisco Railway; Roy is a clerk in the office of the Southern Pacific Railway at Houston, Texas.

Doctor Fairchild received his early education in the public schools of Missouri, graduating from St. Louis High School in 1896. His first practical experience in the world was as clerk in a grocery store. He left that business in 1898 to enlist in the Sixteenth United States Infantry for service in the Spanish-American war. Unlike most of the volunteers during that brief period of hostilities he saw some actual service on the battle front. He was with his command for ten months, was first sent to Tampa, Florida, thence to Cuba, and was a participant in the three days heavy fighting on San Juan Hill and also was in the two days battle at Santiago.

After the war Doctor Fairchild returned to St. Louis, again worked as clerk in grocery stores, but having definitely decided to become a physician he was careful of saving his means and concentrating his efforts upon the study of medicine. He entered Barnes Medical College in 1909. This institution was afterward combined with the American Medical College, making the National University of Arts and Science. Doctor Fairchild was graduated with the degree M. D. in 1913. The same year he began practice at St. Louis, but in September, 1914, came to Fall River, Kansas. He handles a general medical and surgical practice, with offices in the Bank of Fall River Building. He also owns his home in the southern part of town, and has a farm of eighty acres in Chariton County, Missouri.

Doctor Fairchild is an active member of the Wilson County Medical Society and the Kansas State Medical Society. He is a member of Walker-Jennings Camp No. 4 of the Spanish-American veterans. Politically he acts independently. In Masonry he is affiliated with perhaps the oldest lodge in the Middle West, Missouri Lodge No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which on October 8, 1916, celebrated its hundredth anniversary. The home of this lodge is St. Louis. He is past chancellor commander of Zulema Lodge No. 321 of the Knights of Pythias at St. Louis, and is a member and medical examiner for Fall River Camp No. 5222 of the Modern Woodmen of America.

On December 28, 1908, at Defiance, Missouri, Doctor Fairchild married Miss Statella Fluesmier, daughter of Lewis and Catherine Fluesmier. Her father is a farmer at Defiance, Missouri, and her mother is now deceased. Mrs. Fairchild was born at Defiance, Missouri, was educated in the public schools there, took a high school course at Valparaiso, Indiana, and was graduated from Valparaiso University as a pharmacist, with the degree of Ph. G. In 1908 she completed her course in Barnes Medical College and received the M. D. degree, and has since been in active practice, being now associated with her husband, though mainly specializing in the treatment of diseases of the eye. Doctor and Mrs. Fairchild have two children: Wayne Wadsworth, born June 17, 1912, and Ima Thais, born September 3, 1916.

JAMES A. WILSON. One of the richest oil land districts of Kansas is the territory lying in the vicinity of El Dorado, the county seat of Butler County. Among its citizens who have become prominent factors in oil production is James A. Wilson. All through this locality rich strikes have been made, and one

of the best was on the land owned by Mr. Wilson just 1½ miles north of El Dorado. This copious pool was the third one developed and has become famous as the Derby-Wilson lease of 480 acres. Mr. Wilson has twenty-one producing oil wells on the property at present.

Mr. Wilson came to Butler County in its pioneer days. He was ambitious and energetic, and long before the development of the oil fields had acquired interests that made him one of the chief cattle men and one of the largest land holders.

James A. Wilson was born in Columbia County, Wisconsin, December 23, 1856, a son of Daniel and Mary J. (Wood) Wilson. He is descended from a titled family of England. His grandfather, the founder of this branch in America, was a second son. Not being in line for an inheritance from his father he sought a new field of opportunity in Canada and there spent the remaining years of his life, his death occurring in the City of Montreal. In that city in 1830 was born Daniel Wilson, father of James A. He was educated in public schools and reared in his native locality, where he married Mary J. Wood. Shortly after their marriage Daniel Wilson and wife became pioneers in Columbia County, Wisconsin. He prospered as a farmer and stock raiser and in 1876 took up his residence in Kansas, purchasing a farm near Paola in Miami County. Here his agricultural interests continued and he was accounted one of the sound and substantial men of the community. He was a stanch old-line republican, and while never seeking prominence was always ready to support any movement which he felt would benefit his community. His death occurred at Paola in 1887. He was a faithful supporter of and active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife, who died at Paola in 1907, was also a devout member. They were the parents of eight children, four boys and four girls.

James A. Wilson received his education in the public schools of Columbia County, Wisconsin, and Miami County, Kansas. After graduating from the high school at Osawatomie he returned home and worked on his father's farm until twenty-one, when he left the parental roof to come out to Butler County. Here he took up land on the Whitewater River and identified himself with practical farming and stock raising. His success brought him accumulations of large bodies of land and stock, and the Wilson country home, thirteen miles northwest of El Dorado, comprises 2,400 acres of land in the Whitewater Valley. Both the home and farm have splendid modern improvements, including large barns, feed corrals, and the largest alfalfa barn in the county. Here hundreds of cattle are fattened every year. He also specializes in registered Percheron horses and has done much as a mule raiser. Mr. Wilson also owns large tracts of land in Western Kansas and has other holdings in different parts of Butler County. He is a stockholder in a number of enterprises and in several financial institutions.

Mr. Wilson has not been identified with public life nor has his interest in politics taken him more actively into contests save as a republican voter at election time. However, every duty of public spirited citizenship has been fulfilled and public enterprises have received his hearty co-operation and assistance, especially movements for the improvements of schools.

The Wilson home at 303 West Atchison Street in El Dorado is a large Colonial style residence with spacious surrounding grounds. Mr. Wilson married Miss Emma Lambing, of Murdock County, Kansas, daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Lambing, both now deceased. Her father was a farmer, stockman, and pioneer of Butler County. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson: Gertrude, who lives at home; A. D., manager of his father's ranch; Mrs. H. E. Kunkle, of El Dorado; Mrs. C. R. Augustine, of El Dorado; Ted, at the Wentworth Military Academy in Missouri; and James, Jr., the third year of the El Dorado High School.

Hon. George Storch was one of the notable and influential figures during the first and second decades of the history of Atchison County. The life of such a man deserves the memory of succeeding generations because it exemplified the dignity of honest labor and was fruitful in all those resources which contribute to the substantial character of a community. He came to Kansas when the state was in its infancy of development and was a pioneer merchant of old Kennekuk, becoming in time a merchant, banker, statesman and altogether one of the most useful citizens Atchison County ever had. He was not only a pioneer but a pioneer with a vision which enabled him to see far ahead into the future. This vision, coupled with a faith in the eventual prosperity of Kansas, led him to invest heavily in farm lands and those investments gave him position among the wealthy citizens of Kansas long before his death. For nearly half a century Mr. Storch was closely identified with the financial and civic life of Atchison County and twice represented the county in the halls of the State Legislature, each time acquitting himself with credit and honor.

His birth occurred near Poppenhausen, Bavaria, Germany, February 22, 1835. His parents were Thomas and Margaret (Breitung) Storch. His father, a farmer and linen dealer, was according to the standards of the time quite well to do. The son grew up in his native land, and acquired a good common school education. At the age of seventeen he determined to seek his fortune in America. Embarking on a sailing vessel, he landed at New Orleans and from that southern city made his way by river steamer up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Herman, Missouri. He arrived in Missouri in the early '50s. Kansas Territory was then just coming into prominence, through the promoted emigration which eventually made it a scene of struggle between the free state and pro-slavery factions and inaugurated the struggle which culminated in the great Civil war. A brother had already engaged in farming in that neighborhood and assisted George in securing employment as a farm hand nearby. For some years he labored on farms in that section of Missouri and in April, 1859, he removed to Atchison, the old headquarters of the pro-slavery party in Kansas.

At that time Atchison did not have many opportunities to attract the residence of an ambitious young man. Mr. Storch, therefore, went to Kennekuk in the north central part of the county. Kennekuk was then in the hey-day of its prosperity and seemed to promise more than Atchison. Here George Storch opened a general merchandise store with such capital as he had accumulated from work as a farm hand in Missouri. Success attended his efforts from the start. His judgment in selecting Kennekuk as a business location proved correct. Kennekuk was at that time prosperous and thriving as a village, being located on the overland mail and emigrant route. The Storch store made money for its owner and enabled him in a few years to branch out and invest in land and become a banker. His faith in his

adopted state was justified by buying up large tracts of land which for half a century have continued to increase in value. About that time the Government was granting railway companies large tracts of land along the rights of way as a bonus for the construction of lines of steel across the West. The railway companies put these tracts on sale at low prices and easy terms for the purpose of inducing settlers to come in and develop the land tributary to the railroads. Mr. Storch accepted the opportunities thus presented and in time became owner of many thousands of acres.

Kennekuk had its day and the time came when the decline of the village was inevitable, owing to the building of the Central Branch Railway out of Atchison and to some distance southward of Kennekuk. With his usual foresight Mr. Storch recognized and accepted the inevitable, when the former flourishing inland village would practically cease to exist. Therefore in 1867 he removed to Atchison and managed his large farming interests from that city.

On going to Atchison Mr. Storch took an active part in the financial affairs of the city. In 1873 he organized the German Savings Bank. For many years this was one of the strong financial institutions of the city. He was also identified with the first bank established at Muscotah, Kansas. Besides banking he became prominent as a real estate and farm loan factor, organizing the Eastern Kansas Land and Loan Company, a business which is still prospering and of which his daughter Mrs. Louise J. Lips is president. Mr. Storch was president of the bank until its stock was purchased by the United States National Bank, and he continued as president of that new institution until it passed out of existence. His active work as a banker covered a period of eighteen years.

In 1859 Mr. Storch married Miss Elizabeth Fox, daughter of John and Elizabeth Fox, who removed from Evansville, Indiana, where Mrs. Storch was born, to Carroll County, Missouri, locating on a farm. Mr. Storch and wife had two children. The son George H. is remembered as one of the bright, intelligent and capable citizens of Atchison, long associated with his father in business. He died in July, 1911. The daughter, Louise Justine, is the widow of Oscar Lips.

Mrs. George Storch died in February, 1905. Almost three years later she was followed by her husband, who departed this life in January, 1908.

Oscar Lips and Louise Justine Storch were married in 1891. Their union was blessed with a son, Charles, born in October, 1896. Charles Lips acquired his primary education in the public schools of Atchison, afterwards attended the Military Academy at Culver, Indiana, and is now taking his collegiate course in the University of Kansas at Lawrence. The late Oscar Lips was born at St. Louis, Missouri, a son of Dr. Charles A. Lips, who was of German descent and for years a practicing physician in St. Louis. Oscar was reared and educated in his native city and when a young man was engaged in the wholesale drug business for a number of years. Later he moved to Atchison, where he died in August, 1905.

The many business activities that engaged Mr. George Storch were only one side of his career. He went into politics for the opportunity it afforded him to render service to his community. In partisanship he was a republican and for many years a recognized leader in that party in Kansas. Not long after establishing himself in business at Kennekuk he became postmaster of the town. He assisted in establishing the first union school in the village, serving as member of the board of education in charge of this school. The Horton Headlight has the following historical account of this school in an issue of August, 1905. In part this article reads as follows: "The old stone schoolhouse was not the first schoolhouse in the Kennekuk neighborhood, but it was the first substantial one in this part of the country and it marks an important epoch in its educational development. It was built in 1867. It was a joint district, eight miles north and south. The west line was the road between Atchison and Jackson counties. A strip of country two miles wide and eight miles long in Atchison county and a corresponding strip of country just over the line in Brown county. The schoolhouse was quite a structure to be builded in that early day, but the settlers did not complain of the high taxes, since their children thus had a good place to attend school. It cost about three thousand dollars, a good sized sum of money for early settlers to expend, but it shows their determination to provide an education for their children. The first school board was composed of George Storch, Squire Willis and Henry Claunch."

The cause of education was always close to the heart of Mr. Storch. After his removal to the City of Atchison he served as a member of the board of education, being president for some time. While a resident of Kennekuk he was elected to represent Atchison County in the Kansas Legislature in 1864. Kansas had been admitted to the Union only three years before, and the opportunity thus came to him to impress his ability upon the state government in its formative period. During the next session he voted for Gen. James H. Lane for United States senator and also gave his vote to ratify the fourteenth amendment to the national constitution, an amendment which is today one of the most vital factors in our social and economic legislation. In 1876 Mr. Storch was elected a member of the Legislature from the City of Atchison. During the following session he was a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and voted for Preston B. Plumb for United States senator. Mr. Storch made an excellent record as an able and honest legislator, one who had the best interests of the state at heart.

He was also active in civic affairs at Atchison, serving as a member of the City Council and for one year as its president, but declining re-election when his term of office expired. The following tribute to his ability as a city father appeared in the Atchison Champion of April 6, 1873: "One of the best councilmen our city has ever had leaves that body after two years' service in it. We refer to Hon. George Storch, chairman of the committee on improvements. He has been industrious, independent and energetic. Having the chairmanship of the most important and laborious committee, he has given his time and attention to the discharge of the duties devolving upon him, and in the decision and all questions in the council he has exhibited a clearness of judgment and a carefulness in guarding the interests of the city that entitles him to general commendation. He declined re-election."

For three years he was city treasurer and exhibited the same judgment and careful management in the fiscal affairs which had marked the performance of his official duties as a councilman and trustee. It is worthy of record that in 1865, while in Kennekuk, he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners and served as chairman of that body.

Few pioneer citizens of Atchison lived a more

useful or busier life than George Storch. His name figures prominently in the historical annals of Atchison County as a builder and a creator and an honorable and upright citizen who left behind him a record that can be read for good and a name of which his descendants may well be proud. While opportunities for achieving fortune and fame may not be as great at this day as they were in George Storch's time and era, the story of this poor German immigrant boy who made his own way from poverty to affluence and to an honored place in the history of his adopted country and state is well worth telling and retelling as an inspiration and guide to others of the present and rising generations.

William A. Nelson, a real estate man at Fall River, knows the early pioneer conditions of this section of Kansas from first hand. He was a homesteader in Greenwood County in the early '70s. He passed through that trying period when grasshoppers, season after season of drouth, low prices for farm products and other conditions made the lot of the Kansas farmer one hardship after another. He came through it all, gained and still retains a large share of the landed wealth of Kansas, and is a man whose experience demonstrates that there is nothing whatever the matter with Kansas.

Mr. Nelson's ancestors came from England and were Colonial settlers in Virginia. Several generations of the family lived in the western sections of the Old Dominion, in what is now the State of West Virginia. Mr. William A. Nelson himself was born in Highland County, Virginia, May 10, 1844. His grandfather, Elijah Nelson, was born in Pendleton County, in what is now the State of West Virginia, and was drowned in that county before William A. was born. He spent his life as a farmer, and during the War of 1812 was an American soldier. He married Margaret Kincaid, who was likewise a life long resident of Pendleton County.

Pendleton County was also the birthplace of Elijah Nelson, father of William A. Born, in 1820, he was also among the early pioneers of Kansas. He grew up and married in Pendleton County, became a farmer, and in 1869 came West and settled at Leroy in Coffey County, Kansas. He farmed in that locality until 1871, when he moved into Greenwood County and spent practically all the rest of his life in that section. His death, however, occurred just over the line in Wilson County in 1900. Elijah Nelson homesteaded 160 acres in Greenwood County, and by hard work developed a good farm there. He was a democrat in politics. During the war between the states he served on the Confederate side, and was among the gallant soldiers led by Stonewall Jackson in many a hard fought battle. He was in the army four years, and among the great battles in which he participated were those of Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Winchester, Gettysburg, Bull Run, Chickamauga. Elijah Nelson married Margaret Jordan. She was born in Pendleton County, West Virginia, in 1825, and died in 1872, while on a visit to her native county. To their marriage were born six children: William A.; Adam, a farmer at Tyrone, Oklahoma; Jacob, who died in boyhood; Ellen, who lives at Quincy, Kansas, the widow of Adam Teeter, who was a farmer; Sarah, wife of John Cooper, a farmer at Quincy, Kansas; and John A., an oil producer living in Pendleton County, West Virginia.

The early life of William A. Nelson was spent on his father's farm in Pendleton County, West Virginia. He gained his education in the public schools of that state, graduating from high school at Franklin, West Virginia, in 1863. He then took up the vocation of farming among the hills of his native state, and in 1872 came West and settled in Salt Springs Township of Greenwood County, Kansas. He pre-empted a claim of 160 acres, and despite the discouraging circumstances of the next few years he fought a good fight as a farmer, gradually came to the place where he could make a living off his land, and he continued farming on the old place until 1886. In that year he engaged in the real estate business at Toronto, Kansas, and in 1900 removed his headquarters to Fall River, where he has continued to handle real estate both on his own account and for others. His long experience in Kansas constitutes him an authority on land values, and he also knows what lands are best adapted for the special purposes of his different clients. Mr. Nelson has his offices on Main Street in Fall River.

Besides his residence on Broad Street he is the owner of some fine farming lands. His principal farm is 240 acres seven miles northwest of Fall River. That farm is devoted to diversified agriculture, and is under the management of a tenant. He also owns 400 acres in Gove County. In politics Mr. Nelson is a democratic voter.

On January 3, 1873, a short time after he came to Kansas, he returned to Pendleton County, West Virginia, and married Margaret Ann Mullenax. She is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Nelson) Mullenax, and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are distantly related. Her parents are now deceased, her father having been a farmer in Pendleton County. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are the parents of six children. William A. died at Toronto, Kansas, in 1894, at the age of twenty years. E. J. Nelson is in the real estate business with his father at Fall River. Margaret married John Ziegler, who is a successful farmer and stockman on his ranch at Gunnison, Colorado. Edwin and George are together in the pool and billiard business at San Antonio, Texas. Alice is the wife of Frank Evans, a merchant at Bucklin, Kansas.

Thomas Jones Darrah. One of the men most prominently identified with the development of McPherson County from pioneer times forward, and who made a striking success in business, was the late Thomas Jones Darrah, who died in the City of McPherson May 4, 1916.

Mr. Darrah was in his seventy-third year when death called him. He was born in Burke County, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1843, a son of Dr. James and Margaret R. (Jones) Darrah, who were also natives of the Keystone state. Prior to the Civil war, Doctor Darrah brought his family out to Kansas and located in Leavenworth County, where he lived until his death. The widowed mother afterward died in McPherson County.

Owing to the conditions under which his boyhood was spent, Thomas J. Darrah derived most of his education from the great teacher, Experience. His alert mind, keen perception, and remarkable memory enabled him, when but a boy, to meet the responsibilities and undertake business ventures worthy of a man. He and his brother Sam, just a little older than himself, engaged in freighting over the Santa Fe trail, a profitable but hazardous business in those days of Indian raiders and frontier desperadoes. They not only hauled freight for the Government, mails, money, etc., and for other shippers, but they often bought their own loads and carried on a prairie mercantile business. The cargo was always valu-

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G. H. Weeks.



David Weeks

ASTOR, LENOX

able and frequently they had to defend it at the risk of their lives. The capital required to buy wagons, mules, horses and other equipment would have dismayed more conservative young men, but the Darrah brothers dared to use their credit and their enterprise was rewarded with success.

In 1871, after the railroads took over the work of freighting, Mr. Darrah went into the new district of McPherson County and located on Government land. He improved a claim and gradually extended his interests until he was one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of that section. He always did business on a large scale and with the typical generosity of the westerner.

On July 17, 1888, at McPherson, he married Miss Hannah Nelson. Mrs. Darrah, who is still living at McPherson, was born in Sweden, September 30, 1863, a daughter of John and Margaret (Johnson) Nelson. She came to America with her parents in 1868. The Nelson family located at Lindsborg in McPherson County and were among the pioneers of that community. Mrs. Darrah is a sister of Mr. J. M. Nelson, a prosperous merchant at Lindsborg, whose career is sketched on other pages of this work.

Mr. and Mrs. Darrah had a family of six children, five sons and one daughter, all of whom are still living. The daughter, Margaret R., married John F. Battaile and resides in Houston, Texas, where Mr. Battaile practices law. They have one child, Margaret Jane.

The sons of Mr. and Mrs. Darrah are as follows: Thomas J., Jr., born May 30, 1891, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College and now an active young farmer in McPherson County; Andrew Nelson, born October 5, 1893; Samuel James, born November 25, 1895; Edward Bryan, born November 22, 1897; John J., born May 3, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Darrah also reared a niece, Bess L. Darrah, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Norton) Darrah.

Mr. Darrah was a member of the Congregational Church. He was well known fraternally and had affiliations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was always loyal to his home community, to his friends, and to his state. He may indeed be named among the builders of Kansas.

E. W. Buffon. For the greater part of twenty years Edmund Woodbridge Buffon has been engaged in educational work and is now superintendent of the city schools of Centralia. He is a highly educated gentleman and has made his influence a decided factor in Nemaha County in other ways than as a school man.

Mr. Buffon was born at Beatrice, Nebraska, November 30, 1875, but has lived in Kansas since early childhood. His ancestry goes back to Denmark. His great-grandfather came from that country and settled in one of the New England states. Mr. Buffon's grandfather, George Buffon, was born in Vermont. His wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Chipman, was a native of the same state. They were married in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and were the first couple given license to be married in that county. They were farming people and subsequently removed to the vicinity of Danville, Illinois, where both of them died.

Mr. Buffon is a son of the late Dr. Charles Woodbridge Buffon, who was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1823. He spent his early life in Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan, became a successful physician, practiced at Waterloo, Iowa, and during the Civil war served four years as a surgeon in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry. After the war he removed to Beatrice, Nebraska, and in 1878 came to Jackson County, Kansas, where he was in successful practice up to the age of seventy-five. He finally retired and he died at the home of his son Edmund at Powhattan, Kansas, in 1915. Politically he was a republican. Doctor Buffon was three times married. By his first wife he had a son, Hugh, who served as a private soldier in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry. He is now deceased. Doctor Buffon had no children by his second wife. Edmund W. is the only child by his marriage to Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (Bickley) Ross, who was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1840 and died at Denison, Kansas, in 1902. Her mother Mrs. Bickley came with her family to Jackson County, Kansas, in 1856, being among the earliest settlers there. The Bickleys drove across the prairies in wagons to their home on what was then the Kansas frontier.

Edmund Woodbridge Buffon grew up in Jackson County, Kansas, attended the public schools there, and subsequently in the intervals of his teaching studied at Campbell University, from which he received the degree Bachelor of Pedagogy in 1914. Mr. Buffon began teaching at Union Star, Missouri, in 1898, was there two years, was subsequently principal of the Denison, Kansas, schools for four years, and following that was a Jackson County farmer three years. On leaving the farm he served two years as superintendent of schools at Mayetta, was superintendent at Powhattan five years, and in 1916 accepted his present post as superintendent of the city schools of Centralia.

Mr. Buffon is now president of the Nemaha County Teachers' Association and is active in the Kansas State Teachers' Association. He is a member of the Methodist Church, is superintendent of the Sunday school, and is affiliated with Powhattan Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Holton Chapter Royal Arch Masons, and the Home Camp, No. 1356, of the Modern Woodmen of America at Centralia. Mr. Buffon was barely twenty-one years of age when he was elected to his first public office as clerk of Cedar Township in Jackson County. As a republican he has served as township committeeman.

Mr. Buffon married at Denison, Kansas, in 1900, Miss Minnie M. Gates, daughter of Merritt C. and Elizabeth (Lydick) Gates. The parents reside at Centralia, where her father is a retired merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Buffon have five children: Marjorie, born February 20, 1901; Merritt W., born June 25, 1903; Mildred, born August 21, 1907; Beulah, born July 28, 1910; and Ralph, born January 5, 1915.

George H. Weeks. While Mr. Weeks has spent practically all his life in and around Belvue in Pottawatomie County, his reputation as a stock breeder is nothing less than state wide. His farm is famous for his splendid Percheron horses, and hardly less well known for his herd of Hereford cattle and his Poland China hogs.

Mr. Weeks was born January 18, 1877, and in the same year his parents removed to Pottawatomie County. His birth occurred in a rich and prosperous section of Northern Illinois, at LaMoille in Bureau County. He is of English ancestry. His father, David Weeks, was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1835, and the grandfather was William Weeks, a native of the same country. In 1846 the family came to America, locating near Marcellus, New York,

where the grandfather, William, died. He was a farmer. David Weeks was eleven years of age when brought to this country, and grew up near Marcellus, New York, and from there moved to Illinois. In 1877 he brought his family to Kansas and located on a farm five miles south of Belvue. That farm was his home until 1895, when he moved into the Village of Belvue. Few men in Kansas made a more generous success as a farmer than David Weeks, who died at Belvue in 1910. The quality of enterprise which was his has been transmitted to his children and George H. Weeks learned farming and stock raising under the capable direction of his father. Besides his original farm David Weeks had another place a half mile north of Belvue and altogether owned 1,100 acres. He made liberal provision for his children, giving each of the nine sons and daughters eighty acres and a similar tract to his wife. Three of the sons each bought eighty acres from their father, George H., R. W. and J. D. David Weeks was a republican and held various township offices. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Wiley. She was born in New York State in 1842 and is still living at Belvue. The record of the children is as follows: R. W., a merchant at Belvue; Charles E., who lives on the old homestead in Wabaunsee County, five miles south of Belvue; Charlotte, wife of Charles Locke, a farmer in Wabaunsee County; J. D., who was a successful farmer and died at Belvue in 1915; Elizabeth, wife of James Craig, who now owns and occupies an orange farm at Lake Hamilton in Florida; Minnie, who lives with her mother, widow of George Anderson, an electrician who died at Topeka; George H., who is the seventh in order of birth; Carrie, wife of Dr. J. A. Steinmeyer, a dentist at Topeka; and Loreene, wife of Fred Klasse, a Topeka merchant.

George H. Weeks received his early training in the public schools of Belvue, graduating from high school in 1897. Since leaving high school his energies and time have been assiduously devoted to farming and stock raising. He has developed one of the best known studs of Percheron horses in the State of Kansas. He has about a dozen stallions of that famous breed. As a Hereford cattle raiser he has at this writing a herd of about 100, and he also raises many Poland China hogs and is an extensive buyer and seller. His main stock farm is located adjoining Belvue on the south and west and comprises 220 acres. He also has 170 acres in Wabaunsee County and a farm of 240 acres north of Belvue. Besides this ample property he owns two dwelling houses in Belvue and is a stockholder and director in the Belvue State Bank.

He has not neglected those other interests which claim the attention of a public spirited, broad minded citizen. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, is affiliated with Pottawatomie Lodge No. 52 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at St. Marys, and with Topeka Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite. As a republican he has filled the office of township trustee.

In 1902 at Wamego he married Miss Nettie Helm, daughter of R. H. and Laura (Chase) Helm. Her father is a well-to-do retired farmer and he and his wife live at Wamego. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Weeks: Georgia, born in October, 1905; Laura Gayle, born in October, 1911; and Lula Ethel, born in August, 1914.

William J. Stewart, M. D. His first years in Kansas Doctor Stewart spent in the role of a practical farmer, but since finishing his medical course has been in successful practice as a physician and surgeon at Summerfield, Marshall County.

Doctor Stewart is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather, William Stewart, was born at Strabane, Ireland, in 1808, and married Nancy Wilson, a native of the same place, born in 1806. Both of them were of Scotch-Irish families. They married in the old country and all their children were born in Ireland as follows: Charles, who became a farmer and died in Colorado; Belle, who lives at Leroy, Indiana, widow of James McKnight, a Union soldier and a farmer; Jennie, wife of James Carson, now postmaster at Hebron, Indiana; and John Stewart. William Stewart and wife brought their family to America and became pioner settlers in Lake County in the extreme northwest corner of Indiana in 1845. William Stewart followed farming and developed a tract of land in that wild section of country and he died at Crown Point, Indiana, in 1883 and his widow survived him and died in that city in 1902.

John Stewart, father of Doctor Stewart, was born in Strabane, Ireland, in 1843, and was two years of age when his parents settled near Crown Point, Indiana. He grew up on the old homestead, and at the age of nineteen, in 1862, enlisted for service in the Union army in the Ninth Indiana Infantry. He saw a great deal of active and strenuous service in the Army of the Cumberland. He was at the battles of Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, Chickamauga and many other historic engagements in that section of the South. Following the war he returned to Crown Point, Indiana, took up farming and is still living in that community. He is a republican and member of the United Presbyterian Church. He married Melissa Young, who was born in Ohio in 1845 and is still living. Their children are: Dr. William J.; Clayton, a ranchman at Big Springs in Western Texas; Alice, wife of S. A. Vickers, who is in the horse and mule commission business at Sioux City, Iowa; Frank, who holds the degree Ph. G. from Northern Indiana University at Valparaiso, subsequently graduated from the School of Medicine and Surgery at Chicago, and is now a physician and surgeon at Eskridge, Kansas; Nellie, wife of Otto Gibbs, a farmer at Valparaiso, Indiana; Agnes May, who after proper training served three years as a missionary of the United Presbyterian Church in Egypt and is now the wife of Charles Simpson, a farmer at Hebron, Indiana; Ross, a farmer at Hebron, Indiana; Lizzie, wife of Fred Simpson, at Hebron, Indiana, farmer; and Harry, who still lives on the old homestead in Indiana.

Doctor Stewart grew up on his father's farm, attended the local schools and the high school at Hebron, and completed his preparatory education in the Northern Indiana University at Valparaiso. He came to Kansas in 1898, and for seven years was engaged in farming in Wabaunsee County. In 1905 he left the farm and entered the Medical School of Washburn College at Topeka, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1909. He was given his medical degree by the Medical School of the University of Kansas at Lawrence in 1914. Doctor Stewart after graduating began practice at Summerfield and has been enjoying a large and lucrative practice in that city for the past eight years. His offices are in the First National Bank Building, a structure he owns. He also has a residence on Main Street and a farm of 100 acres in Wabaunsee County. Doctor Stewart is a director in the First National Bank of Summerfield. He is a republican in politics and an active

member and president of the board of trustees of the United Presbyterian Church. In 1896, at Crown Point, Indiana, he married Miss Mary Baird, daughter of Andrew and Mattie (Knox) Baird. Both her parents are now deceased, her father having been an Indiana farmer. Doctor and Mrs. Stewart have two daughters: Gertrude, born April 10, 1897, was graduated from the Summerfield High School in 1916 and is now attending the United Presbyterian College at Tarkio, Missouri. Martha, born February 6, 1905, is still a student in the public schools of Summerfield.

NEIL WILBUR ROGERS, superintendent of the city schools of Augusta, Kansas, is a native of the state, is a graduate of Washburn College, and since leaving college has become increasingly successful in the field of education.

His family have lived for many years in the vicinity of Oberlin, Kansas. Neil Wilbur Rogers was born on his father's farm there February 24, 1888. His grandfather, John Rogers, was descended from Scotch-Irish people who have lived in the United States since Colonial days. John Rogers was born in 1820, was an early settler in Iowa, and followed farming near Laurel in that state, where he died in 1904. I. L. Rogers, the father of Superintendent Rogers, was born in Ohio in 1859 and is now living at Oberlin, Kansas. Soon after his birth his parents moved out to Laurel, Iowa, where he was reared and educated and his practical career has been that of a farmer. In 1886 he came to Kansas, locating at Oberlin, was married there and his since been a farmer. Though his home now is in Oberlin, he still owns a fine farm of 480 acres and looks after its management. I. L. Rogers is a republican in politics, an active member and elder in the Christian Church, and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. He married Flora Adelle Wilbur, a native of Indiana. They are the parents of two sons, Professor Rogers being the older. The younger is Dean Rogers, a resident of Topeka and manager of the Fisk Tire Agency there.

Neil W. Rogers grew up on the farm near Oberlin, attended the country schools of Decatur County, graduated from the county high school at Oberlin in 1907, and at this stage of his education he returned to the farm and was engaged in farming a year. After that he spent a year in Washburn College, and in order to secure the means for his full college course he taught rural schools and farmed a year in Decatur County. Re-entering Washburn, he remained three years and was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1913. Mr. Rogers is a member of the Alpha Delta Greek letter fraternity. Since leaving Washburn College Mr. Rogers has been connected with the Augusta schools. In 1913 he was made principal of the high school, and in 1914 became superintendent of the city school system. He has under his supervision two school buildings, a staff of nineteen teachers, and an enrollment of 800 scholars.

Mr. Rogers owns his home on Dearborn Street in Augusta. He is an active member of the Butler County, Southern Kansas and State Teachers' associations, is affiliated with the Oberlin Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, and belongs to the Christian Church. He is unmarried.

JOHN WILSON LAUCK, M. D. Since 1903 Doctor Lauck has been engaged in his work as a physician and surgeon at Olsburg in Pottawatomie County. During that time Doctor Lauck has become a citizen of prominence in that community. He has done something toward the development of modern farming in that locality and is also a factor in the commercial enterprise of the village.

Doctor Lauck is a native of Kansas, having been born in the City of Atchison October 28, 1875. He is of Scotch ancestry and his forefathers came from that country to Maryland in early days. His father, the late I. S. Lauck, was for many years one of the trusted officials of the Santa Fe Railway Company at Topeka. I. S. Lauck was born at Washington, D. C., in 1845. He was reared and married in his native city and in 1872 came to Kansas, locating at Atchison, where he was cashier of a bank for a time, but soon removed to Topeka and for over thirty years was auditor of the Santa Fe Railway Company. His residence all that time was in Topeka, but he died in Chicago in 1903, while on a pleasure trip to his native City of Washington. Politically he was a democrat. I. S. Lauck married Amanda Lyons, who was born in Virginia March 15, 1847, and is living at her home, 205 Western Avenue, in Topeka. There were three children, Doctor Lauck being the oldest. Allen A. is a traveling auditor for the Santa Fe, with home at 201 Western Avenue in Topeka. I. S. Lauck is in the hardware and lumber business at Willard, Kansas.

Doctor Lauck grew up in Topeka, attended the grammar and high schools of that city, and prepared himself for his profession in the Kansas Medical College at Topeka, from which he graduated in 1898, with the degree M. D. He has had unusual opportunities and experience to fit him for the work of his career. In 1904 he took post-graduate work in Rush Medical College of Chicago and in 1911 pursued a course in the Harvard Medical School of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Doctor Lauck in 1898 practiced for six months at Maple Hill, Kansas. During the Spanish-American war he entered the Government service as assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant, and was stationed at the National Military Home at Leavenworth from November, 1898, until the fall of 1901. The two following years he spent at El Reno, Oklahoma, and in September, 1903, returning to Kansas, located at Olsburg, where he has been busy with a large private practice as a physician and surgeon. Doctor Lauck also owns and operates the only drug store at Olsburg, and his interest in farming has led him to acquire a place of eighty acres two miles east of town and he also rents 284 acres adjoining his own place. His home is on Second Street in Olsburg.

Doctor Lauck has served as clerk of the school board, and in 1913 was health officer for Pottawatomie County. He is affiliated with Fostoria Lodge No. 392, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and with Topeka Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite. He also belongs to Olsburg Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America and is a charter member of Leavenworth Lodge of Elks. Politically he is a republican. Doctor Lauck married at Topeka January 27, 1904, Miss Helen Goddard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Goddard. Mrs. Lauck's parents live on a farm near the City of Boston, Massachusetts. Doctor and Mrs. Lauck have three children: Eugenia, born November 21, 1905; Helen, born June 28, 1910; and Edith, born February 9, 1912.

FRED W. REED is publisher and proprietor of the Beattie Eagle, a paper of independent proclivities, issued weekly and with a large circulation and influence in Marshall and surrounding counties.

The Eagle is a continuation of the North Star, founded at Beattie in 1884 by A. J. Tucker. In 1885

the name was changed to the Star, with W. W. Brooks as editor. In 1891 the name was changed to Williamson's Beattie Eagle, and in 1894 was shortened to Beattie Eagle. In 1902 it absorbed the Beattie Palladium, which had been founded in 1898 by J. M. Kendall. Mr. Reed has been the active proprietor of this paper since 1913.

He was born at Liberty, Nebraska, October 6, 1884. His ancestry, the Reeds, were Hollanders originally and in Colonial times came to America and located in New York. His father, John Henry Reed, was born at Momence, Illinois, in 1851, was reared there and took up the trade of carpenter. As an employe of the Rock Island Railway Company he came to Kansas in 1880, locating for a time in Marysville. In 1883 he removed to Nebraska, continuing his trade, but for the past eighteen years his work has been in Kansas, at Wichita and other places. He is a democrat, and for several terms served on the council at Liberty, Nebraska. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John H. Reed married Anna C. Ausnus, who was born in Tazewell County, Tennessee. She makes her home with her son Fred. Besides him she had a daughter Grace, who died in November, 1915, the wife of W. H. Goin, a farmer six miles southwest of Beattie.

Fred W. Reed grew up at Liberty, Nebraska, attended public schools and graduated from high school there. In the meantime he had begun to learn the printer's trade and also worked a year in railroad offices of the Burlington & Missouri River Railway at Liberty, now part of the Burlington system. In 1904 he became a regular printer with the Journal at Liberty, and continued until January, 1906. At that date he removed to Beatrice, Nebraska, and for a few months was associated with the famous Walt Mason on his monthly magazine. He then returned to Liberty for a short time, and from June, 1906, until April, 1907, was with the Marshall County News, under George T. Smith. Mr. Reed next bought the Atwood Patriot, but sold that journal in December, 1909. Then followed a year of illness and recuperation, spent chiefly in Marysville. He visited Denver and other places and finally re-entered the employ of George T. Smith, with whom he remained until December, 1911. For a couple of years he was at Hoxie with Frank McIvor on the Hoxie Sentinel. In May, 1913, Mr. Reed came to Beattie and bought the Eagle from Edward M. Cannon. The offices and well-equipped plant of the paper are on Main and Center streets.

Mr. Reed is a democrat in politics. He belongs to Beattie Lodge No. 289, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Atwood Chapter No. 64, Royal Arch Masons, and to the Fraternal Insurance Order, Royal Highlanders. He is also a member of McReynolds Council No. 152, Knights and Ladies of Security, at Beattie. Mr. Reed is a stockholder in the Marshall County Fair Association.

On September 22, 1908, at Marysville, he married Miss Emma L. Heinke, daughter of F. W. and Clara (Kuwitzky) Heinke. Her parents reside at Marysville, her father being a retired farmer and machinist. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have one son, Harold, born November 5, 1909.

JONAS P. JOHNSON. In the life and affairs of Saline County, particularly in the locality around Assaria, the late Jonas P. Johnson played a notable part. He was one of those stanch and true men who have given their character to the community, so that Saline County in its institutions and its moral standards largely reflects the personalities of such men as Mr. Johnson. He had begun life poor, but reached a place where he was surrounded with ample material welfare and bore an influential part in community development.

He was born in Sweden March 1, 1849, a son of Jonas P. and Anna Johnson, natives of the same country. Late in life his parents also came to America, and spent their last years in Iowa. They were of rugged and substantial character and both reached extraordinary age. His father died at the age of ninety-five and his mother at ninety-two.

Jonas P. Johnson was about eighteen years of age when he came to America. Up to that time he had lived in Sweden, had attended the common schools, and had been fortified by a training in industry and good habits. Coming to America in 1867, he lived in Illinois for a time and in 1875 came to Kansas and was employed as a farm hand. In 1876 he bought land on time. This land was located in Smoky View Township fifteen miles south of Salina. Industry enabled him to meet all the succeeding payments and he became proprietor of his farm and gradually extended his influence until he was recognized as one of the most substantial men in that section. For several years he did his farm labor chiefly with ox teams. As a result of his diligence he had a farm well improved in every particular and lived there in comfort until his death on January 5, 1917. Mr. Johnson applied his efforts not only to his own business but also to those things which represent community progress. He was one of the organizers of the Swedish Lutheran Church at Assaria and served as a trustee. He was also a member of the school board.

On June 17, 1876, at Salemsburg, Kansas, Mr. Johnson was married by Rev. A. W. Dalsten to Miss Ingry C. Olson. Mrs. Johnson was born at Woodhull, Illinois, December 26, 1860, a daughter of Olaf and Bertha (Olson) Truedson, both natives of Sweden. Her parents came to America in 1857 and in 1875 came to Kansas, where her father died in 1909. Her mother is now living in the State of Washington. Mrs. Johnson's grandfather, Trued Olson, was a prominent character in Sweden and a member of the nobility. He came to America in 1867, invested his means in farming land in Saline County and lived there as a farmer until his death in 1890. He was born in 1814. Mrs. Johnson was the first in a family of seven children: Ingry, Frank, Hannah, Joel, Oscar, Thomas who died in infancy, and the youngest child was also named Thomas.

To the marriage of Mr. Jonas P. Johnson and wife were born eight children, four sons and four daughters, noted briefly as follows: Esther, born April 24, 1878, and died August 10, 1903; Arvid, born October 7, 1880; Martha, born April 16, 1883; Carl, born December 18, 1885, and died May 7, 1897; Bertha, born April 16, 1888; Clara, born July 12, 1890, and died May 6, 1897; Virgil S., born September 1, 1896; and Harold, born March 5, 1898. The mother and her family are all members of the Swedish Lutheran Church at Assaria, where she still resides.

CENTRAL ACADEMY AND COLLEGE at McPherson is one of the newer educational institutions of Kansas, and is the property and is conducted under the auspices of the Free Methodist Church. Many of the older citizens of McPherson and surrounding district attended Orleans Seminary. The Central Academy

and College was founded in 1914 as successor to the old seminary.

The college buildings and campus are located on Main Street in McPherson, three quarters of a mile from the postoffice. The large campus offers excellent opportunities for athletic exercise and it is one of the beauty spots of the city.

The principal building is Science Hall, erected at a cost of $56,000. It is a brick structure, 112 by 50 feet, containing recitation rooms and quarters for administration offices. Lewis Hall was recently constructed as the ladies' dormitory, and is a three-story brick structure, 70 by 60 feet, costing about $20,000. This building is especially attractive because in its architecture it avoids the appearance of an ordinary school structure.

The auditorium, which has been erected during the past school year, is located on the northeast corner of the college campus facing Main Street. The building has cost approximately $20,000 and serves both for a place of worship and a hall for general assemblies. The auditorium proper will seat comfortably 700 persons, and the balcony, which is well-lighted and arranged for proper ventilation, will seat at least 150 people. The large rooms on the first floor will serve as class rooms for instruction in the Christian Workers' course and a place of meeting for the Ministerial Association and Missionary Society.

The building is erected on a substantial foundation. The walls are made of vitrified tapestry brick and carthelite stone. The large windows, fitted with opalescent glass, amply supply the building with light. In general appearance, the auditorium is a structure of beautiful and modern architecture of colonial style.

The new model school building, constructed upon the most up-to-date plans, has large well-lighted rooms, fitted with modern improvements, steam heat, a sanitary drinking fountain, and other conveniences. It is beautifully located on the corner of the campus, surrounded by large pine and elm trees.

The purpose of the school, as stated in the official college publication, "is to develop not only thorough scholarship but noble Christian character. As a means to this end we seek to throw around our students the very best Christian influences. Hence, great care is exercised in the selection of a faculty. In this as elsewhere we seek first the Kingdom of God. Thus far we have been blessed with instructors who combine thorough scholarship and efficiency with Christian devotion. * * * We believe obedience to authority is essential to good citizenship and true Christian character. Hence we insist that only such as are willing to comply with our regulations should apply for admission. While the discipline is mild, it is firm and seeks to develop self control and conscientiousness on the part of the students."

The institution maintains an academy offering a four-year course equivalent to courses maintained in the regular high schools of the state. The college department offers a curricula leading up to the Bachelor's degree. The college and academy also maintain special departments in commercial work, public speaking, domestic science and home economics, and also a theological course for the training of young men for the ministry.

The founder and president of Central Academy and College is Rev. L. Glenn Lewis, Ph. B.

JAMES W. JENNEY, M. D. Among many other titles of distinction Dr. James W. Jenny, whose name is professionally known in almost every state in the Union, enjoys that of pioneer physician at Salina, Kansas, which city has been his permanent home for forty-six years. He came here a young man, in the first flush of professional success, earnest and ambitious, and the passage of time has in no way lessened his devotion to medical science.

James W. Jenney comes of solid old Quaker stock. He was born in a log cabin on his father's farm in Huron County, Ohio, October 26, 1846. His parents were Abraham D. and Sallie Ann (Griffin) Jenney. His father was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, in May, 1813, and at the age of ten years he accompanied his parents to Ohio, in which state he spent the rest of his life, dying July 7, 1900. For many years he engaged in farming in Huron County. In 1842 he was united in marriage with Sallie Ann Griffin, who was born in 1821 in Catskill County, New York, the second in a family of nine children born to Henry and Elizabeth (Merritt) Griffin. Her death took place October 13, 1884. There were eight children born to Abraham D. and Sallie Ann Jenney, five sons and three daughters: James W.; George, who died at the age of twenty-nine years, was a physician; Cornelia, Smith and Mary, all deceased; Warren, who is a manufacturer with the Diamond Match Company at Barberton, Ohio; Chloe, who is the widow of William F. Welsh, of Greenwich, Ohio; and Charles A., who carries on farming on the old homestead in Huron County.

James W. Jenney was given excellent educational advantages, attending Oberlin College prior to entering upon the study of medicine, later becoming a student in the Cleveland Homeopathic College, from which he was graduated in 1866. He entered into practice at Somerset, Ohio, and continued until he came to Kansas in 1870. He chose Salina as a professional field and in the years that have followed has not only demonstrated his professional ability but has greatly assisted in advancing many public-spirited enterprises, although outside of his profession he has accepted no public office. He was a member of the first Kansas State Board of Health, which was appointed in 1885 by Governor John A. Martin, when the board was created by law. For fifteen years Doctor Jenney served on and is now one of the two surviving members of the original body. For eighteen years he served as county health officer. Intense interest in his profession has led Doctor Jenney into the field of scientific study and experimentation along certain lines, with the result that he has become noted as a successful specialist in treatment of goiter. The general public has no conception of the prevalence of this distressing ailment, one that Doctor Jenney has successfully treated for years, his patients residing in almost every part of the United States. His methods are simple but effective and his theories are backed by scientific truth. He is a member of the Golden Belt Medical Society.

At Salina, Kansas, on August 12, 1874, Doctor Jenney married Miss Emily C. Tucker, who was born in Morrow County, Ohio, February 22, 1849, and is a daughter of Ira and Susan (Pringle) Tucker, natives of Vermont. Doctor and Mrs. Jenney have had five children, three sons and two daughters, two sons and one daughter surviving. Warren C., the eldest of the family, was born May 4, 1875. He is a graduate of St. John's Military Academy, the Kansas Wesleyan University at Salina, and the Homeopathic Medical College, Chicago. He is now engaged in medical practice at Vacaville, Sonoma County, California. Mary G., the second born, is a graduate of the Kansas Wesleyan University and of the Mark Hopkins' Art School of San Francisco. Charles M. Jenney was born December 25, 1879. He is a graduate of

St. John's Military Academy and of the Homeopathic Medical College, Chicago, and is associated with his father in the practice of medicine at Salina. Grace, the second daughter, is deceased. James William, the youngest of the family, was born June 29, 1887. He was graduated from St. John's like his brothers, spent three years in the University of California and then entered the Kansas University. His brilliant promise of career was cut short by his accidental death on August 22, 1906, being drowned in the Kaw River at Lawrence, Kansas. Doctor Jenney and family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

CHRISTIAN D. LADNER. In electing Christian D. Ladner their sheriff in 1916 the citizens of Pottawatomie County exercised a wise discretion in the choice of one of the most important county officials. Mr. Ladner is a native of Pottawatomie County, and has played a varied and successful part in the affairs of this community for over thirty years.

He is of fine old Swiss stock. His father, George Ladner, was born December 25, 1823, in the largest Canton or Province of Switzerland, Grau Buenden. He grew up in his native country and married there Barbara Neff, who was born in Switzerland in 1833. Her father, Christian Neff, was born in 1801 and in his late years came to America and died in Jackson County, Kansas, in 1883. He followed the business of trader both in the old country and in Kansas. George Ladner learned the trade of shoemaker in the old country, and in 1850 he came to the United States with his wife, first locating at St. Louis. He lived there six years, and for another six years had his home near St. Louis but at Carondelet, Illinois. He was a general workman in St. Louis, and in 1862 he joined the early settlers of Pottawatomie County, where he bought a farm of 120 acres in Lone Tree Township. He homesteaded the forty acres comprising the remainder of the quarter section and gave his energies successfully to the development and cultivation of the land until he retired into Onaga in 1890. He lived there until his death in 1896. His wife died at Onaga in 1903. George Ladner was a republican in politics. He was a man of excellent character, industrious and law abiding, and a large family of children paid him the homage of their veneration and esteem. These children numbered thirteen: Annie, who died at Enid, Oklahoma, married Herman Bronkow, now living on a farm in Minnesota; Maggie is the wife of Peter Gurtler, a hardware merchant at Onaga; Martin died at the age of nineteen years; Elizabeth, who died at Wichita Falls, Texas, was the wife of John Harper, who is still living at Wichita Falls, a railroad engineer; Amanda, who died at Oklahoma City, was the wife of Ernest Grutzmacher, a farmer at Onaga; Catherine married James Lempanau, a retired farmer at Westmoreland; the seventh in age is Christian D.; George is a farmer in Lone Tree Township of Pottawatomie County; John is a plumber living at De Witt, Nebraska; Rosa married David Ackright, a farmer at Utopia in Greenwood County, Kansas; Andy is employed in the Santa Fe Railway shops at Topeka; Mary married Peter Wetrick, a farmer east of Onaga; Jacob, the thirteenth and youngest child, died in infancy.

Sheriff Ladner was born in Pottawatomie County, on his father's farm, October 23, 1866. He lived there until he was twenty years of age, and in the meantime secured a sound training in the public schools. On leaving home he spent eighteen months in Idaho, where he worked at farming and also driving logs on the Payette River. Mr. Ladner then returned to Pottawatomie County and farmed for himself, and a year later bought eighty acres in Lone Tree Township. This land he still owns, and under his capable management his holdings have increased until he now has 495 acres of the rich and fertile soil of this section.

Mr. Ladner gave practically all his time to farming until he was elected sheriff in November, 1916, and entered upon the duties of that office for a term of two years in 1917. He has also served as township clerk and road overseer for many years in Lone Tree Township. Politically he is a republican and was elected on that ticket.

On November 11, 1889, at Westmoreland, he married Miss Flora J. Hazlett, who was born in Pennsylvania September 4, 1870, a daughter of John and Bridget (McGee) Hazlett, both now deceased. Her father was a carpenter by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Ladner have every reason to be proud of their numerous family of children, for whom they have worked and created their prosperity, and they have done all they could to educate them for useful careers. Some of the older children are already established in homes of their own. Taken in order of birth the record reads as follows: Charles, born April 16, 1890, is a farmer living four miles north of Blaine in Pottawatomie County; Flora, born July 28, 1891, is the wife of Jerry Becker, a farmer in Nemaha County. Maggie, born February 8, 1893, married Ambrose Becker, also a Nemaha County farmer. Barbara, born December 13, 1894, is the wife of George Jenrett, a farmer in Pottawatomie County. May, born July 13, 1896, and living at home with her parents, is the widow of Marshall Mentha, a farmer who died in 1916. Christian, born November 27, 1897, is now handling the responsibilities of his father's farm. Ernest, born July 27, 1899, is employed on a farm in Marshall County. Martin, born April 21, 1901, also lives at home and takes part in the farm enterprises. The younger children, still at home, are George, born February 26, 1903; Aaron, born August 22, 1904; Rachel, born March 9, 1906; Marie, born February 3, 1908; Myrtle, born October 8, 1909; and Belle, born August 2, 1912.

JOHN THOMAS BARTLEY has spent many years in Kansas and the Southwestern country and his business has been chiefly ranching on a large scale, either as manager for others or for himself. He now looks after a large farm at Fostoria in Pottawatomie County and has been a fine factor in the founding and upbuilding of that comparatively new village of Kansas.

The home of the Bartleys for several generations has been Monroe County, Kentucky, where John Thomas was born March 7, 1865. His great-grandfather, Thomas Bartley, was born in Ireland in 1760. He came to this country a young, unmarried man and was one of the pioneers of Monroe County, Kentucky, where he died about 1842. He married Maggie Sumner, who was born in Kentucky in 1763, a date which identifies her family with the early era in the West, her father having been a contemporary of Daniel Boone. She died in Monroe County, Kentucky, in 1849.

William Bartley, grandfather of John Thomas, was born in Monroe County, Kentucky, and spent his life there as a farmer. He married Martha Simpson, also a native of Monroe County, where she died. A record of their children is as follows: James, a farmer who died in Monroe County; Simpson, a farmer who spent his life in Monroe County; Thomas, who is still living in that county, a retired farmer; William, a boot and shoe maker who died in Monroe County; Turner, a veteran of the Civil war and a pensioner still living in Monroe County; Louisa,

who was last heard of in Monroe County, wife of Lucas Hoffman, a farmer now deceased; Luvesta, who married William Emmett, a farmer deceased, and she died in Tennessee; Lucitius, who married John Hodge, a farmer, and they died in Monroe County; and Mark.

Mark Bartley, the youngest of his father's family and the father of John T., was born in Monroe County, Kentucky, June 9, 1839, and is now living with his son in Fostoria, Kansas. He grew up in his native county and spent his active career as a farmer. In 1870 he moved to Sullivan County, Missouri, and was successfully engaged in farming there until he retired to Milan, Missouri, in 1905 and since 1916 has lived with his son. He is a democrat and at one time held the office of constable in Missouri. He is a member of the Christian Church. His wife's maiden name was Martha Jane Payne, who was born in Monroe County, Kentucky, in 1842 and died at Milan, Missouri, in 1914. Their children were: Hulda Susan, who married Frank Mason, a carpenter now living at Milan, Missouri; Matilda T., who lives at Milan, married William Hill, a farmer; John Thomas; Mary L., wife of H. W. Page, a farmer and business man in Green City, Missouri; Samuel B., a farmer in Sullivan County, Missouri; Roy B., a sign painter living at Kansas City, Missouri.

John Thomas Bartley was five years old when his parents removed to Sullivan County, Missouri. He gained his education in the country schools there and until nineteen lived at home with his father. He then spent two years working on a farm near Hamburg, Iowa, and in 1886 became a pioneer in Haskell County, Kansas, where he pre-empted a claim of 160 acres. After two years he sold out and went to the great Panhandle of Texas, then in the high tide of its prosperity as a cattle range. For fifteen years Mr. Bartley was connected with the Quinlan Brothers' cattle range in Northwestern Texas. He was still with the Quinlans when he moved to Fostoria, Kansas, in 1897 and for five years was foreman of their 5,000-acre ranch in Pottawatomie County. When the lease to this property ran out Mr. Bartley renewed it for himself and engaged in cattle raising on an extensive scale from 1902 to 1907. He then bought his present farm of 160 acres adjoining the town of Fostoria on the southeast. Forty acres of the land was taken for the town site of Fostoria and on the remainder he still continues his farm enterprise. Mr. Bartley also owns another place of eighty acres of land south of Fostoria. His home is in town and is a modern residence on Main Street. He owns two other dwelling houses on the main thoroughfare.

Mr. Bartley for a number of years served as chairman of Shannon Township. Fraternally he is very active in Masonry, being affiliated with Fostoria Lodge No. 392, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is master, with Topeka Consistory of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and with Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth. He is a member and for three years was patron of Fostoria Chapter No. 341 of the Order of Eastern Star. He also belongs to Olsburg Camp No. 7070, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Royal Neighbors.

At the home of the bride, three miles west of Fostoria, in 1898, Mr. Bartley married Miss Addie Stauffer. She was born near Centralia in Nemaha County, Kansas, May 31, 1867, and was educated in the common schools of Marshall and Nemaha counties. Mrs. Bartley attends the United Brethren Church. She is quite active socially, and is past grand chaplain and has served as matron three years of Fostoria Chapter of the Eastern Star and past oracle of the Royal Neighbors and a member of Council No. 1 of the Toltec Rite of Topeka. Mr. and Mrs. Bartley have one son, John Thomas Jr., born February 27, 1905, and now attending the public schools at Fostoria.

Henry O. Stauffer, father of Mrs. Bartley, was a prominent man in Kansas. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1832, and was reared and married there and followed farming until 1867, when he arrived in Nemaha County, Kansas, buying the farm on which Mrs. Bartley spent the first ten years of her life. The family then removed to Marshall County. Mr. Stauffer was for two terms chairman of the board of county commissioners in Nemaha County and during the ravages of the grasshoppers, when so many poor people were trying to hold on to their homesteads, he took the lead in fighting the railroad bond issues of Nemaha County and saved the people from paying $125,000 which would have proved an almost confiscatory burden on the people at that time. Since then Nemaha has become one of the wealthiest counties of the state. In 1885 Mr. Stauffer removed to Pottawatomie County and was a resident there the rest of his life. He went to Manhattan to secure medical treatment for one of his eyes and shortly after retiring one night was taken ill with heart trouble and died May 24, 1899. Throughout his life Mr. Stauffer exhibited traits of character and a spirit of social deportment which attracted scores of men and women and children to him as their most confiding friend. He was firm in his belief of a divine power, ordered his life according to the great ultimate principles of existence, and showed a steadfast and unwavering spirit among all the adversities he encountered. He was a model husband and father and enjoyed the respect of a large community of people.

Mr. Stauffer married Eliza J. Culler. She was born at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1837, and died April 2, 1910. They were married December 1, 1853, and had a large family of children, eleven in number, Mrs. Bartley being the ninth. Ella, the oldest, is living at Oldsburg in Pottawatomie County, is unmarried, and by good business judgment has acquired the ownership of 640 acres in this county. Susan is the wife of H. L. Gard, a retired capitalist living at Winterhaven, Florida. Emma married B. O. Klapp, in the creamery and poultry business at Fostoria. Ida May died at the age of three years. Christian C. is farming his sister Ella's section of land. John is a farmer at Carsons, Louisiana. Bettie died at the age of 2½ years. Harry is a farmer, owning 160 acres 1½ miles west of Fostoria. George D. is in the butcher business at Kansas City, Missouri. Hallie, the youngest of the family, first married N. W. Price, a Fostoria merchant now deceased, and her present husband is Albert Richards, a farmer living at Santa Anna, California.

FREDERICK JONES has been identified with the commercial life of Blaine in Pottawatomie County over twenty years. He came there with little besides a practical mercantile experience and has built up and become the owner of the chief store of the town.

Mr. Jones has lived in Kansas since he was a boy of four years. He was born in Stephenson County, Illinois, October 22, 1875. His people were among the earliest settlers of Stephenson County. Grandfather Robert Jones, who was born in England in 1802, grew up and married in the United States and was one of the first settlers in Buckeye Township of Stephenson County, Illinois. He was there in time to participate in some of the Indian troubles, including the Black Hawk war of 1832. His life was spent as a farmer and he was a man of high prin-

ciples and justly earned the respect and esteem of a large community.

David Jones, father of Frederick, was born in 1842, also in Stephenson County. In that locality he spent his youth and was married, and in 1879 he removed to Kansas, locating at Jewell City, which was then a place far out on the frontier. He developed some of the good soil of that agricultural district and spent his active career as a farmer. He died in Jewell City in 1907. He began voting as a republican and was associated with the Alliance movement in Kansas. He filled several township offices and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His brother, Thomas B. Jones, made a gallant record as a soldier of the Civil war and afterwards wrote a history of the Forty-sixth Regiment of Illinois Infantry. David Jones married Mary Hendershot, who was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1842 and is still living at Jewell City. She became the mother of twelve children: W. E., a farmer at Jewell City; E. T., a farmer in the same locality; Orren, a mechanic at Freeport, Illinois; Ella, wife of Charles Bohnert, a farmer at Jewell City; Bert, a mechanic living at Carthage, Missouri; James, who was a locomotive fireman with the Illinois Central Railway and died at Freeport, Illinois, at the age of twenty-eight; Mary, who with her husband lives on a farm at Jewell City; Frederick, who was the eighth in order of birth; Kate, wife of Harry Trump, of Chattanooga, Tennessee; Lawrence, who clerked for his brother Frederick in the store and died at the early age of twenty-two; Robert, now associated with his brother Frederick in business at Blaine; and Anna, who died when five years old.

Frederick Jones grew up and received his early education in the public schools of Jewell City, including a course in the high school. At the age of seventeen he left his father's farm, his early ambition being to become a merchant. He laid the foundation of his career by clerking for five years in a store at Mankato. From there he came to Blaine in 1896 and took the management of the Blaine Mercantile Company. Later he bought stock in that enterprise and has acquired the controlling interest and has made it one of the chief points of supply for reliable merchandise over a large section of Pottawatomie County. Besides the building in which the store is located Mr. Jones owns his home and some lands in Western Kansas. In politics he follows the fortunes of the democratic party. He is a member of Blaine Camp No. 4703, Modern Woodmen of America.

At his present home town in 1905 Mr. Jones married Miss Katherine O'Shea, daughter of William and Mary O'Shea. Her father was an early farmer in Pottawatomie County, now deceased, and her mother still occupies the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have three children: Corinne, born December 6, 1906; Lawrence, born in January, 1911; and James Delbert, born in March, 1914.

Harry G. Lambert has been a resident of Pottawatomie County since 1879, and for many years has been a successful farmer and business man in and around Belvue. He still owns and looks after a farm and is manager of J. Thomas & Son Lumber Yard.

Mr. Lambert is of an old Ohio family. He was born in Morgan County at what was then called Seeleyville, now Woodville, October 10, 1868, son of George W. and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Lambert. The Lamberts were of German stock and were pioneers in Pennsylvania. The Maxwells were English people and were Colonial settlers in Pennsylvania. The grandfather was John Lambert, who died in Ohio before his grandson Harry was born. The maternal grandfather, John Maxwell, was born in Ohio in 1796, spent his life as a farmer and died in Morgan County of that state in 1878.

George W. Lambert was born in Ohio in 1830, grew up and married there, and in 1852 crossed the plains to California. He spent three years in the far West, part of the time as a miner and part of the time as a school teacher. On returning to Ohio he engaged in merchandising at Seeleyville and was also a farmer. In 1879 he brought his family to Louisville in Pottawatomie County and the next spring he bought a farm five miles north of Belvue. He was engaged in farming in that community for fifteen years and in 1895 retired and moved into Belvue, where he died in 1906. He was a republican and a member of the Methodist Protestant Church and joined the Masonic fraternity while a resident of Ohio. His wife was born in February, 1836, and is now living at El Reno, Oklahoma. Frank, the oldest of their children, is a farmer at Palmer in Washington County, Kansas. Hattie married R. E. McFarland and they reside at Oakland, Kansas, Mr. McFarland being a carpenter employed by the Santa Fe Railway. The third of the family is Harry G. Ada is the wife of B. R. Jette, chief clerk for the Santa Fe Railway Company at Kansas City, Kansas. Carrie married H. D. Jette, and their home is at Mount Washington, Missouri, Mr. Jette being route clerk for the John Deere Plow Company of Kansas City, Missouri. Lucile is the wife of G. H. Pash, a civil engineer connected with the engineering department of the Rock Island Railway, their home being at El Reno, Oklahoma.

Harry G. Lambert was educated in the rural schools of Ohio and of Pottawatomie County, where he has lived since he was eleven years of age. He graduated from the Louisville High School in 1888 and then farmed until 1892. For the next two years he was employed by the Canton Bridge Company in Kansas and Colorado and in 1893 he bought a farm a mile northwest of Belvue. This farm of eighty acres is still under his ownership and he gives considerable time to its superintendence. His home, however, is on Anderson Avenue in Belvue, where he has a good residence. He also owns a half interest in the Belvue Garage on Broadway and since 1903 he has been manager of the J. Thomas & Son Lumber Yard. The yard is owned by a company at Topeka and Mr. Lambert has charge of the local business. Mr. Lambert is affiliated with Pottawatomie Lodge No. 52, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at St. Marys, and Topeka Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite.

At Topeka in 1895 Mr. Lambert married Miss Cora M. Huston, daughter of J. M. and Hannah (Duling) Huston. Her parents live at Belvue, her father being a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert have one child, Harry Huston Lambert, born August 24, 1915.

John William Wilhoit, M. D. For a period of more than thirty years Doctor Wilhoit has quietly and efficiently preformed his services as a doctor at St. George and is the oldest resident physician of that town of Pottawatomie County, one of the oldest established in this part of the state. Doctor Wilhoit is a man of high standing in his profession, with attainments that rank him among the leaders of the profession in the state. Perhaps there are none who will say he has not chosen wisely in spending his career in a country community where the opportunities for service are just as great as in a city and where he has enjoyed the rewards of community esteem in a richer degree than are ever paid to the city practitioner.

Doctor Wilhoit is a Kentuckian, born in Carter

County August 12, 1853. His grandfather, John William Wilhoit, was a native of Germany, and came to this country with four brothers, who settled respectively in Virginia, Mississippi, Missouri and Indiana, while he located in Bath County, Kentucky, as a pioneer farmer. He was unable to speak a word of English when he arrived in America. He spent his life as a farmer in Bath County and died there before Doctor Wilhoit was born.

James A. Wilhoit, father of Doctor Wilhoit, was born in Bath County in 1815, and his life was spent in his native state, chiefly in Carter County. He was an industrious and capable farmer. His sympathies were with the North when the war broke out and he offered his services to the Union army but was rejected on account of advanced years. Politically he voted as a republican and for twenty years was justice of the peace and also held other minor offices. Religiously he was a member of the Baptist Church. His death occurred in Carter County in 1873. He married Matilda Boggs, who was born in Virginia in 1819, of old American stock. She lived to the extreme age of ninety-five, having been born when all the Middle West was practically a frontier, her death occurring in 1914, the year the great European war broke out. This worthy couple brought up a family of responsible and capable children, nine in number. Among them Doctor Wilhoit was seventh. The others taken in order of birth were: E. B., an attorney practicing at Grayson, county seat of Carter County; Fannie, who married George Griswold, a farmer, both dying in Carter County; Jennie Powers, who died in Carter County, where her husband, a farmer, still lives at Olive Hill; Ellen, who lives in Carter County, widow of Elijah Cox, a farmer; Mary, who died unmarried at the age of twenty-five; Myrtilla, who married Richard Armstrong, a druggist, and died at Olive Hill, Kentucky; J. B. Wilhoit, a prominent lawyer of Ashland, Kentucky, and present judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District; and George W., bookkeeper for a mining company at Olive Hill, Kentucky.

Dr. John William Wilhoit was reared on his father's farm in Carter County. He attended the common schools, spent two terms in the State Normal School at Carlyle, Kentucky, and in 1881 graduated Bachelor of Science from the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana. He soon afterward directed his efforts to prepare for the medical profession and attended a course of lectures in the Louisville Medical College in 1882. A second course was at the Ensworth Medical College at St. Joseph, Missouri, where he graduated M. D. in 1885. In 1893 Doctor Wilhoit took post-graduate studies in the Chicago Policlinic.

His first practice was done at Westmoreland, Kansas, where he remained 2½ years and then located at St. George and is practically the pioneer physician in that community. For years he has looked after a large medical and surgical practice both in the town and country and has enjoyed many of the distinctions paid to the able and successful physician.

Doctor Wilhoit is serving as president of the Pottawatomie County Medical Society. He is a member of the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Medical Association of the Southwest. Before the latter organization in October, 1916, he read a paper entitled "When Is Curettage of the Uterus Justifiable in Obstetric Practice and How to Do It," an address characterized by a clarity that proceeded from long and successful experience and was widely commented upon and praised by members of the association. Doctor Wilhoit was coroner of Pottawatomie County two terms, or four years. He has been pension examiner twenty-two years and is still filling the office.

He has also prospered in a business way and has been a factor in public affairs for many years. He has his medical offices on Main Street in St. George and owns the office building, and also his home and several dwellings and the Hotel of St. George. He is also owner of the Central Telephone Office and the Postoffice Building, and has a large dwelling house in Manhattan, Kansas. His possessions also include a farm of ten acres just south of the depot in St. George and fifty-five acres in Carter County, his native county. For twenty years he served as a director of the school board at St. George. Doctor Wilhoit is a republican and one of the trustees of the Christian Church. Fraternally he is affiliated with Manhattan Lodge No. 16, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Wamego Chapter No. 53, Royal Arch Masons, Manhattan Commandery of the Knights Templar, Salina Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and Isis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Salina. He also belongs to Manhattan Lodge No. 17, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, St. George Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fraternal Aid Union. For a number of years he was vice president of the St. George State Bank.

Doctor Wilhoit married at Rossville, Kansas, September 21, 1882, Miss Jennie Armstrong, also of a Carter County, Kentucky, family. Her parents, J. H. and Melinda (Watson) Armstrong, both died in Carter County, Kentucky, where her father was a farmer and a man of varied interests and active associations in the public life of that county. He had the distinction of serving as the first county superintendent of public schools in Carter County, was also sheriff, and was clerk of the District Court and held other county positions.

Doctor and Mrs. Wilhoit have four children. James Claude graduated M. D. from the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and is now practicing medicine at Manhattan. Della married John Marshall, living three miles south of St. George. Ida married Jesse J. Marshall, brother of John; Jesse Marshall is manager of the Marshall Theater at Manhattan, owned by his father, H. C. Marshall. John William, the youngest child, is a graduate of the Manhattan High School and is now employed in the oil fields of Southern Kansas near Wichita.

Frank A. Moss. For over thirty years the name Moss has been significant of the finest integrity and ability in connection with the banking affairs of St. Marys. The First National Bank of that city is practically a product of the financial genius of the Moss family. The founder and for many years the president was the late John A. Moss, and that office is now filled by his son, Frank A. Moss.

The late John A. Moss was born in London, England, May 5, 1846, and had an experience that identified him with the frontier towns of Kansas. He grew up in his native city, and learned and followed the occupation of bookkeeper there. When he was twenty-one years of age he landed at New York City on May 5, 1867, and at the time was on his way to California. He proceeded across the continent only as far as Fort Harker, now known as Kanopolis, Kansas. There he found employment in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States army under Colonel Inman. From this Government service he found his next station in the Kaw Valley National Bank of Topeka, Kansas, and gained further experience in banking as an employe of the Adams Bank of Topeka and later the Maston Bank of Kansas City, Missouri.

Removing to Clay Center, Kansas, John A. Moss and John Streater established the Streater State Bank, which was subsequently merged with the

Farmers and Merchants Bank. Mr. John Moss was cashier of that institution until 1885, when he came to St. Marys and founded the First National Bank. He was its first cashier and subsequently became the controlling stockholder and filled the office of president until his death on June 17, 1905.

The First National Bank of St. Marys is an institution with an enviable record. It has a capital stock of $50,000, surplus of $10,000 and undivided profits of $6,000. The present officers of the bank are: Frank A. Moss, president; Mrs. L. F. Moss, widow of the late John A. Moss, vice president; and E. H. Bushey, cashier. John A. Moss was a republican in politics and was a Knights Templar Mason.

His widow, who is still living at St. Marys, bore the maiden name of Louise Frances Berlin. She was born in Latrobe, Pennsylvania, in 1856. There were only two children, the older being Ada, wife of J. J. Graham, who owns and conducts the Specialty Printing Company of Kansas City, Missouri.

Frank A. Moss, only son of his father, was born at Clay Center, Kansas, April 17, 1882, but has lived at St. Marys since he was three years of age. He attended the public schools there, graduating from high school in 1899, and took his collegiate work in Washburn, from which college he holds the degree A. B., granted in 1903. On leaving college Mr. Moss at once returned to St. Marys and was given the post of assistant cashier in his father's bank. From that he was promoted to cashier and in January, 1917, entered upon his duties as president.

Mr. Moss was formerly an alderman of St. Marys and under the commission charter holds the office of Commissioner of Finance and Utility. He is a republican and is active in the Masonic Order. He is affiliated with Pottawatomie Lodge No. 52, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at St. Marys, Wamego Chapter No. 53, Royal Arch Masons, and Topeka Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite. Besides his home on Palmer Street Mr. Moss owns a farm of ninety acres in Wabaunsee County.

September 14, 1904, at Topeka, he married Miss Edith Guibor, daughter of Dr. C. H. and Fannie (Inman) Guibor. Her father was a successful Topeka physician, who died in that city in 1901. He was a widely known specialist in diseases of the nose, throat and lungs. Mrs. Guibor is still living in Topeka. Mr. and Mrs. Moss have two children: Francis Eleanor, born October 2, 1905; and Frank Berlin, born September 28, 1908.

JOSIAH THOMAS GENN. Sixty years ago, when Kansas was a territory and the bone of contention between the slavery and anti-slavery forces, Josiah Thomas Genn arrived and homesteaded a tract of land just south of the Kansas River, not far from the Town of Wamego. In the same year that he took his homestead Pottawatomie County was organized. Mr. Genn still has that homestead, a highly developed farm, has much other land in addition, and gives more or less active superintendence to the growing of his crops. With the growing weight of years he retired to a home in Wamego and has gradually resigned many of the responsibilities which formerly engaged his time and energies. He has long been one of the prominent men in that section of the state.

He comes of an old Maine family. During colonial days three brothers of the name Genn came from Scotland. One went to Massachusetts, one to Virginia and the other, great-grandfather of Mr. Genn, established a home at Bucksport, Maine. Josiah Thomas Genn was born at Atkinson in Piscatiquis County, Maine, August 22, 1832, eighty-five years ago. His father, Capt. Thomas Genn, was a sturdy and honest seafarer. Born in Maine in 1799, he was a fisherman from the age of thirteen, and year after year he regularly took his boat to the banks of Newfoundland and made his annual catch of fish. The only exception to this work was when he went to California in 1849, spending two years in the gold country. He died at Atkinson, Maine, in 1858. Politically he was a democrat and was always an earnest Christian and a supporting member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married for his second wife Mrs. Betsey (Lewis) Studley. That was her third marriage. Her first husbands were named Cook and Studley. Capt. Thomas Genn and wife had six children: Sallie Jane married Gilman Lyford, a carpenter, and both died in Piscataquis County, Maine; Mary Lewis married Washington Varney, a farmer and a veteran of the Civil war, and they died at Mila in Piscataquis County; Servina married W. E. Gould, a merchant and township official most of his life at Milo, where both of them died; Sabrey died at Dover, Maine, in 1911, and her husband, Zebulon Dow, a farmer, died at the same place in 1915; the fifth in age is Josiah Thomas; Helen, who now lives at Lawrence, Kansas, married W. F. Cotton, and they came to Kansas in 1857 and settled on a farm in Waubaunsee County, where Mr. Cotton died. The mother of these children was born in Maine in 1799 and died in Wabaunsee County, Kansas, in 1863.

Josiah Thomas Genn secured his education in the public and private schools of Atkinson, Maine. At the age of twenty-four he began working on a farm for himself and soon afterward, in 1857, came to Kansas, locating in Wabaunsee County. On April 1, 1857, he took up a homestead of 105 acres located a mile south and a half mile west of Wamego, near the south bank of the Kansas River and in Wabaunsee County. Mr. Genn still owns that homestead and altogether has 300 acres. In earlier years he was a successful horse and cattle raiser and has done much diversified farming. In 1917 he supervised the planting of 150 acres in corn and fifty acres in wheat and at this writing both give promise of excellent crops.

Since 1899 Mr. Genn has lived at Wamego. In that year he became a depositor in the First National Bank, soon afterwards was elected a director and is now its vice president. He is also a stockholder in the Wamego State Bank and is the owner of considerable real estate, including his home on Ash Street and other dwelling houses on Ash, Vine and Maple streets.

Many times Mr. Genn has been called to office and public trust and responsibilities. His first big public service was when he enlisted in 1862, on May 20th, in Company L of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry. This regiment for a time was commanded by Col. P. B. Plumb and afterwards by Colonel Moonlight. He saw active service along the frontier and in the campaigns against the Indians in the far Northwest. Mr. Genn participated in several fights with Indians in Montana. He went in as a private and was mustered out in September, 1865, as a sergeant. He has always remained a faithful old line republican. While living in Wabaunsee County he served as a justice of the peace, and at Wamego was elected to the city council, serving six years. On account of advancing age he finally resigned that office. He was also street commissioner six years and park commissioner fifteen years, serving as president of the board ten years. Formerly he was president of the Wamego Cemetery



J. J. Genn

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Association. He is a Mason, being affiliated with Wamego Lodge No. 75, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is king of Wamego Chapter No. 53, Royal Arch Masons, and belongs to Topeka Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite.

Mr. Genn married at Topeka July 3, 1858, the year after he came to Kansas, Miss Malina Hilarity Cotton. She was born at Hartland, Vermont, June 21, 1832, and died at Wamego, Kansas, in June, 1915, at the age of eighty-three. She and her husband were married almost fifty-seven years.

JAMES E. HYETT, M. D., who has been successfully engaged in practice at St. Marys since 1909, came to Kansas with his parents in 1875. He early learned the lessons of self reliance, and depended upon his own efforts to acquire both a college and a professional training.

He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, April 18, 1870. He attended the St. Marys public school, and afterwards was a student in the Academic Department of Washburn College, from which he graduated in 1894. He received his degree of B. S. from Washburn in 1897. Before going to college Doctor Hyett taught school four years in Pottawatomie County and for one year was principal of the high school at Mankato, Kansas. After much hard work he was able to gratify his ambition to enter medical college, and took his training in the Northwestern University Medical School of Chicago, from which he graduated M. D. in 1904. The following year he spent as an interne in a railroad hospital in New Mexico. Doctor Hyett practiced four years at LaCrosse, Kansas, and then in 1909 removed to St. Marys, where he has been accorded a profitable general medical and surgical practice. His offices are in the Erbacher Building. He also owns his home on Eighth Street.

Doctor Hyett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a republican in politics and is affiliated with Pottawatomie Lodge No. 52, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at St. Marys. He is a former member of the Pottawatomie County Medical Society, the Golden Belt Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

In 1908 at Salina, Kansas, he married Miss Mary M. Bellport, daughter of A. J. and Mary (Bower) Bellport. Her parents reside at LaCrosse, Kansas, her father being a retired merchant. Doctor and Mrs. Hyett have one son, James E., Jr., born March 17, 1913.

WALTER ROBSON, a former representative of Pottawatomie County in the Legislature, is a man of large and important business interests in and around Westmoreland. His chief business is farming, but whether as a farmer, legislator, merchant he has played a forceful and virile part in every one of his numerous interests.

Reared in Kansas from early infancy, Mr. Robson was born at Wilmington in Will County, Illinois, February 26, 1875. His father, John Robson, is and for many years has been a prominent factor in Pottawatomie County and is still living on his farm two miles northeast of Westmoreland. He possesses the characteristic qualities of the Scotchman. He was born at Hawick, Scotland, in 1838, grew up and learned the trade of stone mason in his native country and married there Miss Eliza Scott, who was born in Hawick in 1839. In 1867 they came to the United States and for a number of years John Robson followed the contracting and building business at Wilmington, Illinois. In November, 1877, he brought his family to Kansas and then bought the farm two miles northeast of Westmoreland where he still resides. His business interests have constantly grown and he is now owner of 700 acres of rich farming land in Pottawatomie County, owns and built in 1901 the Robson Building on Main Street in Westmoreland and has a three-quarter section of land in Lipscomb County, Texas, in the Panhandle near Higgins. Politically he is an independent democrat and served as county commissioner three years. For the past ten years he has been president of the Farmers State Bank of Westmoreland. He is an active member and deacon of the Congregational Church. His wife died on the old home farm in 1902. Their children were: Elizabeth, who died unmarried in 1906; William, bookkeeper for the Lord Milling Company at Wamego, Kansas; Andrew Scott, a partner with his brother Walter on the farm; Anna, wife of J. H. Plummer, postmaster at Westmoreland; and Walter.

Walter Robson attended the public schools of Pottawatomie County, also the city schools of Westmoreland, and graduated from a business college at Lawrence. For twelve years he was associated in the mercantile business with his brother William. Since then his energies have been chiefly occupied with farming. He rents 500 acres of farming land from his father and he and his brother William own 640 acres six miles south of Westmoreland. Like his father he has invested in Texas Panhandle land and owns a quarter section in Bailey County. He also has a tract of ten acres in Florida and some town lots at Kenefick, Oklahoma. Mr. Robson is a stockholder in the Independent Packing Company of Kansas City, Kansas, in the Wichita Independent Consolidated Oil and Refining Company, and with all this large property to look after he still finds time to work for the public welfare.

In politics he is a democrat. For some years he served as a member of the city council of Westmoreland. He was elected to the Legislature in November, 1912, serving in the session of 1913 and refused to make the race for a second term. While in the Legislature he was a member of the insurance and other important committees. He was also a district delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1916. He is a trustee of the Congregational Church, is past master of Westmoreland Lodge No. 257, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, has filled the chair of patron several times in Veritas Chapter No. 109 of the Eastern Star, and is a member of the Kaw Valley Chapter No. 53, Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Robson married in Westmoreland September 11, 1900, Miss Katharyn Arnold. She is a daughter of J. W. and Jennie (Tremper) Arnold. Her parents live at Westmoreland and her father is well known in real estate, insurance and banking circles there.

JOHN J. FOWLER has been a Kansas educator since 1908 and is now superintendent of the city schools of Summerfield.

Largely through his own earnest efforts he acquired a liberal education. He was born in Eldora, Iowa, January 3, 1884. He is of a Colonial American family. This branch of the Fowlers came out of England and settled in New York in pioneer times. His grandfather, Thomas Charles Fowler, was born in Kentucky and died at Eldora, Iowa, before John J. Fowler was born. He was one of the pioneers around Eldora and became well known as a stockman and farmer and a raiser of blooded horses. He married Miss Winterstein, a native of Iowa, who also died

at Eldora. Four of their children are still living: Henry A., connected with the engineering department of Vermillion University at Vermillion, South Dakota; Stephen and Nicholas, also residents of South Dakota; Blanche, wife of George Diedrich, a retired farmer living in Iowa.

T. S. Fowler, father of Superintendent Fowler, was born in 1851 and went as a child to Iowa with his parents. He grew up and married there and became a successful farmer and livestock man at Eldora, where he died in 1896. He was a democrat and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He married Mary Patterson, who was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1852 and died at Eldora, Iowa, in February, 1897. Her father came to this country in 1855, locating in Hardin County, Iowa. T. S. Fowler and wife had four children: Helen, now living in the State of Washington; John J.; Gail S., wife of Chauncey Crosser, a farmer at Eldora, Iowa; and James F., who was connected with the Valley Bank and Trust Company at Winkelman, Arizona, at the time of his death in 1917.

John J. Fowler grew up on his father's farm at Eldora. He attended public school, graduating from high school in 1905. Then for three years he was a student in Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, and after he had been teaching for some time he returned to that good old school and graduated with the degree Bachelor of Arts in 1912. While a college student he was an active member of the Amphictyon Literary Society.

Mr. Fowler came to Kansas and took the position of principal of the high school at Frankfort in 1908. After a year he resigned and became principal of the high school at Jewell, where he remained five years, and in 1914 was made principal of the high school at Marysville, Kansas. He has been superintendent of the schools at Summerfield since 1915. He also taught in County Teachers' Institute and served on the state board of normal training examiners during summers.

Mr. Fowler is a member of the Kansas State Teachers' Association and the Marshall County Teachers' organization. He is a member of Summerfield Lodge No. 354, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

On December 27, 1912, in Kansas City, Kansas, he married Miss Leila Moore, daughter of John and Laura Moore, and who at that time was principal of the Horace Mann School. Her parents reside at Summerfield, her father being an insurance man. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler have two children: Winifred, born October 2, 1913; and Ward S., born October 24, 1915.

WILLIAM S. MARSHALL, a native son of Butler County, is now one of its most successful business men and among other interests is cashier of the State Bank of Leon, where he resides.

Henry H. Marshall, his honored father, was a Butler County pioneer and one whose career deserves to be remembered by subsequent generations. He was born in Fountain County, Indiana, in 1846, his parents having come from South Carolina. He grew up in Indiana, and in 1869 married Miss Mary A. Elwell. Two years after their marriage they came out to Butler County, Kansas. In 1871 he bought a quarter section of land from Peter Johnson. That farm is two miles northeast of Leon and was originally a part of the Osage Indian trust lands, ceded from the United States in 1868. At the time of the cession Doctor Munson had pre-empted it, but later in the same year traded it to Peter Johnson for an ox team and wagon. Mr. Marshall acquired it by paying Johnson $2,250. The land is now worth easily $150 an acre, being all bottom land and not surpassed in fertility by any soil in the county. Peter Johnson had built a small frame house in 1868. This house, 12 by 18 feet, is still standing, and the lumber was sawed from native timber at William Martin's mill at El Dorado. Henry H. Marshall also pre-empted a quarter section adjoining his homestead in Little Walnut Township.

Henry H. Marshall began his career in Kansas on a modest capital. He had been a school teacher in Indiana, but in Kansas gave his time exclusively to farming and stock raising. His success was due not to the capital with which he started but to long continued industry and a capable business judgment. He bought and sold cattle on a large scale, fed livestock on his farms, and altogether transacted a great volume of business. By the success with which he managed his private affairs and by his well-known integrity of character, he was often accorded positions of honor and trust by his fellow citizens. In 1874, when this section of the state received aid on account of devastation due to the grasshoppers, he was appointed one of the distributors of the supplies, and conducted the work in a manner that gave universal satisfaction. In the early days the woods of Butler County were filled with game, and Mr. Marshall supplied his table with meat of deer and wild turkey and other game. He was not a professional hunter but game was so abundant in the early days that it required no special skill as a hunter nor did it take time from the main business of farming. The profits that came from his stock business he largely invested in other lands, and eventually acquired over 2,000 acres. The death of this worthy and successful citizen of Butler County occurred in November, 1911, when nearly sixty-six years of age. He was widely noted for his kindness to animals. It is said that he would never permit a domestic animal to be abused. He used many mules in his farming operations and when these animals became old and decrepit they were pensioned by being cared for just as well as when they had been able to give useful service. Several of these mules outlived their kindly master. One died in 1914, at the age of thirty-four, two others in 1915 at the age of thirty-five, and one died in 1916 at the age of thirty-six.

Henry H. Marshall started in the lumber business in 1882 and was actively engaged in it until 1905 or 1906, when he turned the active management over to his son M. W. It is now operated under the name of H. H. Marshall & Son.

H. H. Marshall was one of the organizers and the first president of the State Bank of Leon in 1903 and continued as president until his death in 1911. He had many other business interests, including a clothing store and an interest in a hardware and implement store in Leon. He lived on and operated his farm during all this time, coming and going between farm and Leon. His farm was a stock farm used mostly for feeding and fattening cattle, hogs, and sheep, and grazing cattle in summer.

Mrs. Henry H. Marshall died in April, 1912. They were the parents of five children, and those that survive are all prominent and well-to-do citizens. Morton W., the oldest, is a lumber merchant and president of the State Bank of Leon. He was born in July, 1870, and for twenty-seven years has been a lumber merchant at Leon. He married Miss Eleanor Martin, whose father, W. J. Martin, was also a pioneer of Butler County. Their children are Vivian, Jean L. and Shirley. John A., the third son, was born in

November, 1874, is vice president of the State Bank of Leon and is in the implement business at Leon. He married Miss Belle Waldorf, and they have three children, Mary, Lois, and Wilbur. Etta M. is the wife of Bert R. Smith, a banker at Reece, Kansas, and their children are Roberta and Frances. Grace E. is the wife of H. S. Dederick, and they live on the old homestead in Little Walnut Township. Creta Zachary a foster sister, who seems the same as a sister, lived with the Marshalls from the time she was five years old. She married Charles W. Maclean and now lives on an adjoining farm to the old homestead.

William S. Marshall, who was the second in his father's family, was born in Butler County, on November 25, 1872. He spent his early life on the home farm, attended the country schools, and since coming to his majority has looked after extensive interests as a land owner and for a number of years has been a director of the State Bank of Leon, and is now its cashier. He taught twelve terms of school, nine of which were in the Leon School. In December, 1903, he married Lyndia Dedrick. Her father was J. J. Dedrick, a pioneer who came to Kansas from Illinois in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have three children, Anita, Arlone, and Ruth.

William S. Marshall is interested in the hardware and implement house of Benninghoff, King and Company, of Leon, in the Marshall Clothing Company and the Marshall lumber yards of Leon; also in the Carlisle Company, a general mercantile and drug store of Leon. He is a member of Joppa Lodge No. 223, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He plays the solo cornet in the Leon Concert Band, an organization that has been operated for the last twenty-five years. This band is uniformed and is one of the few bands in Kansas that has held up its organization and membership, and has gained much prominence in cities all over the state. It classes high as a band and has a membership of twenty-eight at present. It gives open air concerts from the Leon band stand every Saturday night during the summer months and thousands of people congregate from far and near on these occasions, driving long distances for the privilege of listening. It is the pride of Leon and every Saturday night Leon takes on the appearance of a metropolis. Mr. Marshall's two brothers are members of the band, M. W. being its director and J. A. playing trombone and directing the military discipline of the band. Each year this band plays at the Douglas County Fair, at the noted Kaffir Corn Carnival at El Dorado and at the Wichita Annual Wheat Show. It has entered state band contests and has won high awards and "brings home the money."

The State Bank of Leon. The writer has been extolling the virtues of business establishments in thirty states but he has never yet run across just such an institution as the State Bank of Leon in any town within five or six times the size of this city. This bank occupies a three floor pressed brick and stone trimmed structure 50 by 122 feet in size and made absolutely fireproof with steel and reinforced concrete.

The above bank has an unusual personnel. The officers are M. W. Marshall, president; J. A. Marshall, vice president, and W. S. Marshall, cashier. These gentlemen are brothers, are all numbered among the leading and forceful business men of Southwest Kansas and all are actively engaged in business in Leon. Their father, the late Henry H. Marshall, was one of the five old pioneer business men whose clear vision foretold the splendid development that has followed in the community since the elder Marshall settled here in 1871. The splendid legacy of personal integrity, depth of character and fine business ability which he left is fully and strongly manifested in the three sons who rank with the ablest men of their field.

The capital stock of the State Bank of Leon is $10,000.00; surplus $12,000.00; deposits $250,000.00 and total resources $275,000.00. The big banking room is fitted with mahogany, brass and dull marble fixtures, tiled floor, fireproof vault, safe deposit boxes for patrons, Mosler screw door safe—the kind that has never been burglarized—and all other accessories for the safeguarding of customers' interests.

Always liberal with friends and patrons, this bank has at the same time stayed safely within the limits prescribed by the best ethics of sound banking. The management stands singularly close to the needs and interests of its friends.

Above the bank in the big fireproof building are offices arranged in suites and a convention room on the third floor. And the entire second floor back of the office suites is a big modern opera house, also fireproof from top to bottom, with a big stage, including concrete floor and boxes. Across this auditorium are the longest steel span girders in the state—50 feet by 14 by 36 inches. These huge girders rest on great steel pillars, the weight on the walls thus being reduced to a minimum. The entire building is roofed with solid concrete.

The Marshall brothers own upwards of 1,800 acres of the finest farming land in the state near Leon. All men who would command recognition in the largest centers, they have chosen to stay in Leon and make big investments here because they like their old home locality better than any other spot on earth. Social democratic in their tastes and loyal to their community, these gentlemen have made broad individual successes, conspicuous among which is the splendid bank that has long stood as so vital a factor in the business life of the community.

Walnut Springs Camp. The Marshall families—three brothers, two sisters and one foster sister—spend the month of August in each year at the Walnut Springs Camp, a camping ground on the old homestead. They move out August 1st of each year and have built a spacious dining pavilion 18 by 24 feet, with cement floor, metal roof, and arranged with screens complete. The three brothers attend to business matters in Leon over the telephone or in person during the day and all eat and sleep at the camp. They have an ideal spot—fishing, boating, bathing, with games of croquet, and tennis courts on the campground. The five families spend the month of August each year in a sort of reunion and old-time fashioned way and all enjoy it immensely. They have a cook and for a common Sunday dinner it takes about twenty loaves of bread, eight chickens, one-half bushel of potatoes, $2.00 worth of beef, one-third barrel of iced tea and five gallons of ice cream. The Leon Band, with families and friends, also meet at the camp ground with the Marshalls for an annual gathering once each year. The Marshalls break camp the last of August each year and return to their several homes feeling highly rejuvenated and refreshed by having taken the regular annual autumnal outing.

SAMUEL V. MALLORY, now superintendent of the city schools of Morrill, Brown County, has been a Kansas educator for many years. He has been connected at different times with the public schools of three states—Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma—and

both as a teacher and administrator his work rests upon the secure foundation of sincere and effective service. Mr. Mallory has lived in Kansas since early youth and he represents some of the best elements of American ancestry. His great-grandfather, John William Mallory, spent his life in Virginia, having been born near Harper's Ferry. He married Elizabeth Peyton, who was the daughter of an officer in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Mallory's grandfather was Valentine Roger Mallory, who was born at Harper's Ferry in Virginia in 1797, and moved from that state to Sangamon County, Illinois, near the capital at Springfield, and was an early farmer in that district. He died at Springfield in 1866. His wife was Nancy Dawson, a native of Kentucky.

Several generations of the family were represented in and around Springfield, Illinois, and it was in that city that Samuel V. Mallory was born April 16, 1856. His father is the venerable R. U. Mallory, who was born at Springfield in 1828 and is still living, nearly ninety years of age, at Morrill, Kansas. He grew up and married at Springfield, became a farmer, and in 1871 migrated to Kansas and located in Ottawa in Franklin County. Subsequently he pre-empted 160 acres in Jewell County and only recently left his farm to take up a retired residence in Shawnee, Oklahoma. He has been a republican since the organization of that party. At the beginning of the Civil war he raised a company at Springfield, Illinois, but his own services were rejected on account of a defective arm. He has long been an active supporter of the Christian Church and has served as an elder. R. U. Mallory married Mary Jane Nesbitt, who was born in Springfield, Illinois, in 1833 and died in Jewell County, Kansas, in 1895. Her father, Samuel G. Nesbitt, was for a number of years on the staff of the Illinois State Journal at Springfield, and for a time he had read law in Lincoln's office at Springfield. Samuel G. Nesbitt gave to his grandson, Samuel V. Mallory, a copy of Blackstone, the pages of which had been frequently referred to by Lincoln and by his then young law partner, John Hay, afterwards secretary of state. Mr. Mallory cherishes this book as the choicest in his entire library.

Mr. Mallory was the oldest in a family of eight children, three of whom died in early childhood. His brother, W. E. Mallory, is general agent for the Jackson Automobile Company at Kansas City, Missouri; Charles is a farmer at Charleston, Oklahoma; James H. is a physician and surgeon at Shawnee, Oklahoma; and Arthur Melvin is in the nursery business at Caldwell, Kansas.

Samuel V. Mallory was fifteen years of age when his father removed to Kansas, and in the meantime he had attended the public schools of Sangamon County, Illinois. He also attended school in Franklin County, Kansas, and while teaching was a student in the high school at Fall City, Nebraska. He did his first work as a county school teacher in Kansas, but in 1879 entered the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, where he took the full course and was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1883. Since then, a period of thirty-four years, he has been identified with school work with practically no interruption.

In 1883 Mr. Mallory became principal of the high school at Junction City, Kansas, and five years later was elected city superintendent, holding that office five years. In 1893 he went to the new territory of Oklahoma and took charge of the city schools at Guthrie, then the capital of the territory. He did much to formulate and institute the program of the early schools of that city. He remained there two years and returning to Kansas in 1895 served successively as superintendent of schools at Clyde and Phillipsburg, and in 1901 was elected principal of the Sherman County High School. He had charge of that institution six years, and in 1907 became superintendent of schools at Dodge City. During 1910-11 Mr. Mallory taught in village schools, and also pursued a course in the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Mr. Mallory has been superintendent of schools at Morrill in Brown County since 1912. He has done much to develop the standard of these schools, and has under his supervision a corps of six teachers and 200 scholars.

In 1917 Mr. Mallory was unsuccessful candidate for the office of county superintendent of schools of Brown County. The office went to a woman candidate. In his home township his popularity was well attested by the fact that his opponent received only thirty votes. Mr. Mallory is a republican, has been elder and always an active member of the Christian Church, and is affiliated with St. Bernard Lodge No. 222, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Dodge City. He is a member of the Brown County Teachers' Association and of the Kansas State Teachers' Association. He has served as president of four different state district teachers' associations and is a member of the State Historical Association.

Mr. Mallory married at Junction City, Kansas, in 1888 Miss Louise Colvin, daughter of Milton and Sarah (Van Horne) Colvin, who are still residents of Junction City. Her father came to Kansas in 1882 and is a retired farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Mallory have two living children: Charles Winans is a graduate of the Sherman County High School and is a railroad conductor living at Hutchinson, Kansas. He married Hazel Duffin, of Hutchinson, Kansas, November 18, 1915. Louis Valentine, who also attended Sherman County High School, is now a machinist at Horton, Kansas. He married Bessie Carre, of Alamosa, Colorado, December 24, 1913. They have two sons, Roland and Donald.

When a contest was proposed by the University of Kansas to determine what third class city of Kansas is best for rearing children, Mr. S. V. Mallory proposed the name of Morrill. He took an active part in the campaign for his town, and he says the proudest day of his life was that on which he received a telegram, saying "Morrill has won the Thousand Dollar Prize."

EDWARD P. RAY. Fortunate is the man who finds his work in the world early in life and concentrates all his energies upon discharging his duties and responsibilities with credit and efficiency. One of this fortunate class was Edward P. Ray of Arkansas City. His father and grandfather before him were in the produce business, established one of the early concerns of that kind in Southern Michigan, and the old house is still flourishing and doing a large business at Coldwater, Michigan, today. Edward P. Ray grew up in that business atmosphere and after breaking home ties and family associations he readily found places of responsibility with other concerns. In the course of his career he came out to Kansas, and for a number of years was manager of the A. S. Kinimmonth Company, a produce concern whose activities are practically state wide in Kansas.

Mr. Ray was born at Coldwater, Michigan, December 1, 1875, and came of old American Colonial stock. His paternal ancestors settled in New York in the early days. His grandfather, Henry Ray, was born at Oaks Corners in Ontario County, New York, in

1823. For a number of years he was a grocer at Phelps, New York, and organized the produce business which his son, E. F. Ray, still conducts. Henry Ray died at Coldwater, Michigan, in 1885. He came to voting age when the whigs were still a powerful organization, and from that party affiliation he gravitated into the ranks of the republicans. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at one time served as a member of the New York Legislature. Henry Ray married Elizabeth Nower, who was born in New York State in 1823 and died at Toledo, Ohio, in 1913. There were four children: Palmer, who was in the produce house of H. Ray & Sons at Coldwater, where he died in 1876; E. F. Ray, mentioned below; Charles, who was also with H. Ray & Sons and died at Coldwater in 1880; and Emma, wife of C. C. Chapman, who is connected with the Milburn Wagon Works at Toledo, Ohio.

E. F. Ray, father of Edward P., was born at Phelps, Ontario County, New York, November 16, 1851, and is now living at Coldwater, Michigan. He married in his native town, was for a time in the grocery business there, and then went West to Coldwater, Michigan. He arrived in that town October 8, 1871, a date that has been readily remembered as the day on which the great Chicago fire started. Since that time, for over forty-six years, E. F. Ray has been in the wholesale produce business at Coldwater and always in the same location. He was the pioneer merchant in that line, and was also one of the first produce dealers in Southern Michigan. He is also of the republican brand of politics and a member of the Baptist Church. E. F. Ray married Carrie A. Titus, who was born in Phelps, New York, June 5, 1851. Edward P. Ray was the first of their three children, Lottie S. is the wife of E. F. Pangburn, a street railway promoter living at Coldwater. T. N. Ray is a member of the United States Regular Army and is a resident of El Paso, Texas.

Edward P. Ray spent his early life in his native town of Coldwater, attended the excellent public schools there, but when in the eighth grade and at the age of sixteen left school to take a business course in the Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso. He finished his course there in 1892, and then returning to Coldwater took an active share in his father's business. He was with his father until 1901, following which he became manager of the produce department of Swift & Company at Bushnell, Illinois. In 1903 he transferred his connection to the Western Cold Storage Company at Nebraska City, Nebraska, and managed that plant until February 14, 1905.

For over ten years Mr. Ray was a resident of Kansas. For the first year in this state he managed the J. P. Baden Produce Company at Winfield, and then became local manager for the A. S. Kininmonth Company of Winfield. He was with that firm continuously, and on September 14, 1909, took charge of its plant at Arkansas City. The A. S. Kininmonth Company of Arkansas City is at 1000 South D Street and covers nearly a block of land. In this plant is gathered produce from the producing centers of Southern Kansas and Western Oklahoma, and practically daily shipments are made by carload lots to the large city markets. Thirty persons are employed in the different lines of the plant's activities, and the annual business of the Arkansas City house is valued at approximately $1,000,000.00.

Mr. Ray was also vice president of the Creswell Oil and Gas Company and was vice president of the Monogram Oil and Gas Company. He never saw any good reason to deviate from the political affiliation which characterized his father and grandfather. Fraternally he was a member of Crescent Lodge No. 133, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Lodge No. 732, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Winfield.

Mr. Ray with his family resided at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in Arkansas City. On December 24, 1898, at Bronson, Michigan, a village a few miles from his birthplace, he married Miss Anna H. Dibble. Her parents, George and Mary Dibble, are both now deceased. Her father was at one time a shoe merchant at Owosso, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Ray had two children: Edward S., born March 11, 1904; and Helen C., born September 19, 1907.

Mr. Edward P. Ray died May 31, 1917.

EDGAR ROSS FULTON. Though educated for the law and for several years a successful attorney in Western Kansas, Edgar Ross Fulton for the past thirty-five years has given the best of his energies and capacity to banking. He is president of the First National Bank of Marysville, and is officially connected with several other banking enterprises of the state.

Mr. Fulton was born in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, on a farm, February 10, 1856. Life early presented itself to him as a matter of self achievement, with dependence only upon his own resources. After attending the common schools of his native county he went West, and from the results of his employment in several occupations found the means to enter and complete the course of the law school of the State University of Iowa, from which he was graduated with the class of 1877 and the degree LL. B.

Mr. Fulton went to Western Kansas in 1878, and was one of the pioneer attorneys of Hodgeman County. Upon the organization of that county he was appointed county attorney by Judge Peters, and in the fall of 1880 was elected to the office. He served three years altogether, and his future as a lawyer was exceedingly promising.

But he gave up the profession in 1882 and, coming to Marysville, engaged in banking. With Perry Hutchinson and August Hohn he organized the First National Bank and became its first cashier. In 1915 Mr. Fulton was made president. The First National Bank of Marysville has a capital of $75,000.00, surplus and profits of $50,000.00, while its deposits aggregate about $800,000.00. It is one of the older and larger banks in Northern Kansas. Its home is the fine new building erected in 1901 on Broadway. The present officers are: E. R. Fulton, president; August Hohn, vice president; H. A. Hohn, cashier; and E. A. Hohn, assistant cashier.

Mr. Fulton is also a director in the State Bank of Herkimer and the State Bank of Marietta, Kansas, and is a director in the Bankers Deposits, Guarantee and Surety Company of Topeka.

Besides his work as a banker Mr. Fulton is also known to the people of Kansas as a former member of the State Senate, representing Marshall County in that body from 1900 to 1908. Throughout the eight years he was chairman of the committee on banks and banking, and was also a member of the ways and means and other important committees. Politically Mr. Fulton is an old-line republican. For the past twenty years he has been a member of Marysville Board of Education, and was active in the plans and their carrying out as a result of which Marysville has a high school building, erected in 1915, one of the

best in the entire state. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Fulton was prominent in Masonry, and in 1907 was grand commander of the Knights Templar of Kansas.

In 1911 Mr. Fulton built a modern home on Eleventh Street in Marysville. He married at Marysville in 1885 Miss Jennie A. Schmidt, daughter of Frank and Jane A. Schmidt. Her father was one of the early bankers of Marysville. Her mother is still living in that city. Mrs. Fulton died in 1891, the mother of three children. In 1906 Mr. Fulton married Miss Ludowiene Schmidt, a sister of his first wife. His children, all by his first marriage, were: Edgar, who died at the age of four years; Ludowiene, wife of Charles U. Barrett, owner of the ice plant at Marysville; and Jennie S., who died in January, 1917, the wife of Lynn R. Broderick, publisher of the Advocate-Democrat of Marysville.

Merle K. Scott, M. D. There are few lovers of literature who have not lost themselves in the incomparable romances of Sir Walter Scott, and probably the most knowledge that many have ever gained of Scotland has been based on the illuminating writings of her greatest novelist. From that country and from the same stock came the Scotts of Kansas, a prominent representative of which family is Dr. Merle K. Scott, physician and surgeon at Frontenac.

Merle K. Scott was born at Coyville, Wilson County, Kansas, April 16, 1878. His parents are Rev. Robert M. and Sarah Kinnear (Kirkpatrick) Scott, who reside on a farm situated one mile west and one-half mile south of Frontenac, Kansas. Robert M. Scott was born in Owen County, Kentucky, in 1846. About the time he reached manhood his parents removed to Salem, Illinois, and in 1866 he came to Oskaloosa, Kansas. For a time he worked on his pioneer farm. Prior to this, however, in 1861 he enlisted for service in the Civil war, but five months later was injured so seriously that he was compelled to give up military life. He had been reared in the Methodist Episcopal faith and after coming to Oskaloosa entered the ministry of that church. He became well known as a minister, serving in many sections, where he was always welcomed. In 1888 he was stationed at Pittsburg in Crawford County, in which place he preached for three years. When he retired from the ministry he settled on his farm and here the evening of life is being passed. He married Sarah Kinnear Kirkpatrick, who was born in 1847, in Virginia, and they became the parents of four children: Bertha M., who is the wife of Arthur S. Henry, now of Geneva, Illinois, who for many years was in the lumber business in Kentucky; Coral F., who is highly accomplished, a teacher in both German and English, resides at home; Merle K.; and Hal M., who is associated with F. C. Werner in a real estate and loan business at Pittsburg, Kansas. The father of the above family was a member of the board of education at Pittsburg while he resided there.

In the excellent public schools of Pittsburg, Kansas, Merle K. Scott pursued his education and was creditably graduated from the high school in 1896. By that time he had determined on his future career and while working in an express office for two years he was utilizing spare moments in studies along the line he intended to follow, and in 1898 he entered the University Medical College at Kansas City, Missouri, and was graduated therefrom with his degree in 1901. A physician in the face of a distressing epidemic is supposed to be braver than other men, and Doctor Scott had the opportunity of proving it when his introduction to the practice of his profession was as assistant to the Crawford County health officer for some months during a smallpox epidemic. Doctor Scott has never had reason to be ashamed of his attitude during a time when the most courageous and philanthropic sometimes flee, nor do his friends forget the value of his willing services. He subsequently established his office at Frontenac, being located now at No. 117 Depot Street, and carries on a general medical and surgical practice of wide extent. He keeps fully abreast of the times in medical science and is a valued member of the Crawford County and the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Southeastern Kansas Medical Society. He is also local surgeon for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad and local surgeon for the Jackson & Walker Coal and Mining Company.

In 1908, at Girard, Kansas, Doctor Scott married Miss Daisy I. Smith, who is a daughter of J. E. and Emma Smith, prominent residents of Girard, where Mr. Smith is a merchant. Doctor and Mrs. Scott have two children: Arthur Merle, who was born July 28, 1910; and Lois Virginia, who was born September 2, 1914. The comfortable family residence is No. 119 Depot Street. In politics Doctor Scott, like his father, is a strong republican and at present he is serving in the office of city health officer. He has long been prominent in Masonry, belonging to Pittsburg Lodge No. 187, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pittsburg Chapter No. 58, Royal Arch Masons; Pittsburg Commandery No. 29, Knights Templar, and Mirza Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, also of Pittsburg. He has interests outside his profession and is secretary of the Frontenac State Bank, and is a member of the Frontenac Commercial Club. Doctor and Mrs. Scott belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church and he is one of the trustees of the same.

Martin S. McCreight, M. D. A resident of Kansas since early boyhood, Doctor McCreight is one of the oldest business men and professional men of the City of Oskaloosa, where he began the practice of medicine and surgery over twenty years ago, and during the greater part of the time has also conducted a drug business and is vice president of the Jefferson County Bank. Doctor McCreight was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1870, and is of Scotch ancestry. His grandfather McCreight was a native Scotchman and on coming to America located in Pennsylvania. Johnston McCreight, father of Doctor McCreight, was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, in 1842, grew up and married there, and in 1879 came West to Kansas and located on a farm adjoining his present homestead, a mile north of Oskaloosa. He is still living in that community and has had a long and active career as a farmer. His farming interests include 300 acres. He is a democrat in politics and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Johnston McCreight married Martha J. Lowman, who was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, in 1844. They had just two children, Doctor McCreight being the older. Thomas L., the other son, was born in 1873 and died at Oskaloosa in 1889, while attending the public schools.

Doctor McCreight was also educated in the public schools of Oskaloosa, graduating from high school in the spring of 1889. He had already made proper

consideration as to his future, and entering the pharmacy department of the University of Kansas he took the three years' course and was graduated with the degree Ph. G. in 1892. His work in pharmacy had broadened his outlook until he had resolved to become a physician. Entering Rush Medical College at Chicago, he completed his course in one summer term and two full winter terms, and was graduated M. D. in May, 1894. Since then Doctor McCreight has attended the Department of Medicine in the University of the City of New York for post-graduate work, spending three months there in 1899.

He first opened his office at Oskaloosa October 1, 1894, and has steadily been identified with the medical fraternity in that city and has almost from the start enjoyed a large general medical and surgical practice. He also owns one of the best drug stores in Jefferson County, and built his present store building in 1898, at the corner of Jefferson and Liberty streets. He is the pioneer druggist of Oskaloosa, and only one or two other merchants have been in business as long as he continuously. Doctor McCreight has both his office building and home on South Liberty Street. His office has been there about fifteen years, and in 1911 he built a modern residence.

Doctor McCreight has found many interests to take his time and attention. He owns a farm of 110 acres north of Oskaloosa and 220 acres adjoining the City of McClouth, besides 160 acres in Ozark County, Missouri. The doctor is one of the largest stockholders and is director as well as vice president of the Jefferson County Bank.

For seven years he served as county coroner and for a number of years was county health officer, and in the line of his profession is affiliated with the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. Doctor McCreight is a republican, is a member and deacon of the Presbyterian Church, has twice filled the chair of worshipful master in Oskaloosa Lodge No. 14, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is past high priest of Oskaloosa Chapter No. 9, Royal Arch Masons, and other affiliations are with Topeka Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar, Topeka Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite, Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth, Oskaloosa Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and he was formerly a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to Oskaloosa Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Doctor McCreight married at Lawrence, Kansas, in 1894, Miss Ida M. Engle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Engle, who still live at Lawrence, where her father is a retired merchant.

Walter E. Brown is one of the younger members of the Atchison bar, but has been favored by his ability and training and early associations and has attained just recognition as one of the resourceful lawyers of the state. He is junior member of the well known firm of Waggener, Challiss, DeLacy & Brown, senior partner of which is one of Kansas' most distinguished and eminent lawyers and citizens, Hon. Bailie P. Waggener.

Mr. Brown represents a pioneer name in Kansas history. He was born in Whiting, Kansas, November 17, 1887. His grandfather, Michael Brown, came to Kansas in 1872 and homesteaded 300 acres in the Kickapoo Indian Reservation in Brown County. Michael Brown was born in the North of Ireland and was of Irish Presbyterian stock. He came to America at the age of eleven years with his father, grew up in Binghamton, New York, and became a lumberman, but followed farming chiefly after his removal to Kansas. The death of this honored old settler occurred at Whiting in 1910, when he was eighty-one years of age.

William E. Brown, father of the Atchison lawyer, was born in Binghamton, New York in 1856, spent his boyhood there, and came to manhood on his father's homestead in Brown County, Kansas. He followed farming only briefly and incidentally and most of his active life has been spent as a merchant. He became a hardware merchant at Whiting, and in 1890 removed to Holton, Kansas, and has since been a leading lumber merchant of that city. William E. Brown is a democrat, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Upon reaching his majority he went East to Lewiston, Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Martha W. Gilmore. She was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, in 1861. To their union have been born three children, the oldest being Walter E. Berenice is a graduate of the Holton High School, and subsequently was a student in the University of Kansas and the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and is now at home with her parents at Holton. Harold, the third child, is pursuing his studies in the University of Kansas.

Walter E. Brown lived in Holton from early childhood, attended the public schools there, and was graduated from high school in 1905. He then entered the State University at Lawrence, where he finished the law course and was granted his LL. B. degree in 1909. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and at once removed to Atchison, where he began practice in September, 1909. Hard work and ability have brought him his present influential connection with some of the strongest law firms in the state.

On April 1, 1913, Mr. Brown became city attorney of Atchison and was re-elected in 1915, finally retiring from the office in 1917. He is a member of the Atchison County and Kansas State Bar associations.

Fraternally Mr. Brown has made rapid progress in the assimilation of the work of Masonry. He is a member of Active Lodge No. 158, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Washington Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, Washington Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, and Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth. He also belongs to Atchison Lodge No. 647, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Brown is unmarried.

Joseph Cook Bunten, M. D. Since 1915 the medical profession at Douglass has been capably represented by Doctor Bunten, a young physician and surgeon of thorough training and capabilities and already well established in practice. He is a native son of Kansas, and has shown those traits and talents which have been distinctive of the Scotch people and also the enterprise of the typical Kansan.

Doctor Bunten was born at Scranton, Kansas, January 27, 1891. His grandfather, John Bunten, was born in Scotland at Irvine, April 7, 1830. He came to this country in May, 1885, locating at Scranton, Kansas, where he was one of the early farmers. He is now living at the venerable age of eighty-eight in Evanston, Illinois. He married Miss Isabella Muir, who was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, May 2, 1829, and died at Topeka, Kansas, in 1911. Their children were: Robert, who was killed in the coal mines at Scranton, Kansas; William, a tailor at Pawnee, Nebraska; Archibald, an employee of the city government of Vancouver, British Columbia; Daniel C.,

father of Doctor Bunten; Alexander, a druggist at Scranton, Kansas; James, who was a man of thorough scholarship, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, a graduate in law from the University of Kansas, and a teacher in the Presbyterian College at Tulsa until his death at Scranton in 1912; Andrew, now a tariff inspector living at Chicago; and Peter Wiley, who is a railroad station operator at Ransom, Kansas.

Daniel Cook Bunten, father of Doctor Bunten, was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, June 30, 1864. He came to America with his parents when nineteen years of age in May, 1885. He grew up at Scranton, Kansas, and became a mechanic for the Carbon Coal Company and later entered business for himself. Still later he went to the gold mines of South Dakota for change of climate, was a blacksmith and machinist for the D. & D. Smelting Company Union shaft near Deadwood, and was killed there April 24, 1900. He was a loyal member and liberal supporter of the Methodist Church, was a republican, belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was also a member of Clan Stewart of Lead City, South Dakota. Daniel C. Bunten married Jane McNeish. She was born in Fallbrook, Pennsylvania, in 1872 and is still living in that city. She was married in 1889, when seventeen years of age. There were three children: John, who died at the age of four months; Dr. Joseph Cook; and William Livingston, who is assistant cashier in the bank at Ransom, Kansas.

Joseph Cook Bunten spent most of his early life at Scranton. He attended the public schools there, graduating from high school at the age of seventeen in 1908 and receiving the scholarship of the class. After that for two years he was in the Kansas State University, and then entered the Northwestern University Medical School at Chicago. He pursued the regular medical course for four years, graduating M. D. in 1914, and before taking up private practice he had the inestimable privilege of one year as an interne in the General Hospital at Kansas City. He was there during the year 1914-15. Doctor Bunten is a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa International Medical Fraternity.

He began private practice at Osage City, Kansas, where he remained five months, but since December, 1915, has been located at Douglass. He is both a physician and surgeon and has done exceedingly well during the less than two years of his practice. He has his office at the corner of Forest and Third streets, and he owns some real estate in the town.

Doctor Bunten is a member of Douglass Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America and belongs to the Cowley County Medical Society and the State Medical Society. On June 26, 1915, in Burlingame, Kansas, he married Miss Gladys Elsie Kirchner, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College and a member of the Pi Beta Phi Sorority. Her parents, Samuel and Nellie Kirchner, live near Burlingame. Her father is a farmer.

William Wallace Reed, M. D. A physician and surgeon of very thorough attainments and unusual experience, Doctor Reed has been in successful practice at Blue Rapids in Marshall County since October, 1906. While his practice is a general one, he specializes in surgery and his attainments in that department have brought him membership in the Clinical Congress of Surgeons.

Doctor Reed is of the third generation of his family represented in the medical profession. He bears the same name as his grandfather, who was a pioneer physician in Wisconsin. William Wallace Reed, Sr., was born in Virginia, where his people had settled in Colonial times, coming originally from Ireland. William Wallace Reed, Sr., was born in Virginia in 1823, grew up in that state, went from there to Ohio, and as a young man located in Jefferson, Wisconsin, where he was one of the earliest physicians and surgeons to practice. He became a prominent man in Wisconsin, served as representative in the Legislature eleven years, and was a member of the State Board of Charity and Reform for a number of years. He also served as mayor of Jefferson. He filled the post of draft surgeon during the Civil war. His death occurred at Jefferson, Wisconsin, in 1916. He was a democrat, a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was twice married, his children being by his first wife. Those still living are: Flora, wife of Emil Stoppenbach, who is proprietor of the Stoppenbach packing house, meat market and malt house at Jefferson, Wisconsin; and Petula, who lives at 4628 Dover Street in Chicago, widow of J. O. Perkins, who for a number of years had charge of the advertising for the firm of Butler Brothers of Chicago.

Dr. Frank A. Reed, father of the Blue Rapids physician, was born at Jefferson, Wisconsin, in 1852. He spent his early life in his native town. He graduated from Rush Medical College of Chicago, and practiced successively in Jefferson, Johnston's Creek and Mosinee, Wisconsin, and in 1883 removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and shortly afterward in the same year to Carbondale, Kansas. He began practice there, but his death occurred in 1885. He died in Kansas City, Missouri. He was a democrat in politics. Dr. Frank A. Reed married Amelia Gaulke, who was born at Watertown, Wisconsin, in 1857, and is now living in Carbondale, Kansas. Her only child is William Wallace Reed.

Dr. W. W. Reed attended public schools in Carbondale, Kansas, and Stoughton, Wisconsin. He was born at Mosinee, Wisconsin, April 1, 1880. He graduated from the Carbondale High School in 1899, and for six years was employed in the hospital department of the Santa Fe Railway. During that experience he attended lectures at the Medical School of Washburn College, now the University of Kansas Medical Department, and was graduated M. D. in 1905. He has since taken post-graduate work in Chicago hospitals for several different years, and prior to taking up active practice was house surgeon of the Santa Fe Hospital at La Junta, Colorado, during 1905-06. Doctor Reed removed to Blue Rapids in Marshall County in October, 1906, and has built up a large and creditable practice. His offices are in the Sheldon Building on the public square. He is the present city health officer, and besides his membership in the Clinical Congress of Surgeons he belongs to the County and State Medical societies, the American Medical Association and the Missouri Valley Medical Society.

Doctor Reed is president of the Blue Rapids School Board. He is a democrat in politics, is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with Blue Rapids Lodge No. 169, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Concordia Lodge of Elks, having first joined the La Junta Lodge No. 701 and demitting to Concordia Lodge.

Doctor Reed's home is on Fifth Street and East Avenue in Blue Rapids. He married in 1911, at Frankfort, Kansas, Miss Fay Adelaide Brandenburg. Her parents, C. W. and Adelaide Brandenburg, live at Frankfort, where her father is a dentist.

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MRS. CORA G. LEWIS

WILLIAM STOUT, president of the Bank of McLouth, is an Englishman, with a family record going back for many generations in the County of Lincoln. However, Mr. Stout has been identified with Kansas for over forty-five years, and after succeeding as a farmer he entered banking at McLouth and has been actively identified with the bank of that city for many years.

Mr. Stout was born in the County of Lincoln, England, May 30, 1836, and can now contemplate life and affairs from the height of four score years. His father, Thomas Stout, was born in Lincoln County, England, in 1803, and died at Donington in the same county in 1855. His life's efforts were bestowed upon agriculture. He was a member and local preacher of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Tunnard, who was born in Lincoln County the same year and died there also in the same year as her husband. Thomas Stout had been previously married to Miss Snowdall, but none of the children of that union are still living. By his second wife there were the following children: Mary A., who lives at Donington, England, widow of Joseph Headland, who was a farmer; Jacob, living retired in Leicester, England; William; Sarah, who died at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, England, wife of Charles Thompson, a retired merchant at Melton Mowbray; Thomas, a retired farmer now living at McLouth; a daughter that died in early childhood; John, who has some large peach orchards and is an extensive fruit grower at South Haven, Michigan.

Mr. William Stout received his early training in the schools at Donington, England, and his early business experience were in the shipping trade at Boston, England. In 1871 he left his native land and came to the United States, and in the same year came to Leavenworth, Kansas, and bought a farm four miles north of McLouth. Though previously unacquainted with agricultural conditions in the United States, he was not long in adapting himself to these conditions and had a successful career as a farmer. The farm was his home until 1888, when he removed to McLouth and organized the Bank of McLouth. He acted as its vice president and responsible official until 1916, when he was elected president. The other officers are: H. H. Kimmel, vice president; Eric C. Steeper, cashier; and Harold W. Steeper, assistant cashier. The bank has a capital of $25,000, and its resources are well secured by this and a surplus of $12,500. The bank building is on Union Street in McLouth.

This Bank is a member of the Kansas State Bankers Association. Since he began voting as an American citizen Mr. Stout has steadily supported the republican ticket. He is a member and treasurer of the local church of the United Brethren. Besides his banking interests he owns his home at the corner of Union and Gertrude streets and a business building on Union Street.

In 1861, at Boston, England, Mr. Stout married Miss Sarah A. Stout, who came with him to America and died at Leavenworth in 1876. She was the mother of four children: William T., a hardware and stove merchant at Lawrence, Kansas; Annie M., who lives at McLouth, widow of C. H. Steeper, formerly cashier of the Bank of McLouth; Arthur T., a farmer whose place is thirty miles south of Spokane, Washington; and Gertrude M., still at home with her father. In 1881, in Jefferson County, Kansas, Mr. Stout married Miss Alice M. Steeper, daughter of Jabez and Mary A. (Tinsley) Steeper. Her mother is now living near Spokane, Washington. Her father, a farmer, is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Stout have one daughter, Alberta M., now the wife of Walter Bradford, a business man at McLouth.

CORA GILBERT LEWIS, member of the Board of Educational Administration of Kansas, has long been interested in educational affairs in this state and has become one of the prominent Kansas women.

Mrs. Lewis served as president of the Kansas Woman's Press Association in 1901. In 1902 she was elected president of the Seventh District Federation of Women's Clubs of Kansas. From 1903 to 1905, two years, she was president of the Kansas State Federation of Women's Clubs and in 1905-07 was visiting member of the Kansas Board of Control. Her work as member of the Kansas Board of Educational Administration has continued for a four-year term, beginning in 1913. She is an active member of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Kansas, of the National Education Association, of the Red Cross and is a member of the Episcopal Church. Politically Mrs. Lewis is a democrat.

Cora Gilbert was born at Cameron, Missouri, a daughter of Horace Wilson and Trescinda (Wren) Gilbert, her father a native of Vermont and her mother of Kentucky. Both the Gilbert and Wren ancestry goes back to England and the Gilberts were early established in the New England states.

Mrs. Lewis was educated in the public schools of Missouri and for five years was a teacher before her marriage. She was married in Kansas in 1888 to James M. Lewis, editor of the Kinsley Graphic, and is the mother of three children: Loraine Lewis, married C. J. Jackson; Gilbert McArthur Lewis; and Kelton E. Lewis, who was graduated LL. B. from the Kansas State University in 1914, and had hardly begun his career which showed so much promise when he died in 1916.

OSCAR RAMSEY SEARL, M. D. The name Searl has been associated with the medical profession in Northern Kansas for fully half a century. Dr. O. R. Searl is a son of a pioneer doctor of Solomon, Kansas, Dr. O. F. Searl. The son has practiced for nearly twenty years at Belvue, and besides his success in the profession he has made himself an influential factor in local affairs.

He was born at Solomon, Kansas, July 5, 1872. Dr. O. F. Searl was of English family and represented Colonial settlers in Massachusetts. He was born in Massachusetts November 15, 1841, grew up there, and in 1861 enlisted in the medical department of the regular United States Army. He served throughout the war and was promoted to captain. He finished his studies in medicine at Harvard College, from which he has the degree Doctor of Medicine, and in 1867 he established a practice at Solomon, Kansas, where he was the first permanent physician. He looked after a large following of patients in that community for over thirty years. He is a man of adventurous spirit and when nearly sixty years of age, in 1900, he went to Alaska, being a passenger on the first boat that went to Nome. He spent twelve years in Alaska practicing his profession and since his return to Kansas in 1912 has lived retired at Solomon. He served as mayor of Solomon and was received of the United States Land Office at Salina, Kansas, during Cleveland's administration from 1885 to 1889. Politically he is a democrat, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. O. F. Searl has been twice mar-

ried. The maiden name of his first wife and the mother of his children was Lizzie R. Ramsey. She was born in Iowa in 1842 and died at Solomon, Kansas, in 1894. Dr. O. R. Searl is the second of their five children. The oldest, J. S. Searl, conducts a racket store at Harrington, Kansas. Mabel was married in 1916 to Mr. Fletcher, a Canadian, and a contractor for state roads living at Seattle, Washington. Ada is the wife of D. W. Tappen, now Probate Judge of Dickinson County, living at Abilene. Raymond, the youngest child, died at the age of eighteen months.

Oscar Ramsey Searl attended public school and for two years was a student in the Military School at Salina. He first contemplated becoming a civil engineer and with that in view studied civil engineering in the University of Kansas for three years, together with other studies. From there he entered the Kansas City University Medical College, from which he received his degree M. D. in March, 1898. Since then he has taken post-graduate work, at the Chicago Policlinic in 1905 and with the Mayo Brothers in Rochester, Minnesota, in 1914. His first experience in practice was at his father's old home in Solomon, where he remained nine months. In November, 1898, he came to Belvue and has ever since steadily maintained a high professional reputation both as a physician and surgeon. His offices and residence are on Fourth Street.

Doctor Searl owns an interest in a farm of 160 acres five miles south of Solomon. At Belvue he served two years on the city council and two years as mayor. His political actions are independent. He is a member of Pottawatomie Lodge No. 52, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Wamego Chapter No. 53, Royal Arch Masons, and Topeka Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite.

Doctor Searl married at Solomon, Kansas, June 12, 1890, Miss Lucy Shaver, daughter of John and Victoria (Bennett) Shaver. Her parents are deceased. Her father was an early merchant at Solomon, but spent his last years retired. Doctor and Mrs. Searl have two sons: Ronald F., born May 5, 1904; and Oscar S., born December 18, 1908.

Andrew J. Howell, postmaster and merchant at Virgil, has a particularly large personal following throughout Greenwood County because of the many years he spent as a teacher in the public schools. While few school men become wealthy, it is doubtful if any occupation or vocation has more enduring satisfaction in respect to the value of the service rendered humanity. Mr. Howell was a hard working and conscientious teacher, and there are hundreds of his old pupils, grown to manhood and womanhood, who have an affectionate regard for his memory and delight in his present posterity.

Though he has lived in Kansas since early boyhood Mr. Howell was born in Daviess County, Indiana, October 7, 1863. His Howell ancestors came originally out of France and settled in Virginia. His father, C. H. Howell, was born in Virginia in 1828, but when a boy the family removed to Daviess County, Indiana, where he grew up and married. He lived on a farm in Indiana, but in 1872 came to Quincy Township in Greenwood County, near Virgil, and developed a tract of land from its primeval condition. He died at Virgil January 8, 1891. In politics he was a democrat. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Elzick, was born in 1841, and died in Daviess County, Indiana, in 1866. Their children were: Emma, wife of J. L. Sharp, a blacksmith at Virgil, Kansas; Thomas, a lumber dealer in Arkansas; Rhoda E., wife of Charles S. Jones, a bookkeeper for a lumber company in Arkansas; and Andrew J.

Beginning his education in Indiana, Andrew J. Howell continued to avail himself of the advantages of the rural schools of Greenwood County, and at the age of eighteen taught his first term of school in that county. Some years later, during the school year of 1889-1890, he attended Baker University. Altogether Mr. Howell taught in the rural districts for twenty-eight years. During Cleveland's two administrations he served as postmaster of Virgil and on January 1, 1914, was again appointed to that office under President Wilson.

In 1912 Mr. Howell engaged in the general merchandise business at Virgil and now has one of the best stocks and most liberally patronized stores in that town. He draws his trade from a country in a radius of five miles around Virgil, and some of his patrons live as far away as fourteen miles. He has an extended acquaintance in nearly all sections of Greenwood County and is a man whose integrity is accepted without question.

He is a democrat, and among other positions has served as township trustee and is now clerk of the Consolidated High School Board. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, is past noble grand of Virgil Lodge No. 435, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was formerly secretary of the Rebekahs, and for eight years, until 1916, was president of the Knights and Ladies of Security No. 35 at Virgil.

Mr. Howell owns one of the comfortable homes of Virgil on Main Street. On November 25, 1896, in this town, he married Miss Sarah Driver, daughter of L. B. and Mahala Driver. Her parents are now living retired at Virgil, her father having been an active railway man and now owns a farm. Mr. and Mrs. Howell have one child, Ruie A., who is a member of the sophomore class of the State Normal School at Emporia.

Irvin F. Benest. The Benest family came to Kansas in 1871. Two years later came the great financial panic following the failure of Jay Cooke on the famous Black Friday. It was an era of wide spread distress, but Kansas people during those years had even more grievous burdens than hard times. The grasshoppers came as a plague, there were successive seasons of drouth, crops were a rarity, and there was little market for what the farmers did produce.

It was during the height of the hard times of that decade that Irvin F. Benest, a lawyer and president of the Greenwood County Bank at Severy, was born, October 24, 1876. His birth occurred near where the Village of Severy in Greenwood County is now located.

His grandfather, Joshua Benest, was a Frenchman, born in France in 1826. Soon after his marriage in London, England, he immigrated to the United States, settling in Iowa, where he followed farming and also the trade of carpenter. He died in Marion, Linn County, Iowa, in 1886. His oldest daughter was born in the City of London.

F. J. Benest, father of the Severy banker, was born in Linn County, Iowa, in 1851. He grew up and married in his native county, and followed farming as his regular vocation. When he came to Kansas in 1871 he took up a claim of 160 acres two and a half miles west of Severy. In spite of the vicissitudes that beset the early settlers he remained and eventually found a handsome prosperity. He was on

his farm until 1889, when he moved to the Town of Severy, and for several years was president of the Greenwood County Bank. He died in Severy in 1907, and at the time of his death he was owner of 540 acres of land. In politics he was a republican, and filled the office of county commissioner and was a member of the township board. He was a Baptist, and was affiliated with Twin Groves Lodge No. 213, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Severy, with the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Anti-Horse Thief Association. F. J. Benest married Mary Elizabeth Jordan, who was born in Linn County, Iowa, in 1852, and still resides at Severy. Of their four children only two are now living. Walter died in infancy and Nellie E. at the age of nineteen. The youngest of the family is B. M. Benest, who occupies the old home farm in Greenwood County.

Irvin F. Benest, the third in age of his parents' children, was educated in the public schools of Severy and in 1898 graduated from the high school of Des Moines, Iowa. He is a lawyer by profession, having followed up his high school work with a course in the law school of the University of Kansas. He was graduated in 1902, with the degree LL. B. While in University he became a member of the Alpha Tau Omega and the Phi Delta Phi college fraternities.

After his graduation he spent a year in the law office of Amiden & Conley at Wichita, and after that engaged in active practice at Severy, until 1909. During 1909-10 he was county attorney of Greenwood County, and in 1911 he became president of the Greenwood County Bank of Severy, to the management of which he gives his chief attention.

The Greenwood County Bank was established under a state charter in 1889. Its present substantial home was erected in 1900. This building is at the corner of Main Street and Kansas Avenue. The bank has a capital of $20,000, and surplus of $12,500. Associated with Mr. Benest in the executive management are G. L. Shoemaker, the vice president, and J. C. Shoemaker, the cashier.

Mr. Benest is a stockholder in the Fall River Oil Company, owns his home on Greenwood Avenue, and 480 acres of farming land, 320 acres located near Severy and a quarter section northwest of Eureka, Kansas. He also owns some real estate in Severy.

Mr. Benest is a republican and has served as city attorney of Severy. He is past master of Twin Groves Lodge No. 213, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Eureka Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

He married at Severy in 1903 Miss Maude E. Girard, daughter of T. B. and Angeline (Stanley) Girard. Her mother is now deceased, and her father is a farmer at Severy. Mr. and Mrs. Benest have four children: Vernon, born September 12, 1905; Dale, born January 29, 1907; Frederick, born April 6, 1910; and Marvin, born January 28, 1912.

WILLIAM ACKER has for many years been prominently known in Marshall County, at first as a teacher and educator, afterwards as a farmer and stock raiser, and in connection with various public interests and affairs. Mr. Acker is vice president of the State Bank of Vermillion and is one of the leading blooded stock raisers in that community.

He is a native of Kansas and was born in Seneca March 19, 1862. He was left an orphan almost in infancy, and was adopted and reared by the late D. W. Acker, whose family name he took. His own family name was Spencer. His father, John Spencer, was born in Indiana and was a Kansas pioneer, locating in Seneca in 1856. For some years he ran a stage line between Leavenworth and Seneca. His death occurred as a result of an accident near Leavenworth in 1865. The Spencer family is of very early Colonial American stock and settled in Massachusetts along about the time of the Mayflower pilgrims. John Spencer married Julia Smith, who was born in New York State in 1840 and died in Seneca in 1862, soon after the birth of her only child, William. Julia Smith was a sister of Mrs. Mary V. Lyon and H. E. Smith, well known pioneers of Nemaha County, and who later removed to Santa Ana, California.

D. W. Acker, foster father of William Acker, was born in New York State in 1826. He was one of the prominent free state men in early Kansas Territory, locating in Sumner, near Atchison, in 1854. By trade he was a brick maker and he had the distinction of manufacturing the first brick in Sumner, probably the first in Kansas, and also made the first brick ever made at Atchison. From brick burned in his kiln he erected the first brick building in the City of Atchison. For a few years he was a resident of Atchison, and as an old timer became associated with such prominent citizens of Kansas as J. J. Ingalls, Jim Lane, Governor Harvey and others. In 1860 he removed to Nemaha County, Kansas, and engaged in brick making and farming. In 1866 he removed to a farm near Vermillion and subsequently was a brick manufacturer at Seneca. His death occurred on his farm near Vermillion in 1902. He was a republican and had played a very active part in the events by which Kansas was made a free state. He was at one time a conductor on the "underground" railway. He had a part in the border wars, and as a member of the Kansas militia helped repel Price's army from Kansas. He served as city clerk and justice of the peace at Seneca and filled other local offices, and in Masonry was grand lecturer of the State of Kansas at the time of his last illness. He was one of the best known Masons in the entire state. D. W. Acker married Nancy Jane Kinney, who was born in New York State in 1831 and died at Vermillion, Kansas, in 1908. They had no children except their foster child, William Acker.

William Acker was educated in the public schools of Marshall County and is also a graduate of the Kansas Normal College at Paola. Until twenty years of age he lived with his adopted parents, but at the age of sixteen had begun teaching in Marshall County. For ten years most of his time was spent in the school room. Since then he has been occupied with stock raising and farming and has been one of the leading buyers and shippers of cattle out of Marshall. He has a fine stock farm adjoining Vermillion on the east. Mr. Acker makes a specialty of Hereford cattle and Poland China hogs. Besides his substantial country home, where he resides, he owns a garage in Vermillion and also a store building in that city.

Mr. Acker was superintendent of schools of Marshall County during 1888-90. He has held various township offices in Noble Township and has been a director of the public schools. He is a republican and is identified with Vermillion Lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows. He is a Scottish Rite Mason. Mr. Acker married in 1887 at Wymore, Nebraska, Miss Ella C. Sheridan, for many years a successful teacher in Marshall County, and a daughter of W. D. and Melinda Sheridan. Her parents are both now deceased. Her father was a farmer and an early

settler in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Acker have no children.

MATHIAS M. SCHMIDT, who has spent his life since early childhood in Marshall County, Kansas, has had a very intense career as a teacher, banker, business man and public spirited citizen. He is now in the loan and insurance business at Home City in Marshall County. Mr. Schmidt is not only a practical business man but a scholar of exceptional erudition and has been well fitted for the leadership which he has taken in public affairs.

Mr. Schmidt is of German descent and was born at Fort Washington in Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, July 8, 1876. His ancestors all lived in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Germany. His great-grandfather was Pierre Schmidt, who served in the gallant armies under the great Napoleon, being a member of the Grand Guard and taking part in the famous charge at Waterloo. He spent his last years in this country and died in Ozaukee County. Mr. Schmidt's grandfather was Michael Schmidt, a native of Luxemburg, Germany, who immigrated to America in 1851 with his family, became a farmer in Wisconsin, and died in Ozaukee County.

Michael Schmidt, Jr., father of Mathias M., was a Kansas pioneer. He was born in Luxemburg, Germany, in 1837, and came to America at the age of fourteen. He grew up in Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, married there, and while his early life was spent on a farm, soon after his marriage he engaged in the grain business. In 1879 he removed to Marshall County, Kansas, and homesteaded 160 acres of land ten miles north of Marysville. While he subsequently sold that homestead he acquired two other farms in Marshall County and was a very prosperous and substantial citizen. He finally retired and lived near Marysville, but his death occurred in a hospital in St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1913. Politically he was a republican. In Oketo Township he served as clerk, and at different times was elected a school director. He was a member of the Catholic Church. He had given loyal service to the Union during the Civil war. His enlistment was in Governor Yates Sharp Shooters Company, in the Sixty-fourth Illinois Regiment of Infantry. He went through most of the war, and between enlistment and the final muster out was gone three years and nine months. His service was chiefly in the Mississippi Valley and in the campaigns waged by General Grant. He was at Island No. 10, Pittsburg Landing, Iuka, Chattanooga and many other lesser engagements.

Michael Schmidt married Mary J. Molitor, who was born in Luxemburg, Germany, in 1853, and is now living near Marysville with her son Nicholas. Of their children Mathias M. was the oldest. Mary J. is the wife of Daniel Gibson, a farmer north of Marysville. Michael has a farm near Marietta, Kansas. Louisa married Robert Herring, a farmer at Mountain Grove, Oregon. Maggie is the wife of Hiram Herring, a farmer near Marietta, Kansas. Nicholas, with his brothers Henry and William S., lives on a farm six miles north of Marysville. Lena married Ted E. Tinkham, a painter and decorator at Marysville. Gertrude, the youngest of this large family, is the wife of William Schwindaman, who owns and operates an elevator at Hull, Kansas.

Mathias M. Schmidt was three years of age when brought to Kansas. He grew up on the old homestead in Marshall County, attended the rural schools, and also took preparatory work in the Modern Normal School at Marysville. He left that institution in 1896, and for four years taught in the rural schools of Marshall County and then was principal of schools at Herkimer three years and principal at Oketo one year, his concluding school work being done at Home City, where he was principal two years. In the intervals of his work as a teacher Mr. Schmidt attended Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, one year.

In 1906 he gave up the profession of teaching for business. In that year he organized the Citizens State Bank of Home City, and took active charge of its affairs and filled the post of cashier seven years. From that in 1913 he entered the farm loan and insurance business, and has built up extended and influential connections over this section of the state. His offices are in the Thomas Building. Mr. Schmidt is also treasurer of the Home City Telephone Company. He owns one of the comfortable homes in the central part of town.

His political actions have always been in line with the democratic party. Among other offices filled by him with capacity and discretion have been those of membership on the school board as clerk, director and treasurer. His service in the Legislature was in the session of 1915, having been elected in the previous year. During that session he was chairman of the horticulture and forest committee, and a member of the banks and banking, insurance and state libraries committees. A special point of his service which should be mentioned and commended was his primary leadership in bringing about the passage of the bill for reorganizing the state department of education. For that work he deserves and has received the gratitude of all the teachers and school men of the state. The bill had failed to pass previously, and he moved for its reconsideration and through his energetic efforts brought it to enactment. As a member of the banks and banking committee Mr. Schmidt was also helpful in securing the passage of Kansas famous "Blue Sky" law, safeguarding the interests of both capital and investors.

Mr. Schmidt is reputed to have one of the finest private libraries in the state. It is especially rich in its collection of books on general history and literature. Mr. Schmidt's interests and tastes are scholarly and academic, with all his active participation in practical affairs. He has made a special study of mineralogy and geology. He belongs to various societies, including the American Historical Association, the National Geographic Society, the Kansas State Historical Society and the Kansas Academy of Science. He is affiliated with Beattie Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is past noble grand of Home City Lodge No. 538, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Schmidt married in Topeka in 1907 Miss Nellie Thomas, daughter of Josiah and Margaret J. (Francis) Thomas. Her mother is living at Marysville and her father, deceased, was formerly a merchant and postmaster at Home City. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt have three children: Victor Hugo, born October 11, 1908; Carol Marjorie, born July 10, 1915; and Mary Margaret, born February 26, 1917.

FRANK G. HOOPER has lived in Pottawatomie County since 1885. He has shown exceptional ability in accumulating those things which mean a high degree of material prosperity, and for many years was identified with farming and had one of the largest single estates in Pottawatomie County. He is now living retired at Belvue and is vice president of the Belvue State Bank.

Mr. Hooper was born at Palmyra in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, February 16, 1860. His grandparents were George and Elizabeth Hooper, both natives of England. George Hooper was born in 1799 and in 1845 brought his family to the United States and established a pioneer home in the wilds of Wisconsin, then a territory. He developed a farm there and died at Palmyra in 1863. Of his children only one is now living, John, who was born in Cornwall, England, in 1830 and is still living as a farmer in Palmyra, Wisconsin.

George Hooper, father of Frank G., was born in Cornwall, England, May 8, 1834, and was eleven years of age when brought to America. He grew up in the wild country around Palmyra, Wisconsin, and turned his early training as a farmer to good account after he started an independent career. His life was largely spent in the Township of Palmyra, but for the last twenty years he lived retired in the village of that name and died there August 28, 1916. He was a republican and honored with various township offices, and was a trustee and steward of the local Methodist Episcopal Church. George Hooper married Jane Strike, who was born February 23, 1834, and died at Palmyra, Wisconsin, October 2, 1901. Daniel, the oldest of their children, is a farmer in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada. The second in age is Mr. Frank G. Hooper. Luther was a farmer and died at Palmyra, Wisconsin, at the age of forty-nine. William is a farmer in Palmyra Township. Mary married Henry Bowen, a farmer and stock buyer, their home being in Waukesha, Wisconsin. Clara is unmarried and still lives at Palmyra.

Frank Hooper spent his early life on his father's Wisconsin farm, and at the same time attended the rural schools of Palmyra Township and for three years the Palmyra High School. He left school in 1880 and for several years worked at farming in Wisconsin.

Arriving in Kansas in March, 1885, he proceeded to Belvue Township of Pottawatomie County and bought a farm of 180 acres. This property enhanced in value and grew in extent under his capable management and before he retired he was the owner of about 1,500 acres. Mr. Hooper sold his farm in 1916.

In the meantime, in 1908, he bought a residence in the Village of Belvue. Surrounding his home he has four acres of land and has improved it into a most beautiful property. In fact it is one of the best residences of the town, located on Sixth Street and Broadway. His home has water, gas and all modern conveniences.

Mr. Hooper served three terms as township trustee and two terms as township treasurer of Belvue Township. He is now a member of the District Drainage Board of Kansas. Politically he is a republican and a member and trustee of the Baptist Church and is affiliated with Belvue Lodge No. 363 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On October 22, 1884, the year before he came to Kansas, he married at Palmyra, Wisconsin, Miss Caroline Dawe, daughter of John and Caroline Dawe, both deceased. Her father was a farmer in Sullivan Township of Jefferson County, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Hooper have four children. Goldie is a graduate of the public schools of Belvue and married David Johnson, a farmer in Belvue Township. Their one child, Ruth, was born April 16, 1913. Fleda, the second daughter, is a graduate of the Topeka High School. She is now the wife of Ray Worthing, a farmer in Belvue Township. Their one child is named Dee and was born February 16, 1915. Gordon finished his education with two years in the Topeka High School and is now looking after some farming interests for his father. Marion, the youngest child, was born June 23, 1902, and is a sophomore in the Belvue High School.

ED HEENEY. For over thirty-five years the name Heeney has been associated with the mercantile enterprise of Severance. The firm of Ed Heeney & Son conducts the largest hardware, implement and furniture house in that part of Doniphan County. The senior member of the firm, who is now practically retired from business responsibilities, is Mr. Ed Heeney, who has lived in Northeastern Kansas since 1870 and has acquired and built up extensive interests both as a farmer and business man.

The Heeney family comes from the vicinity of Oldcastle, County Meath, Ireland, where Ed Heeney was born May 21, 1852. He was the eighth in a family of nine children, and all except the youngest were born in Ireland. His father, Edward Heeney, was born at Oldcastle, County Meath, in 1798, grew up and married there, was an Irish farmer and farming was his vocation throughout his career. In 1853, when his son Ed was one year old, he brought his family to the United States, living for a time in Ohio and also in Illinois, and in 1870 he removed to Doniphan County, Kansas. After coming to Kansas he lived practically retired until his death at his home south of Severance in 1901. He was a democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. The maiden name of his wife was Rosa Baggan. She was born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1813, and died in Doniphan County, Kansas, in 1873. A brief record of their nine children is: Ann, who lives south of Denton, the widow of Stephen Hayes, a farmer; Mary, who makes her home with her children, is the widow of Thomas Lyons, who was a Kansas pioneer of 1856 and for many years followed farming in Doniphan County; Barney, who died in 1892; Jane, living at Monroe, Ohio, widow of William Brophy; Kate, living at Monroe, Ohio, is the widow of James Harmon, who died at Monroe in 1916, a retired farmer; Bridget, who died in March, 1917, was the wife of John Curtis, also deceased; Rosa, who died in 1877, married Joseph Flynn, deceased; Ed Heeney, who is next in order; and Julia, wife of P. M. Minogue, living retired at Hermosa, California.

Mr. Ed Heeney was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Illinois, and in 1870, the year his family came to Kansas, graduated from the Christian Brothers Business College at St. Joseph, Missouri. Mr. Heeney began his active career as an educator and followed that work in Doniphan County for nine years. For one term he filled with admirable efficiency the office of county superintendent of schools. It was in 1880 that he established himself in the hardware, implement and furniture business at Severance, and through a long period of years he sold goods, developed a complete confidence between an immense patronage and his store, and in 1917 turned over the management of his business to his son and retired. In 1898 Mr. Heeney built the finest home in Severance and as a farmer he owns a place of 160 acres, well developed and improved, 3½ miles south of Severance, and has another place of 320 acres 3½ miles north of the town. Politically Mr. Heeney is a republican. In 1899 he was elected by the citizens of Doniphan County to represent them in the State Legislature. He belongs to the Catholic Church and is affiliated with Severance Council No. 675, Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Heeney married for his first wife in 1882 Mary F. Hampson of Troy, Kansas. She died in 1893, leaving three children. Edith, the oldest, was liberally educated, attending high school, Bethany College at Topeka, Mount St. Scholastica Convent in Canyon City, Colorado, and the Sacred Heart Convent of St. Joseph, Missouri. She is a finished musician in both vocal and instrumental. She still resides with her father at Severance. Ed J. was graduated A. B. from the University of Kansas in 1907 and is now the active member of the firm Ed Heeney & Son. Georgette was graduated from the University of Kansas A. B. and received the degree Master of Arts from the University of California at Berkeley and is now secretary of the Gregg Publishing Company of San Francisco. In 1914 at Los Angeles, California, Mr. Heney married Miss Ella Shulsky, daughter of R. P. and Mary (Lawhon) Shulsky. Mrs. Heeney was born six miles south of Severance and received her education in the public schools of Doniphan County.

Walter C. Palmer, M. D., after practicing several years in Kansas City, Missouri, where his father was for a number of years a member of the medical profession, removed to Hiawatha, Kansas, and is now giving all his time and attention to surgery. In addition to his broad experience as a practitioner and his equipment in American schools, Doctor Palmer went abroad in 1916 and from April to July worked in the war hospitals in France. Nowhere has surgical methods undergone greater changes and been brought to a higher degree of perfection than in the hospitals in the war zone of Europe, and Doctor Palmer's experience there was the most thorough post-graduate course open to any practitioner in the world.

Doctor Palmer was born in Streator, Illinois, August 26, 1876. His people have been in America since Colonial times, the Palmers coming originally from England. His grandfather was born in 1814 and was an early farmer settler in Illinois. He died at Plymouth in that state in 1886. Phillip C. Palmer, father of Dr. Walter C., was born at Plymouth, Illinois, in 1853, grew up in his native town and when a young man removed to Streator, where he married. He was a telegraph operator, afterwards took up the study of medicine and was graduated from Rush Medical College at Chicago. In 1885 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and was actively engaged in the general practice of medicine until his death in August, 1916. He was a republican and an active member of the Christian Church. He also belonged to the Masonic fraternity. Phillip C. Palmer married Charlotte Coombs, who was born in Streator, Illinois, in 1855 and died in that city in 1884. Doctor Palmer was the older of two children. His sister Corinne is the wife of H. C. Garner, who is connected with the National Cash Register Company and resides at Oakland, California.

Doctor Palmer was educated primarily in the public schools of Kansas City, Missouri. He graduated from the Kansas City High School in 1898, and in the same year enlisted in Company I of the Third Missouri Regiment of Volunteers for service in the Spanish-American war. This regiment was sent to Camp Alger near Washington, D. C., but never got beyond the borders of the country. However, he has always felt satisfied that he was able to respond and answer the call of patriotism when the country needed him. He was mustered out with his regiment in 1898. Soon afterward he entered the Kansas City Medical College, where he was graduated M. D. with the class of 1900. Doctor Palmer took post-graduate work in the Chicago Policlinic in 1904 and again in 1906.

He was in practice at Kansas City from 1900 to 1909, in which year he removed to Hiawatha, Kansas, and for several years conducted a general medical and surgical practice. He now devotes all his time to surgery and his reputation as a general surgeon is rapidly making him well known not only in his home city but over the state and the Middle West. Doctor Palmer now has a hospital in the northwestern part of Hiawatha, with accommodations for ten patients. His surgical patients come from Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, North Dakota and even from more distant states. Doctor Palmer's offices are in the World Building.

Besides his residence at Third and Miami streets Doctor Palmer owns a farm of eighty acres in Anderson County, Kansas. He is a member of the Brown County and the State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. In politics a republican, and in fraternal affiliations he is a member of Hiawatha Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Hiawatha Chapter No. 43, Royal Arch Masons, Hiawatha Commandery No. 13, Knights Templar, and Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth.

Doctor Palmer married in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1904, Miss Lida McCuan, daughter of J. P. and Elizabeth McCuan, both now deceased. Her father for many years was a farmer in Missouri. Doctor and Mrs. Palmer have a daughter Florence Alice, born September 3, 1909.

Frederic M. Thompson, superintendent of the city schools of Horton, and an educator of long and successful experience, is a native of Kansas, and his family have been identified with this state since the territorial period.

His father, Samuel C. Thompson, who is now living at Leavenworth at the venerable age of eighty-two, came out to Kansas in 1856 and for a time was identified with the frontier Town of Leavenworth and later removed to Springdale, where he was employed by the firm of Russell Waddell and Major in their big sawmill twelve miles west of Leavenworth on "Big Stranger." He was with that firm, one of the most prominent in the early plains transportation service, until 1860. After he was married he settled in that community, bought a homestead right to 160 acres and farmed this and lived there in prosperity and comfort until 1912, when he retired to the City of Leavenworth. He was born in Winchester, Virginia, in the famous Shenandoah Valley in 1835, and spent the first twenty-one years of his life in that locality. He is a democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the war he was with the Kansas State Militia and helped repel Price's raid through Missouri and Kansas. In 1860 Samuel C. Thompson married Miss Adaline Chinn, who was born in 1846 in Newmarket, Platte County, Missouri. Of their eight children Frederic M. Thompson is the youngest. Georgia, the oldest, died in 1900 at Pasadena, California, the wife of C. F. Huddleston, who is still a resident of Pasadena and is sanitary commissioner of that city. Kate, the second child, is the wife of John Meinken, a farmer at Jarbalo, Kansas. Ida married John Welch, foreman for the Missouri Valley Bridge Company at Leavenworth. Mary is the wife of Neumaries Welch, also a resident of Leavenworth and connected with the Klemp furniture factory. Arthur, the oldest son, is a farmer near the

old home place at Springdale. Nellie died at the age of two years. Emmett is a farmer at McLouth, Kansas.

Frederic M. Thompson was born at his parents' home at Springdale, Kansas, September 5, 1882, was educated in the public schools of his native village, and for one year attended Campbell College at Holton, Kansas. He then entered the State Normal School at Emporia and pursued a more or less intermittent course in that institution covering altogether five years. In the meantime he began teaching in Leavenworth County, his first term being during the winter of 1901-02. He taught country school three years, one years at Easton, Kansas, was a student in the Emporia Normal from 1906 to 1910, and from 1910 to 1914 was superintendent of schools at Nortonville, Kansas. During 1914-15 Mr. Thompson was again in the State Normal School and at the end of his course received the degree A. B.

He came to Horton in 1915 as superintendent of schools and is now giving capable direction to that city system, having three schools under his supervision, a staff of twenty-nine teachers and an enrollment of 1,000 scholars.

Mr. Thompson has also acquired some business interests and is a stockholder in the Kansas Life Insurance Company and the Aetna Building and Loan Association at Topeka. He is a member of the Kansas State Teachers' Association, is a democrat, a member of the Congregational Church and is affiliated with Nortonville Lodge No. 273, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Caswell Consistory of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite at Kansas City, Kansas, Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth, and belongs to the Order of Toltec at Topeka, Kansas, a social club of Masonry for both the Scottish and York Rites. Mr. Thompson and family reside on Main Street in Horton. He was married in June, 1913, at Oskaloosa, Kansas, to Miss Maud Nincehelser, a daughter of William J. and Minnie (Wendorf) Nincehelser. Her parents still live in Oskaloosa, where her father is in the livery business.

Mr. Thompson is descended from a family that originated in Scotland and was transplanted to Virginia during colonial days. His grandfather, Robert Thompson, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, and was also identified with the pioneer life of the Missouri Valley. He located in Jackson County, Missouri, in 1858, his previous experience having been as a Virginia farmer and planter, and in 1859 he came to Kansas and followed farming until his death in Leavenworth County in 1876.

GEORGE W. PENNELL. It is given to few men to win the prizes of life, and George W. Pennell, of Atchison, belongs to that much favored class. In the building of the great West Mr. Pennell has played a major part. As a young man he had the instinct and the vision uncommon in the average man, which led him away from a comfortable home in a settled community out into the Mississippi Valley, the wonder land of the world. From an inconspicuous youth of vigorous Revolutionary stock, raised on a New York farm, he has become one of the great lumber merchants of the West.

Mr. Pennell's great-grandfather fought as a soldier in the Revolutionary war and his progenitors were substantial New Englanders. His grandfather, John Pennell, was born in Massachusetts in 1774. John Pennell as a young man settled with his family in Ontario County, New York, and as one of the pioneers cleared the wilderness in that section, where he lived until his death in Honeoye, that county, in 1859. The father of George W. Pennell was John Pennell, Jr., who was born in Massachusetts in 1798. He married Sally Green, who was born in Vermont in 1817 and died at Honeoye, New York, in 1902, at the ripe old age of eighty-five. Like his father, John Pennell followed the plow. He was a staunch Presbyterian, a whig and later a republican and as such held the office of justice of the peace in his county for many years. He died at his home in Honeoye in 1884. John Pennell and his wife, Sally Green, were the parents of seven children, of whom George W. Pennell was the seventh child. The eldest brother was Frank G. Pennell, a farmer, who died at the age of eighty-four. Wesley Pennell, the second child, was also a farmer and death did not claim him until he was eighty-two, in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Harriet, a daughter, married Myron Blackmar, a farmer, and both are now deceased. Almira married Thomas Reed, a farmer, and their home was always at Honeoye, but Mrs. Reed died in the State of Nevada. Three other children died in infancy.

George W. Pennell attended the rural schools of Ontario County, and was also a student in Alfred University in Allegany County, New York. He completed his education at nineteen years of age and returning to his father's farm, he remained there until 1866, when he turned his steps towards the West to seek his fame and fortune. His first stop was at Hannibal, Missouri, where he remained six years in the lumber business. Having acquired a practical working knowledge of that business in all its many details he was offered a postion of large responsibilities by G. C. Hixon and he came to Atchison in 1872 as manager of the Hixon Lumber Company, with which he was actively identified for many years. Having subsequently acquired the entire business, he made of it the largest institution of its kind in Northeastern Kansas. It is not only the largest but it is also the oldest lumber business in Atchison.

But Mr. Pennell was not content to confine his efforts and large abilities to the retail lumber business exclusively. In connection with William G. Carlisle, he became part owner of one of the largest wholesale lumber manufacturing concerns in the entire West. The Carlisle-Pennell Lumber Company has operated on an extensive scale in the states of Arkansas, Texas and Washington, but in recent years this company has confined its operations to the State of Washington, where it has thousands of acres of valuable timber land and two of the largest mills in the Northwest, located at Carlisle and Onalaska, Washington.

While Mr. Pennell is a man of wealth and of striking appearance, he is devoid of pretensions and hates all forms of ostentation and display. He has retired from active work and is identified with no other business institution except the Commerce Trust Company of Atchison, in which he is a director. He makes his home in Atchison and with his wife, who was Miss Helen Sheldon, of Holly, New York, to whom he was married in 1885, he occupies a commodious and handsome residence. Mrs. Pennell is his devoted companion and helpmeet and is a woman of culture and refinement and a very prominent member of the Christian Science Church, to which Mr. Pennell also belongs.

In politics Mr. Pennell is a democrat of a decidedly liberal turn of mind, and he is also affiliated with Washington Lodge No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Washington Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, Washington Commandery No. 2, Knights

Templar, Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth, Kansas, and Atchison Lodge No. 647, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Pennell's first wife was Miss Amelia McGinnis, to whom he was married in 1872 at Gardner, Illinois. To them were born five children, two having died in infancy. Bessie, the eldest, who was greatly beloved by all who knew her, was a graduate of Lasell Seminary, near Boston. She died in Atchison at the age of twenty-five. Katherine, or Kate as she is more familiarly known, also a graduate of Lasell, is the attractive and popular wife of Dr. R. L. Hull, a physician and surgeon of Oklahoma City, where they live in a beautiful home, the gift of Mr. Pennell. Mrs. Hull has one child, a boy, who bears the name of his grandfather Pennell. Sarah, a graduate of St. Marys at Knoxville, Illinois, is the wife of Truman E. Snowden, who is now the manager of the Hixon Lumber Company. Mrs. Snowden has many charms and is a general favorite. They have three lovely children, Robert, Helen and Sally.

At the age of seventy-three Mr. Pennell is in good health and occupies his time in conserving what he has made, travels when he feels so inclined and enjoys the companionship and esteem of his friends and neighbors.

Ernest N. Bailey, a brother of former Governor W. J. Bailey, reference to whom is made on other pages, has largely concentrated his efforts and business enterprise at the Town of Baileyville, named for the family, in Nemaha County. Mr. Bailey has been an extensive farmer and stockman, and in later years a grain merchant, and owns the principal grain elevator at Baileyville.

He was born in Carroll County, Illinois, June 15, 1857. The Bailey ancestry is English and the Baileys were Colonial settlers in New York. His grandparents, Joshua and Electa Bailey, were both born in or near Ticonderoga, New York. Joshua was born in 1790, and during the '40s took his family West to Carroll County, Illinois, and acquired some of the rich and unbroken land in that section. He lived there as a farmer until his death in 1870, and his wife, Electa, died in the same county.

Monroe Bailey, father of Ernest N. and Governor Bailey, was born on the shores of Lake George, New York State, in 1818. He was a young man when he went West to Carroll County, Illinois, and from there came to Kansas in July, 1879. In November of that year he acquired land on the prairie where Baileyville now stands, and he and his family founded the town there, which is built on a part of the original Bailey farm. Monroe Bailey was a man of prominence in his community many years and died at Baileyville in 1902. He was a republican and a member of the Baptist Church. He married Nancy Jane Melendy, who was born near Jeffersonville in LaMoille County, Vermont, in 1825, and died at Baileyville, Kansas, in 1900. Their family of children consisted of the following: Oscar, who died at Baileyville at the age of sixty-two; former Governor Willis J.; Ernest N.; Marion L., wife of C. M. Cafferty, who was formerly a dentist and is now living retired on account of defective eyesight, making his home at Portland, Oregon. Monroe Bailey and wife also had an adopted daughter, Hortense Kennedy, who is the wife of Charles Lennan, a real estate man at Morebridge, South Dakota.

Ernest N. Bailey was educated in the district schools of Carroll County and during 1875-76 attended the Northern Illinois College at Fulton. His early experiences were gathered while living on his father's farm, and on leaving college in 1876 he began teaching. He taught three terms in Carroll County, Illinois. In 1879 he came with his parents to Kansas, and the following year he spent breaking up some of the virgin soil on his father's place. In 1880 he went back to Carroll County to claim his bride, and when they returned he employed his energies in farming a portion of the old homestead. He continued there for six years, and then expanded his interests to the buying and shipping of livestock. In 1893 Mr. Bailey engaged in the grain business at Baileyville and has continued along that line for nearly twenty-five years. He built the large elevator on the tracks of the St. Joseph and Grand Island and Missouri Pacific Railway at Baileyville, and has furnished a market for many thousands of bushels of grain raised in this section of Kansas. He also owns an elevator at Home City in Marshall County, Kansas. Whatever their other interests and vocations the Baileys have always lived close to the land. Mr. Bailey has kept up a more or less active connection with farming. In 1911 he sold a quarter section of land for $125.00 an acre. In the same year he bought another farm in Marshall County six miles southeast of Marysville. This farm comprises 160 acres and is still under his ownership. His comfortable home is situated in the northwest part of Baileyville.

Mr. Bailey is a republican and has cast his vote with that party for many years. He served one term as town clerk and at one time was road overseer. In 1880 he married in Carroll County, Illinois, Miss Gertrude L. French, daughter of David J. and Ruth (Dunn) French. Her parents are now deceased, her father having been an Illinois farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have no children.

William R. Martin is a native of Doniphan County, for many years was connected with a packing house at St. Joseph, and more recently has applied his efforts successfully to fruit growing and farming, which he still carries on in connection with his duties as postmaster at Wathena.

His birth occurred near Wathena April 12, 1861. His full given name was William Redman Martin. Mr. Martin is descended originally from Scotch-Irish stock. There were two brothers of the name who immigrated to America during the early Colonial period, one of them settling in the North and the other going South and joined the Huguenot Colonies of the Western Carolinas. Mr. Martin's grandfather, William Martin, who was born in Tennessee in 1774, two years before the Declaration of Independence, was one of the pioneers of Missouri, having gone to that state in 1819 about the time it was admitted to the Union. He first lived in what was then called Chariton County, but subsequently went to Northern or Northwestern Missouri, and was one of the very early pioneers in Livingston County, where he located in 1835. He was the fifth county judge in Livingston County. He died in that county in 1851, long before the pioneer epoch had closed. The early Methodist conferences in Missouri were held at William Martin's home and he also had a camp ground on his farm that was known as the Martin Camp Meeting Ground. In those early days the family relied chiefly on corn pone and venison for sustenance. William Martin married Anna Duncan on September 5, 1797.

The founder of the family in Kansas was Joseph P. Martin, who was born in Nashville, Tennessee, January 27, 1819, was taken when an infant to Mis-

souri, and was a boy of about sixteen when his parents located in Livingston County. There he grew to manhood, married, and for a number of years followed farming. When Kansas was still a territory he crossed the Missouri River into Doniphan County, arriving July 3, 1859, and settled at the place originally known as Whitehead or Old Bellemont Landing on the Missouri River. He bought property in that town, followed his trade as carpenter, and subsequently moved to a farm three-quarters of a mile northwest of Whitehead. He was engaged in agricultural efforts his remaining years and died on the farm near Wathena January 26, 1873. During the war he had been a member of the Kansas Militia and was called into active service when Price came to invade Kansas. Politically he was a democrat, and for a number of years was steward and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Joseph P. Martin married on May 14, 1846, Lucretia Waddell, who was born in Giles County, Virginia, in 1825, and died at the home of her son William R. in 1915. She was the mother of five children: J. E. Martin, who was a Doniphan County farmer and died in 1912; Annie E. is the wife of R. W. Masson, a farmer three miles northwest of Wathena; Maria married J. W. Rhodes, a farmer at Elwood, Kansas; William R.; and Dora, wife of A. N. McDaniel, a salesman living at St. Joseph.

William Redman Martin spent his early life on his father's farm and there acquired his initial experiences in work and in schools. He was only eleven years of age when his father died, and after that he lived at home and helped his mother in the management of the place until he was twenty-seven. During the next five years he was engaged in the butcher business at Wathena, and then became connected with the Cudahy Packing Company at St. Joseph. At first he was a salesman and afterwards was manager of the company in charge of sales branches at St. Joseph, Topeka, Leavenworth and Lawrence. In 1902 Mr. Martin, resigning from the packing company, moved to his farm 1½ miles north of Wathena. In the meantime he had become interested in an organization of the Wathena Fruit Growers' Association, and took the active management of that business, which he carried on in connection with his own farm. He brought this association to a high degree of efficiency, and its affairs ran smoothly and with excellent results and profit to all the membership. Mr. Martin resigned his position as manager when he accepted the appointment as postmaster at Wathena on June 16, 1914. He now resides in Wathena, his home being within three blocks of the postoffice, and he still owns and gives some of his time to the management of his fruit farm of fifty acres near the town.

Mr. Martin is a democrat and has served as a member of the school board in Wathena Township. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is active in both the Lodge and Encampment of Odd Fellowship, being past noble grand of Wathena Lodge No. 141, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has held all the offices in the encampment as well. He is also a member of the Fraternal Aid Union and was formerly identified with the United Commercial Travelers.

Mr. Martin was married in Doniphan County March 10, 1889, to Miss Eliza Leichti, daughter of Jacob and Anna (Cooper) Leichti. Mrs. Martin was born in Switzerland, and her parents, now deceased, came from that country in 1867 and located on a farm in Kansas. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin: Clara, who was educated in the Wathena High School and the St. Joseph Commercial College, is now the wife of A. F. Hanke, who manages the farm of Mr. Martin; W. R., Jr., is a graduate of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan with the class of 1917; Martina is a student in the public schools of Wathena.

FRANK H. CURTIS is a school man, superintendent of the city schools of Bern in Nemaha County and has been a factor in Kansas educational affairs for a number of years.

He was born in Massac County, Illinois, July 28, 1874, but when five years of age went with his parents to Western Kansas and grew up in Trego County when that was a frontier section. Mr. Curtis is of Scotch-Irish ancestry and members of the family were pioneers in Kentucky. His father, Dr. D. B. Curtis, was born in Kentucky in 1815. He graduated from the Louisville Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, practiced for a number of years in Massac County, Illinois, and in 1879 removed to Trego County, where he was one of the early practitioners of medicine. He lived there and followed his profession until his death in 1894. Doctor Curtis was a republican. During the Civil war he served with the Union army as a surgeon. His first wife was Miss Reardon, and the only child of that union is Emma, wife of George Ufford, a merchant at Wakeeney, Kansas. For his second wife Doctor Curtis married Miss Bettie Priestley, who was born in Illinois and died in Trego County, Kansas. They had a large family of children, ten in number. D. W. Curtis, a farmer at Miami, Florida; Anna, who died at Kanopolis, Kansas, the wife of Rev. F. C. Griffith, formerly a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and now editor of a paper at Kanopolis; Jennie, twin sister of Anna, wife of A. E. Rassicott, a cattleman and liveryman living at Ransom, Kansas; Frank Henry, who was the fourth in order of birth; John, who died when twenty years of age; Mollie, twin sister of John, wife of Burdette Dubbs, a farmer and connected with a mercantile concern at Ransom, Kansas; Louise, wife of Rev. Howard Thomison, a Methodist Episcopal minister living in Oklahoma; E. P., who is a student in Columbia University in New York City and is at this writing enrolled in the Ambulance Corps ready for call to active service in Europe; Helen, wife of Lee Miller, a farmer at Ransom, Kansas; and J. S., also a farmer at Ransom.

Frank Henry Curtis was educated in the rural schools of Trego County. Besides the common schools he attended the Kansas Wesleyan University at Salina and was graduated from the Normal department in 1912 with the degree Bachelor of Pedagogy. In 1905 he had taken up active work as a teacher in Trego County and was in the rural schools three years and then filled out the unexpired term of one year as county superintendent of schools as successor of Mrs. Clara Smith. After this he resumed his studies, and in 1913 became superintendent of schools at Brownell, Kansas, remaining two years. He then entered the State Normal School at Emporia, from which he received his life teacher's certificate in 1916. Mr. Curtis took his present position as superintendent of schools at Bern in the fall of 1916.

He is also a farmer by ownership, and has a quarter section of good land in Trego County. Mr. Curtis is unmarried. Politically he is a prohibitionist, and is licensed as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

R. P. Morrison. One of the most important local industries at Glasco in Cloud County is the Morrison Grain Company, of which Mr. R. P. Morrison has been the competent and efficient manager since 1914.

The business at Glasco is a branch of the larger organization whose headquarters are in Kansas City. The elevator at Glasco was established in 1903. It has a capacity of 30,000 bushels, and there is also machinery for the grinding of common feed. On March 26, 1917, the elevator burned, but the company erected a new one, capitalized at $37,500, and they also enlarged their office. The elevator and mill represent an important service to the farmers and grain producers of this section, and the trade has been rapidly built up and kept loyal to the company since Mr. Morrison took charge.

R. P. Morrison was born in Solomon, Kansas, in 1884, a son of R. T. and Laura Morrison. His early education was received in Kansas City, where his father was an old time grain merchant. He graduated from the Kansas City High School, from the Kansas City Business College, and with that ample preparation entered the general selling business and grain trade. His familiarity with the grain business extends to every detail and department. He has spent a number of years in the construction of mills and elevators, chiefly in the states of Utah and Idaho. Besides his local interests at Glasco he owns a fine ranch of 1,420 acres in the State of Idaho.

Mr. Morrison was married in 1905 to Miss Dora Hulet. They have one young daughter, Dora L. In fraternal matters Mr. Morrison is a Knight Templar, a Thirty-second Degree and a Shriner Mason, also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is one of the three life members of the Red Cross at Glasco.

Hon. Robert Stone, one of the ablest members of the Topeka bar, where he has been in active practice for the past quarter of a century, is a former speaker of the House of Representatives in the Kansas Legislature. The service which chiefly identifies his name with Kansas is the intimate influence and connection he has had in the drafting and enactment of all the progressive legislation of Kansas since and including the year 1905. In many ways no state in the Union has done more to conform its legislative program with modern views of social and economic righteousness than Kansas, and in this program Hon. Robert Stone has borne a conspicuous part.

Mr. Stone is a native of Topeka, Kansas, and his family were among the pioneers of the state. He was born March 2, 1866, a son of Jesse and Sarah C. Stone. His parents came to Kansas from New England, where their ancestors had lived for generations, and his father assisted in making Kansas a free state. Jesse Stone was born at Fitzwilliams, New Hampshire, September 8, 1806. He was a direct descendant of Gregory Stone, one of three brothers who came to New England from old England about 1635. Gregory Stone settled in Boston and owned a farm a part of which is now included in the campus of Harvard College.

Mr. Robert Stone was educated primarily in the country public schools of Shawnee County, and in 1889 he was graduated A. B. from Washburn College. He studied law in the offices of J. G. Slonecker and of Murray & Foster at Topeka, and was admitted to practice in 1892. He soon built up a living practice and his associates look upon him as one of the thoroughly successful lawyers of the state. He is head of the firm of Stone & McDermott, with offices in the New England Building at Topeka.

Mr. Stone was elected a member of the State Legislature from the Shawnee County District in 1904, and he has been continuously a member of the House since 1905. His seniority of service and experience give him high standing in legislative councils and have enabled him to render so much effective influence in behalf of progressive legislation. He served as speaker of the House in the session of 1915 and his present term in the Legislature expires in 1919.

Mr. Stone is an active republican and was reared in that political faith. He is a trustee of Washburn College, is affiliated with the Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry at Topeka, belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Shawnee Country Club, the Shawnee Golf Club, the Country Club and the Rotary Club. He has been especially active in the Rotary organization. He was one of the charter members of Topeka Rotary, was its president from July, 1915, to June, 1916, and is now governor of the Eleventh District, including the states of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma of the International Rotary. Mr. Stone and family are members of the First Baptist Church.

He was married at Topeka January 1, 1892, to Miss Lillian A. Frazeur. Her parents came from Bridgeton, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have one child, Lillian A., who was married January 1, 1916, to Beryl R. Johnson of Topeka. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson both graduated in June, 1915, from Washburn College. They live in Topeka and he is now preparing for the practice of law.

Rev. Francis H. Taton, pastor of the Catholic Church of St. Michael's at Axtell, Marshall County, is a native of the old Hoosier State, but has been a resident of Kansas ever since the early days of his ordination to the priesthood, a period of nearly thirty years, during which period he has performed a wonderful work in the mission fields of this state, a labor that has endeared him to the hearts of many in various portions of the state. Father Taton has been in charge of St. Michael's parish at Axtell since the summer of 1903 and has a record for faithfulness and efficiency of service rarely equaled in a western diocese. In an interview published following the celebration of the silver jubilee of his ordination to the priesthod in 1914, Father Taton said: "During my charge at Easton, Kansas, I took sick the 16th day of January, 1890, whilst in Leavenworth, and was confined to St. John's hospital there for six weeks. Otherwise I never missed a Sunday whilst in charge at Easton. Whilst in charge at Paola I was absent one Sunday. Since my appointment in Axtell I took a vacation for six weeks in 1910, during which I visited the Pacific coast from Los Angeles to Seattle, Washington. Outside of this I was absent from duty in Axtell on three Sundays. This is the extent of my being absent from duty in twenty-five years."

A sympathetic fellow priest, the Rev. T. H. Kinsella, a companion of Father Taton's seminary days, writing on that jubilee occasion and complimenting his old friend upon becoming a jubilarian, said: "The celebration of the silver jubilee of a Catholic priest is no longer an event of rare importance. Its frequent occurrence in our day has reduced it to the commonplace; yet, to the priest himself, and to all who are near and dear to him, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination must always retain its joyful aspect, its symbolism and its solemn significance. It is usually the only milestone he comes upon in his weary journey from his sacerdotal consecration to the last anointment. Few there are who



HON. ROBERT STONE

ASTOR, LENOX

live to count the golden years, and fewer still who find sympathy and affection in a generation not their own, and in a world they have outlived. Twenty-five years of struggle and self-effacement—in rain and sun and storm, in weakness of health and depression of spirit; and a loneliness on the prairies of Kansas that at times forces the mind to woo the stars and the eye to admire the kindly human face that is reflected on the moon—twenty-five years of faithful effort on the Western missions cannot but leave their traces on the brow of every faithful priest of God who has lived through them.''

Though Hoosier born, Father Taton is of French descent, both his parents having been born in the beautiful Champagne country of France. He was born on a little farm well back in the woods of Perry County, in the southern part of Indiana, 3½ miles from the Village of Leopold, September 15, 1861, only son of Alexander and Appoline (Duchainois) Taton, the former of whom was born in 1838 at Assigny, in the old Province of Champagne, France, and the latter of whom was born at Meziere, in that same district, in 1842. In 1849 Father Taton's parents came to this country, his father then being eleven years of age and his mother seven years of age. Their respective families immigrated from France together, being a part of a considerable colony that came over on the same vessel, and they settled in the woods of Southern Indiana, which even at that date retained much of their unbroken, primeval grandeur. Amid pioneer conditions the two grew up and in 1860 were married, making a home for themselves on a little farm in the Leopold neighborhood. In 1864 Alexander Taton and his little family left Indiana and came to Kansas, having heard much of the possibilities that awaited the homesteader in this state. He homesteaded a quarter section in Johnson County, the tract now occupied by the Town of Edgerton, and proceeded to develop the same, his son, the future priest, thus, in childhood, gaining a very distinct impression of Kansas pioneer life. Three years later, in 1867, Alexander Taton sold his homestead and returned to Indiana, where he died in 1874, leaving a widow and three children, the subject of this sketch having had two sisters, Victoria, who married Jacob Oaks and is now living at Ottawa, this state, and Mary, who died in childhood. Years later, in 1889, after her son had become an established priest at Easton, this state, the Widow Taton returned to Kansas and rejoined her son, later moving with him to Axtell, where she spent her last days, her death occurring on April 2, 1908. The beautiful, clinging affection that marked Mother Taton's devotion to her only son was often the occasion of comment. It has been written of her that from his very infancy ''All her heart's love went out to him; every good influence was thrown around him, her prayers were unceasing and in the exuberance of her French nature, she gave over to 'Notre Dame' a gift like unto the one given by her on Mount Calvary. Madam Taton dedicated and in a manner consecrated her only son to the Blessed Virgin in the early days of civilization in Southern Indiana, just as had been done so often in her beloved France. A memento of that event may still be seen in the gold chain that hangs, or did hang, around the figure of the Madonna in the parish church.''

It is related that an extraordinary event, twice repeated, when he was thirteen years of age, determined young Taton's vocation to the priesthood; but the means to prosecute a course of study extending over many years was entirely absent. He conceived the idea of laying his case before the abbot of St. Meinrad's Abbey, over in the neighboring County of Spencer. Abbot Finton was greatly impressed by the young man's story and took him in at once free of charge, until the day that Father Isadore recommended him in glowing terms to Rt. Rev. Louis Mary Fink, O. S. B., of the Diocese of Leavenworth, as a young man of extraordinary piety, good talent and excellent health. In 1887, from Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville, Kentucky, Father Taton received minor orders. Subdeaconship and deaconship were conferred in 1888 by Bishop Chatard, of Indianapolis, and on February 24, 1889, in the cathedral at Covington, Kentucky, he was ordained to the holy priesthood by Bishop Maes. On March 17th, the following St. Patrick's Day, Father Taton celebrated his first mass in St. Michael's Church at Cannelton, Indiana. He then was sent to Kansas and after ten days spent at the cathedral at Leavenworth, was appointed to Easton and the outlying missions, on the first of April taking charge of that appointment, which then comprised Easton, Springdale and St. Joseph, of Mount Olivet. During that appointment Father Taton completed the church at Springdale and built the new Church of St. Joseph at Mount Olivet. He said mass frequently in private houses in out-of-the-way places, instructed the neighboring children and administered the sacraments. Though Catholics were then few and far between in the district, many converts came to the church and the mission was a great success. For six years and three months Father Taton had charge of those missions and was then transferred to the parish of Paola and missions, of which he took charge on July 17, 1895, that charge comprising Paolo, Ossawatomie, the State Asylum for the Insane at the latter place and the whole of Linn County. At that time there was not a Catholic Church in Linn County, but there were scattered Catholics throughout the county, practically all of whom, Father Taton recalls, had fallen away from the church. During his stay in Paola the Ursuline Academy was built and in 1896 was dedicated. The parochial school near the church was built in 1901, and that school Father Taton named St. Patrick's in memory of his celebration of holy mass for the first time on that day. The school opened with fifteen pupils and by the close of the school year had an enrollment of forty-four. During that time the church at Ossawatomie was remodeled from end to end and a sacristy built. For eight years and one month Father Taton was in charge at Paola and missions and on August 17, 1903, was transferred to the parish of St. Michael's at Axtell, of which he ever since has been in charge and where, in 1914, he celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood, the occasion being made one of much rejoicing on the part of his friends, not only in this county, but throughout those other sections of the state where his ministrations have endeared him to many hearts.

When Father Taton was sent to Axtell the parish comprised both St. Michael's Church and Beattie as a mission, services between the two points being equally divided. In 1907 Father Taton built the parochial residence at Beattie and in the fall of that year the Beattie mission was given over to the Rev. Father Galvin, who became its pastor. On November 8, 1904, work on the new St. Michael's Church at Axtell was begun and in the spring of 1905 the cornerstone was laid. On April 24, 1906, the church was dedicated, the total cost of the same being nearly $22,000.00. In 1909 the new parish house was built, at a total cost, including appurtenances, of more than

$7,000.00, Father Taton moving into the same in November of that year. In 1913 work on the new parochial school was begun, but delays, on account of crop failures during that year, put off the completion of the work until February 8, 1917, when the contract for the completion of the school was given at a cost of $9,000.00. St. Michael's Parish is well organized and its various auxiliaries, such as the Mutual Benefit Association, Catholic Truth Society, the Knights of Columbus, the Altar Society, the Young Ladies' Sodality, the Children's Sodality, the League of the Sacred Heart and the Young People's Rota Club are reported to be in a flourishing condition, progress being reported in all departments of the work of the parish.

JAMES M. TEASLEY. It is to the real pioneer element of Cloud County that James M. Teasley belongs. He was himself old enough to appreciate many of the facts and incidents of pioneering half a century ago when the Teasley family came here from the Southern State of Georgia.

When he arrived at manhood he started with nothing but a healthy body, a clear conscience and a firm determination to make the best and wisest use of his opportunities. That he has accomplished this is evidenced from his comfortable and prosperous surroundings. His first purchase of land was forty acres in 1879. His second was in 1883, when he bought eighty acres of the Bert Doyle homestead. In 1898 he bought his father's old estate from the other heirs. In 1901 he acquired eighty acres, and that brought his holdings up to 755 acres, comprising some of the land of wonderful fertility and scenic attractiveness in the beautiful Solomon Valley. Mr. Teasley has always been progressive, either as a farmer or citizen. He built one of the first caves in the county, its dimensions being 10 by 14 feet. He also put up a large frame barn 60 by 38 feet, with a capacity for eighty tons of hay. That was one of the first large barns in his section. He has a granary 36 by 48 feet, with a capacity for 10,000 bushels; his cattle barn is 24 by 80 feet, and holds sixty tons of hay, and these improvements are only a sample of his general enterprise and the successful manner in which he has handled all his affairs.

James M. Teasley was born in Whitfield County, Georgia, in 1858, a son of Allen D. and Rhoda M. Teasley. The Teasley family came to Kansas in 1866, when James was about eight years of age. They came by way of Nashville, Tennessee, to St. Louis, thence by boat to Kansas City and reached the Solomon Valley by wagon and team. The Teasleys settled in a portion of Cloud County south of what is now called the Town of Glasco. The first homestead of the family is now the Charles Horn Place. Mr. James M. Teasley is of English origin, his grandfather having come from England to America. The Teasleys forty or fifty years ago shared in all the customs and practices of pioneer life. During the winter season they used buffalo robes in abundance as articles of clothing, and the floors of their houses were often carpeted with similar robes. They were prominent leaders among the parties of buffalo hunters who scoured the plains and killed great numbers of those animals both for meat and the skins.

On February 28, 1894, James M. Teasley married Miss Martha Winget, daughter of Silas and Annie Winget. They are the parents of four children: Earl, Lloyd, Dale C. and Esther M.

THOMAS M. JONES. From 1903 to 1917 Thomas M. Jones was assistant postmaster of Abilene, and in that time really handled the important responsibilities and executive details of the city postal system. He received his appointment under the late Richard Waring, and steadily continued in the office under subsequent administrations. Mr. Jones is an expert accountant, and that ability gave his service a great value in the postoffice, and during his long residence at Abilene he has been given many important commissions in auditing and in straightening up the books of commercial concerns. He is now cashier of the United Telephone Company, one of the leading light, power and telephone concerns of the Middle West.

Mr. Jones has lived in Abilene since early manhood. He was born in a log house on a farm in Macoupin County, Illinois, June 20, 1861, a son of George F. and Elizabeth E. (Snider) Jones. George F. Jones was long well known in Abilene, where he died May 19, 1917. He was born in Indiana October 6, 1835, in 1855 removed to Illinois, and was a farmer in that state until 1886, when he came to Abilene, Kansas, and identified himself with the hardware and agricultural business. For twenty-eight years he sold goods all over Dickinson County, and finally retired with a competence in 1914. He was also prominent in civic affairs, was a member of the city council from 1898 to 1902, and was a loyal republican. During the Civil war he enlisted as a private and also served as a corporal in Company A of the One Hundred Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was in the war almost from the beginning until the close. Though participating in a number of historic engagements he escaped without wounds and had nearly half a century of usefulness as a farmer and business man after the war. He was a past commander of Abilene Post No. 63, Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the Baptist Church.

On August 12, 1860, George F. Jones married Miss Elizabeth E. Snider, who was born at Carlinville, Illinois, January 31, 1844.

Thomas M. Jones, the only son of his parents, attended public school in Macoupin County, Illinois, was reared on a farm, and completed his training in preparation for a business career in Brown's Business College at Jacksonville, Illinois. His years were spent on his father's farm up to 1884, when he came to Abilene, and from that date for nineteen consecutive years was bookkeeper and salesman in a hardware and implement house of which his father during the greater part of the time was one of the owners. He left that position to become assistant postmaster, as already stated.

A republican, he was a member of the City Council of Abilene from 1895 to 1903, and gave up that position when he entered the postoffice. He is a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian Church and has been commander of Abilene Camp No. 1 of Sons of Veterans since its organization in 1915. He is also past master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, is venerable consul of the Modern Woodmen of America, and is treasurer of Abilene Chapter No. 11 of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Jones has enjoyed a happy home life for thirty years. December 1, 1886, at Carlinville, Illinois, he married Miss Henrietta Leach, who was born March 23, 1866, in Macoupin County, Illinois, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Killam) Leach. Mrs.

Jones was liberally educated, having finished her training in Blackburn College at Carlinville. She is an active worker in the Presbyterian Church. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, three sons and one daughter. The daughter, who was the first born, and the youngest child, both died in infancy. There are thus two living sons. David Milton, born May 16, 1894, at Abilene, was graduated from the local high school in 1913 and in 1916 completed the course of the Central Kansas Business College. George Leach, born February 3, 1897, at Abilene, was also educated in the Abilene High School, and afterwards in the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Missouri.

D. H. Teasley, one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of the Glasco community in Cloud County, is a son of an early settler of Summit Township of that county, and there is not a better known and more honored name in that part of the state than Teasley.

His father, W. W. Teasley, was born in the State of Georgia in 1849, a son of James S. and Susan (Reed) Teasley, both of whom were natives of Elbert County, Georgia. The Teasleys are of English origin, while the Reeds were Scotch. The immigrant ancestor was the grandfather of W. W. Teasley.

W. W. Teasley married Miss Jane Stackhouse in 1869. Cloud County lost one of its valuable pioneers in the death of W. W. Teasley in 1905. He was a man of sterling qualities, his advice was highly appreciated, and he was an industrious worker and did his share toward the development of Cloud County.

Various members of the Teasley family left Georgia in 1866, going through Nashville, Tennessee, through St. Louis, from there proceeding up the river by boat to Kansas City. Topeka was then the terminus of the railroad, and from Topeka the family journeyed by prairie schooner into Solomon Valley, where they arrived in April of the same year. The family party was under the leadership of A. D. Teasley, who located on a homestead now known as the Charles Horn Farm. W. W. Teasley homesteaded his quarter section in Summit Township in 1868. The Teasley home was the center of a large and important pioneer community in Cloud County. In the early days the existence of the people largely depended upon the supplies that came from hunting, and many times parties of hunters congregated at the Teasley home and started out for the periodical hunt of buffaloes on the plains. For a long time the chief meat on the tables of the Teasleys and other early families was buffalo steak. W. W. Teasley passed through all the phases of pioneer existence, and by his dogged persistence, self reliance and industry he acquired considerable wealth for his time, and at the time of his death had 640 acres. He was a democrat and a member of the Methodist Church. The names of his children were: Roda E., Daniel H., George M., Thomas W., Charles C. and Cora A.

Mr. D. H. Teasley was born in Summit Township of Cloud County in 1873, about five years after his father located there. He grew up in that locality, attended some of the common schools, and from boyhood to the present time has concentrated his energies upon agriculture and has found in that a congenial and profitable occupation. He has done his share of those public duties that come to every right thinking citizen, and is highly respected in his township. Like his father before him he is a democrat.

On March 13, 1895, he married Miss Bertha Cross, daughter of Orlando Cross. Mrs. Teasley was also born in Kansas. They have one son, Roy.

Riley Louthan, V. S. As more and more importance is paid every year to the handling of live stock on the farms of Kansas, so in proportion is the profession of veterinary surgery appreciated and increased in its scope of usefulness. It is through that profession that Riley Louthan is best known in the community of Glasco in Cloud County.

He is a self-made man, in as much as he has succeeded in building up for himself a large practice under very discouraging circumstances. His knowledge of veterinary surgery might be called a natural product of experience and books. Such knowledge, while it comes slowly and painfully, is tenaciously retained in the mind of the pupil. Mr. Louthan never had the benefit of college training, yet success has followed his practice in the treatment of all varieties of domestic animals. He began treating veterinary diseases as a boy, but since 1901 has made a specialty of it.

Mr. Louthan was born in Cloud County, Kansas, and with the exception of five years in Missouri has lived in the county all his life. His parents were Edmond and Mary J. Louthan, who came from Indiana to Kansas in 1871. They took up a homestead in the county. Edmond Louthan died in 1914. He was twice married, and is the father of four children, one by his first wife, who was a Miss Thackery and who died in Indiana. This child of his first marriage is Mrs. Catherine Jackson, of Lincoln County, Kansas. One of her sons is now serving as county attorney of Ottawa County. Riley Louthan's mother, Mary McNew, was born in Ripley County, Indiana, and became the mother of three sons, Riley being the eldest. J. Q., of Ponca City, Oklahoma, is an attorney; Walter resides on the home farm in Cloud County, Kansas.

Riley Louthan is an active member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Order of Eastern Star. He has taken an active part in local affairs, having served five years as deputy sheriff. He is the leading spirit in the local organization of the Anti-Horse Thief Association. He is unmarried.

Carl Moore. Under the system of local government prevailing in most American states, the office of sheriff is easily one of the most important. As the executive court officer and responsible manager of the county prison, he has a wide range of duties. The people of Cloud County during the past four years have had every reason to congratulate themselves upon the presence in that office of Mr. Carl Moore, who has distinguished himself for efficiency and an administration in the best interests of law and order.

For many years Mr. Moore has been engaged in public office either as sheriff or on the police force. He was a member of the Concordia police when in 1912 he was elected on the republican ticket as sheriff of Cloud County. A fearless and faithful discharge of his duties during his first term insured him renomination and election in 1914. At his second election he received the largest majority given any candidate on the entire ticket. His majority was 2,498 votes. This in itself was a most substantial tribute and endorsement of the people to the efficient manner in which he conducted his responsible duties.

Mr. Moore is regarded as the best sheriff Cloud County ever had. He is painstaking in all his per-

formance, conscientious and fearless when the law demands, but is friendly and affable to his friends and the public at large. The fact that Mr. Moore has served Cloud County as sheriff for four terms is evidence of his high position in that community. He was undersheriff for eight years and for four years city marshal of Concordia.

He is well equipped for the adequate discharge of his responsibilities, including the capture of law breakers and their safe keeping for trial and conviction. One of the agencies used in the discharge of such duties is his noted blood hounds, controlled and commanded by his undersheriff, Francis Swafford. Sheriff Moore owns a pack of sixteen hounds, valued at from $400.00 to $600.00 per pair. The service of these dogs is sought by officers of the law all over this and adjoining states for the purpose of running down criminals. The percentage record of these dogs in the numerous trials at which they have been employed in running down fugitives from justice averages 82 per cent. It can be safely said that the success gained by the use of these dogs in the capture of law breakers is an important cause in the decrease of crime in Cloud and other counties of Kansas. The dogs are being trained all the time and are always ready for their duties.

Mr. Carl Moore was born in Illinois in 1869, a son of C. F. and Mary Moore, both of whom were natives of Ohio. As he was brought by his parents to Kansas in 1871, Mr. Moore always considers himself a Kansan by birth and training. His father was at one time county commissioner of Cloud County. Sheriff Moore is one of four children, three of whom were born in Kansas. Sheriff Moore is unmarried. He affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Select Knights. His position as a public official is emphasized by his relation as secretary to the Kansas State Sheriffs' Association, and he is also vice president of the National Association of Sheriffs of the United States and Canada.

George G. Hill as president is head of one of the most important business institutions of the City of Concordia. He directs the destinies of a public utility, though owned by a private corporation, which is as intimately connected with the welfare and health of the people of that community as can be claimed for any other single enterprise.

This is the Concordia Ice and Cold Storage Company. Mr. Hill has been its president for the past ten years, and from the time of its organization in 1902 has been one of the executive officers of the company, having held the position of vice president for five years.

The vice president at the present time is A. Hirsch, a prominent business man of Kansas. Mr. Hirsch immigrated to this country at the age of thirteen from his native Germany. In 1874 he came to Kansas and has also been identified with the Concordia Ice and Cold Storage Company since its beginning. He is also president of the First National Bank of Formoso, Kansas.

E. S. Huscher, secretary, treasurer and manager of the company, is a Kansas boy and was reared and educated in Cloud County. He has been connected with this concern for the past ten years.

Mr. George G. Hill was born in Carrollton, Illinois, where he was reared and educated. Coming to Kansas in 1874, he has been a worker and business man of this state for over forty years. For a number of years he was in the telephone business and held important responsibilities under the Concordia Telegraph and Telephone Company as secretary and treasurer.

A business like the Concordia Ice and Cold Storage Company deserves some special mention regarding its extent and efficiency. The most scientific health specialists are practically unanimous in their opinion that the best grades of natural ice is more or less impregnated with disease germs and that its use for domestic purposes is dangerous. Thus even in the Northern cities, where natural ice is plentiful and cheap, the artificial ice is more favored by the public even at a higher price. Therefore the people of Concordia and surrounding towns have reason to congratulate themselves upon being able at all times through the Concordia Ice and Cold Storage Company to procure absolutely pure ice at a minimum cost. This ice is manufactured from distilled water by the best modern methods and the finest of table waters are not freer from impurities than this ice itself. When the company began business in 1902 they had a capacity of twelve tons of ice per day. In ten years this was increased to a plant of sixty tons capacity, with a storage capacity of 160 carloads. The entire plant covers a half block and has 225,000 cubic feet of refrigeration space. There are two complete generators, a boiler capacity of 500 horsepower, and three distinct ice making machines, two being operated in the summer and one in winter. The power house, separate from the storage plant, is built as nearly fireproof as possible, the material of construction being reinforced concrete. When the plant is filled to capacity the contents represents a value ranging from $600,000 to $700,000. At times twenty-five carloads of frozen poultry, 100 carloads of eggs, 30 carloads of butter and 30 carloads of apples find storage within its walls.

These figures indicate something of the magnitude and extent of the business. In order the better to handle and take care of the growing patronage the company has from time to time had to enlarge the facilities. No money has been spared in order to give the best of service to the patrons of the concern. During the winter months a staff of twelve men are employed in the business, while thirty-five are on the payroll in summer. The yearly payroll runs between $18,000 and $20,000.

The officers and men back of this concern are doing much for the City of Concordia. Mr. Hill, Mr. Hirsch and Mr. Huscher have been responsible for its growth and development, and their associates and the citizens generally give them credit for this splendid situation.

A. O. Sage, D. D. S. Among Concordia's men of talent, integrity and professional skill is Dr. A. O. Sage, who is the oldest and most successful dentist of that city. He is not only expert in the mechanical practice of dentistry, but also thoroughly deserves the title Doctor of Dentistry and his experience and work make him an honor to the profession. His ambition since early years has been to master every detail of the dental profession, and the success which has attended his efforts is best evidenced by the extensive practice he enjoys.

Doctor Sage has been in active practice at Concordia since January 1, 1893. Kansas has been his home since 1882. He was born at Bloomington, Illinois, in May, 1864, a son of Samuel and Emma Sage. His father died in Illinois and in 1882 the widowed mother and her four children came to Kansas. Doctor Sage received most of his public school education in Illinois, and he had to earn his own way and pay

his own expenses while preparing for a professional career. Entering the Kansas City Dental College, after a thorough course he was graduated in 1891, and after two years of experience elsewhere he located permanently at Concordia. Doctor Sage is an active member of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In May, 1892, he was happily married to Miss Beatrice Jones. They have one daughter, Lucile. Doctor Sage by a former marriage has a son Rae.

B. H. VANCE, D. V. S., is regarded as the foremost veterinarian in Cloud County, and is now successfully established with his partner, Doctor Kiger, as proprietors of the Concordia Veterinary Hospital.

This hospital has been in existence at Concordia since it was established by Doctor Colderwell in 1904. In 1912 Doctor Colderwell sold the business and good will to Doctor Vance. In 1916 Doctor Vance took as his partner Dr. G. J. Kiger. The firm has a very extensive and successful practice in Cloud County and adjacent territory, and without doubt they stand as the leaders of the profession in that part of the state.

Doctor Vance was born in Missouri in 1882 and was reared and educated in his native state. He took his professional training in the Kansas Veterinary College, where he was graduated in 1911 and in the following year came to Concordia. Doctor Vance is the son of Isaac and Irene Vance of Missouri. In 1905 he married Miss Opal Gaines. They are the parents of two children: Leo and Charles.

G. J. KIGER, D. V. M., who is associated with Dr. B. H. Vance as proprietors of the Concordia Veterinary Hospital, is a veterinary of thorough training and of unusual natural gifts for successful professional work.

He was born in Kansas in 1889, a son of G. W. and Hannah Kiger. His parents came to Kansas in 1878, and located on a homestead in this state. Doctor Kiger had one sister, Hazel E., now deceased. Doctor Kiger graduated from the Kansas Veterinary College with the class of 1914, and has since been closely identified with his profession and in 1916 entered into practice with Doctor Vance. This firm has a modernly equipped hospital large enough for the accommodation of a dozen animals at a time. Their practice it is said is valued at $5,000 a year.

In 1911 Doctor Kiger married Miss Daisy Davidson. Their one child is Darrel J.

A. W. KING. The Concordia Monumental Works is one of the leading enterprises of the kind in Cloud County and all Northern Kansas. It was established April 1, 1915, by the firm of Perkins & King. Mr. Perkins had been in business for himself at Concordia from 1911 to 1915. The partners are now Mr. D. F. Perkins and Mr. A. W. King.

The junior member of this firm is a practical mechanic with thirty-five years' experience in marble and granite cutting and the monument business. The firm is supplied with all the most modern machinery and turns out very complete, artistic and satisfactory work. While the firm has been in existence less than two years, its trade is already of extensive proportions, and during the first year the volume of business aggregated nearly $16,000 in value.

Mr. A. W. King was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, July 25, 1863. He was brought to America in 1871, at the age of eight, and he grew up and spent many years in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. While there he apprenticed himself to the trade of stone cutting and lettering, and in fact learned all the details of the art, including design. While in Philadelphia he came to rank as an expert at his trade, and he thus brought a fund of thorough experience and efficiency with him to Kansas when he arrived in this state in 1902. Mr. King married Miss Onah Adams.

J. M. SANGER is manager of the Concordia Bottling Works. As this is a business which contributes to the larger commercial relations of Concordia and the surrounding territory, Mr. Sanger's business position is accordingly one of influence and importance.

The bottling works were established by E. J. Messal in 1884, and thus the business has a continuous history of more than thirty years. Subsequently a stock company took the management and ownership of the business, but in 1912 Mr. Sanger bought the plant from the stock company and is now its manager. He has made a thorough study of the business, has introduced the most scientific methods and has a thoroughly sanitary equipment, including some of the finest machinery made for the bottling business. The output of the plant is 300 cases per day, and besides a large trade elsewhere his superior stock supplies the Western Central Branch territory.

A native son of Cloud County, where he was born August 2, 1877, Mr. J. M. Sanger has been known to the people of this community all his life and has well earned the respect and esteem of the entire body of citizenship. His parents, A. T. and Ruby J. Sanger, came to Kansas in 1875, taking up a homestead six miles south of Concordia in Cloud County. His father was a veteran of the Civil war, having served as a member of Company C in the Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry. During his first year in the army he was disabled, and afterwards was granted his honorable discharge. He was affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic up to his death.

In Cloud County Mr. J. M. Sanger grew up and received his early training and since starting out in life for himself has given an excellent account of his abilities and industry. He is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1905 he married Miss Viola E. McIntyre, daughter of Lewis McIntyre. They are the parents of one son, Lee T., born in 1906.

KATHERINE E. WRONG. It is a fact established by experience and observation that in many positions to which women have in recent years become qualified by a changing view of their social rights and abilities, economy and efficiency have been the gratifying results of their administration. Many instances of this could be found in the great State of Kansas, which takes first rank among states that have granted women equal rights in politics and in economic affairs. Particularly does woman's efficiency display itself in those offices where talent and tact are necessary to success.

Cloud County has had good reason to congratulate itself on the presence of at least one woman in the management of its public affairs. This is Miss Katherine E. Wrong, who is now finishing her first term as register of deeds. Miss Wrong has won the favor and confidence of all citizens of Cloud County irrespective of party affiliations, and by her courtesy, quick and able discharge of duty, has thoroughly ingratiated herself among the people of the county and there is little doubt that she will be her own successor in the office as long as her ambition inclines that way.

She had a wide experience in business affairs before entering the office and has applied that experience to the accurate and systematic transaction of all responsibilities that go with the position of register of deeds. She is a republican in political faith, but has a host of friends and supports in both parties. Miss Wrong was born at Concordia, Cloud County, Kansas, February 27, 1886, a daughter of Thomas and Alice E. Wrong. Her father was a native of Buffalo, New York, and her mother of Illinois. Thomas Wrong came to Kansas in 1871 and the mother in 1882. Thomas Wrong was an active member of the Kansas bar, and a man of great influence and ability. He was one of the early mayors of Concordia. Thomas and Alice Wrong had two daughters, Josephine and Katherine E.

Miss Katherine Wrong received her education in the common and high schools of Cloud County, and attended the Atchison County High School. Prior to entering her present office she spent ten years as reporter and society editor of the Concordia Daily Blade. That was a position that brought out her unusual qualifications as a business woman, and she came into close and intimate contact with people and affairs in Cloud County, and in her present office has more than justified the confidence of those who supported her in her first election.

NATHAN FRANK FRAZIER. Among the names that have been long and prominently identified with the business, agricultural, mining and financial interests of Kansas, few have attained greater prestige than that which attaches to the name of Frazier. There is hardly an industry of importance that can be mentioned that has not benefited by the activities of the men who have borne it, and today there are found two able and worthy representatives of the family in the persons of Nathan Frank Frazier and Ray E. Frazier, vice president and president respectively of the Citizens State Bank of El Dorado and sons of the late Nathan Frank Frazier the elder, who was one of this part of Kansas' most highly respected citizens, able financiers and influential men of business.

To have accomplished so notable an achievement as did the elder Nathan F. Frazier in connection with Kansas banking, even though this represented the sum total of his efforts, would have been sufficient to gain prestige and reputation for any man; but Mr. Frazier was a man of broad mental powers, strong individuality and initiative, who left not only a lasting impression in the field of enterprise mentioned, but was also a most potent factor in the commercial and agricultural development of Southern Kansas, while his activities also invaded the states of Missouri and Oklahoma and made him nearly equally as well known there. He was a native of Iowa, born on his father's farm in Henry County, near the Town of Salem, October 13, 1846, a son of Francis H. and Lydia (Fisher) Frazier. The father was a native of Indiana and a descendant of an old Quaker family, antedating the Revolutionary war, and removed from the Hoosier state to Iowa prior to the organization of the latter as a territory, there becoming one of its earliest pioneers. Of the children of Francis H. Frazier and wife four still survive: Mrs. Caroline Campbell, Mrs. Charlotte Williams and Levi Frazier, all residents of Salem, Iowa; and Seth Frazier, whose home is at El Dorado, Kansas.

The childhood of Nathan F. Frazier the elder was spent on his father's farm in Iowa, and his early education was obtained in the district schools of his native county. In the spring of 1860, while yet a lad in his 'teens, he left home to become a wage earner, his equipment consisting of a pair of willing hands, a stout heart, an energetic nature and a boundless ambition. For about two years he traveled with a circus, and then for one year drove a stage coach in Nebraska. In the fall of 1863 he returned home and attended school for one term. At St. Joseph, and in company with a youth from his home neighborhood, John Betts, he bought a wagon train which they loaded with goods and took across the plains to the Pacific coast, selling the goods it is supposed in San Francisco. From there the youths went on a sailing vessel around Cape Horn to New York City, and from there returned home, where they arrived in the fall of 1866 and after which Mr. Frazier attended another term of school. In the spring of 1867 he went again to St. Joseph and again met his young friend, John Betts, and purchasing a wagon outfit they loaded it with provisions for the trip to El Dorado, Kansas. Arriving in that city they started a store, but soon sold out and went further west and drove stage coaches in Nebraska. They later drove on the Western division between Salt Lake City, Utah, and Sacramento, California, later for a time they drove on the Central division and then on the Eastern division. While occupied with the stage in Nebraska Mr. Frazier drove the stage that hauled the soldiers as guards and Mr. Betts drove the passenger stage, the two always traveling together, for Indians and numerous outlaws frequented the section and the occupation was one of more than ordinary hazard. The direct result of the schooling Mr. Frazier received among frontiersmen and men of all classes who paved the way for civilization was made manifest in his after life through his firmness and coolness under all conditions, his quick and ready insight and unerring judgment, and his keen perception into the working of human minds and human nature.

In 1868 Mr. Frazier and his associate, Mr. Betts, disposed of their freighting equipment and, with a combined capital of $3,000, located at El Dorado, where they engaged in the grocery business, Mr. Betts attending to the selling, while Mr. Frazier hauled the goods from Leavenworth, Lawrence and Emporia. The Osage Trust and the Diminished Reserve lands had just been opened, and settlers were flocking into the rich Walnut Valley. Various industries were springing up in El Dorado, and their business, being among the first on the ground, proved profitable beyond their fondest expectations. Mr. Frazier subsequently took up a homestead on Turkey Creek, where he spent a part of his time in farming and later, with C. W. Foulke as partner, he engaged in the general merchandise business. His initial enterprise in the field of banking, in which he afterward realized more than state wide prominence, was in 1880, when, with Gen. A. W. Ellet as partner, he established the Bank of El Dorado as a private institution, with a capital of $10,000. The business was disposed of in 1885 to W. T. Clancy, and Mr. Frazier subsequently organized the Merchants Bank of El Dorado, of which Gen. Alfred W. Ellet was made president, Mr. Frazier being cashier. This later became the Merchants National Bank and absorbed the Exchange National, the merged institutions becoming the Farmers & Merchants National Bank of El Dorado, with Mr. Frazier as president. In 1899 Mr. Frazier disposed of his holdings in this institution and organized the Citizens State Bank of El Dorado, known as the Frazier Bank, in which he



W. F. Frazier

PUBLIC LIBRARY
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was the dominant executive until his death in 1907 and which during the nine years of his management became the largest, as regards deposits, in Butler County. Mr. Frazier's early companion and friend, John Betts, still survives him and is living at Long Beach, California, a well known and active man of the day.

Mr. Frazier's record in the establishment, conduct and support of banks in Butler County is without parallel, and he was justly proud of his reputation in this direction. He had early in life acquired the habit, desire and love for making money. His shrewd business judgment, keen insight in business affairs, and his knowledge of men and things, combined with his indomitable will and energy, enabled him to rank with the leading financiers of the West. He held extensive commercial relations aside from his banking interests, having mining interests in lead and zinc at Joplin, Missouri, stocks in street railways and other corporations, and large bodies of valuable farming land in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. He organized and was president for many years of the Oklahoma Mortgage & Trust Company of Guthrie, Oklahoma, which did a large and exceedingly profitable business. In 1896 he purchased from the receiver, Maj. W. N. Ewing, the assets of the Wichita National Bank, comprising some of the most valuable improved business property in the City of Wichita, and paid all claims against the failed institution in full, in addition to which he received a handsome profit from the holdings. For a number of years he also had valuable hay contracts with the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, buying extensively in Kansas and adjoining states. He was an ambitious and tireless worker, conservative in his business methods, and his integrity and business honesty were unquestioned. He left at his death one of the largest estates in Kansas, one which represented the brain, pluck and energy of a man who, with his peculiar natural acumen, always saw the propitious moment and availed himself of its opportunity.

Although essentially a business man, Mr. Frazier was interested in public affairs, and during the course of his career served as city councilman of El Dorado, as postmaster and as auditor of Butler County. In political matters he was a republican. The tribute of respect and of affection called forth by the death of Mr. Frazier have seldom been equaled in the state in the passing away of a citizen. His own standard of life was high, and it was seen in the development of what grew to be under his direction one of the most successful banking institutions in Kansas. In a large measure his life work was finished; it met to a great extent the fullness of his ambition. But infinitely more precious and of personal consequence to him was the fact that he died rich in the possession of a well earned popularity, in the esteem which comes from honorable living and in the affection that slowly develops only by reason of unselfish works. In his business life he was the embodiment of honor, as he was in his social and domestic life the perfection of love and gentleness.

On February 4, 1872, Mr. Frazier was united in marriage with Miss Emma Crook, daughter of 'Squire John Crook, of El Dorado, a pioneer of 1867. They became the parents of three children: Ray E.; Nathan F., Jr.; and Edna, who is the wife of Hon. J. B. Adams. Mrs. Frazier is also deceased.

Ray E. Frazier, the elder son of Nathan F. and Emma (Crook) Frazier, was born at El Dorado September 15, 1876. He received his education in the public schools of El Dorado and at Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1895, and began his financial training in a minor position in the Merchants National Bank, of which his father was president. There he evinced a marked aptitude for banking and applied himself so earnestly to his duties that upon the organization of the Citizens State Bank he was made assistant cashier and later vice president. In the death of his father, in 1907, he succeeded him as president of the institution, the executive interests of which he has since ably directed. Mr. Frazier inherited much of his father's keen business acumen, and is possessed of a pleasing personality and a faculty for making friends and retaining them. He has large interests in oil and farm lands in Kansas and Oklahoma, and also owns valuable farm lands in Missouri.

On June 17, 1903, Mr. Frazier was married to Miss Henrietta Ellet, daughter of Howard C. Ellet, Mr. Frazier's father's former banking associate and for many years a resident of El Dorado. Mr. and Mrs. Frazier have one daughter, Henrietta, born November 13, 1905. Mrs. Frazier, a woman of culture and of rare personal charm, is a recognized social leader at El Dorado and presides with grace and hospitality over a delightful home. Notwithstanding the arduous duties attendant to his large business and financial interests Mr. Frazier finds time to participate in the social and fraternal life of El Dorado, and the love of all forms of athletics which had birth while he was attending college is still indulged, principally hunting and fishing. In politics he is a republican. He has attained the Scottish Rite degree in Masonry, and is affiliated with Midian Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Wichita.

Nathan Frank Frazier, Jr., the younger son of Nathan F. and Emma (Crook) Frazier, and vice president of the Citizens State Bank of El Dorado, was born at El Dorado March 13, 1882. He was reared in his native town, where he received his preparatory education in the public schools, following which he entered Lake Forest Academy at Lake Forest, Illinois, from which institution he was graduated in 1903. After graduation he was employed at Kansas City, Missouri, for a short time, and then returned to El Dorado, where he became associated with his father and assisted the elder man in handling his extensive business interests. In 1905, together with his father and his brother, Ray E., he acquired large oil properties in Southeastern Kansas and Oklahoma and organized several oil companies, with headquarters at Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Mr. Frazier became an officer and director in these companies, and still retains his holdings, which have increased in value and have become very profitable. He is active vice president and one of the largest stockholders in the Citizens State Bank of El Dorado, and is active in the conduct of the daily affairs of the institution, has also large holdings in farm and grazing lands in Kansas and Oklahoma, and owns and operates a farm comprising 1,000 acres a few miles south of Towanda. This farm includes in its acreage some of the richest bottom land in the state, equipped with the most modern improvements, and, in fact, is one of the most model farms of the state.

On September 28, 1905, Mr. Frazier was united in marriage with Miss Zona Brown, daughter of Harry T. Brown, of El Dorado, and to their union have come three children: Sarah Margaret, born January

19, 1909; Nathan Frank, born December 23, 1912; and William Thatcher, born March 13, 1915. Mrs. Frazier comes from one of the best families of the state and is a prominent and popular participant in the social life of the city. Her pleasant home is the scene of gracious hospitality.

Mr. Frazier is a prominent member of the different social organizations and stands high in Masonry, being a member of Patmos Lodge No. 79, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; El Dorado Chapter No. 35, Royal Arch Masons; Wichita Consistory No. 2, thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and Midian Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wichita. He belongs to Wichita Lodge No. 427, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. As has his brother, he has inherited much of his father's business acumen and financial ability, which combined with the excellent training received during his association with the older man in the handling of large and varied interests, has well fitted him to carry forward the prestige which the Frazier family has held in the fields of finance and business.

GEORGE P. NEIMAN. A career of singular interest and one that has been characterized by marked achievement is that of George P. Neiman, executive head of the Bank of Whitewater, an extensive farmer and stockman, and a citizen who has contributed in many ways to the growth of Butler County, and particularly to the thriving community of Whitewater, which he promoted and which is situated upon a portion of his original homestead, on which he filed in 1869. Mr. Neiman is a native of Pennsylvania, born at New Berlin, Union County, January 24, 1842, and a son of Isaac and Eliza (Swartz) Neiman.

The Neiman family was founded in America previous to the war of the American Revolution, and the first of the family of whom authentic information has been obtained was Carl Neiman, the great-grandfather of George P., who was a resident of Berks County, Pennsylvania. His son, Peter Neiman, was a farmer and miller near Boyertown, and the latter's son, Isaac Neiman, was born in Berks County, in 1813. Isaac Neiman learned the trade of harness maker in his youth, and in 1854 removed to Iowa, settling near Tipton, Cedar County, where he engaged in farming until his death, September 17, 1862.

George P. Neiman received his education in the schools of Tipton, Iowa, and in his youth became a country school teacher, in addition to which duties he assisted his father on the home farm. In 1864 he went overland to California and spent some three years in seeking his fortune in the goldfields of that state, then returning by way of the Isthmus of Panama and engaging in farming in Eastern Iowa. In 1869, with his brother Isaac H., he came to Kansas, the latter locating on a homestead in Harvey County, in which locality he was the first actual settler. George P. Neiman located on the Whitewater River, in Butler County, and was one of the first settlers of that district. As a farmer and stock raiser he became one of the successful men of his section, and as the years have passed has added from time to time to his holdings until he now, with his brother, controls some 7,000 acres of the choicest land to be found in Southern Kansas.

In 1887, on the completion of the Rock Island Railway, the Golden Belt Land Company located a number of townsites along this line. Mr. Neiman sold to them a portion of his original homestead, on which was platted the Town of Whitewater, he retaining an undivided one-half interest. When the company disorganized a few years later he became the sole owner of the townsite and organized the Whitewater Townsite Company, of which he was made president. A visit to the hustling town of which he is the founder is convincing proof of his town-promoting ability, for Whitewater is now known to the traveling public as one of the best trading points, population considered, in the state. In 1891 Mr. Neiman organized the Bank of Whitewater and was elected cashier. The history of this institution is the history of Mr. Neiman's identification with the banking life of Kansas. Established in 1891, with a capital of $6,000, its business has been of sound and continuous growth. Its present capital is $30,000, it has an undivided surplus of $30,000 and deposits of $300,000, and it has always paid satisfactory dividends to its owners. It is the second oldest bank in Butler County. In the organization, development and administration of this institution Mr. Neiman has been the dominant executive and to his progressiveness, energy and resourcefulness are due the strength and high reputation of the house. He is known to the banking fraternity as an able and discriminating financier, and one who has brought the administrative policy of his bank up to the highest point of efficiency. Essentially a business man, he has had little time or inclination for public office, although he never neglects in the least his civic duties and obligations. A democrat, he has taken an active and influential part in the councils of his party, and in addition to having served as a member of the Butler County and Kansas State Central Committees on a number of occasions, he was honored with election as alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at Denver, in 1908 and also to the Democratic National Convention held in St. Louis in 1916. He was appointed a member of the board of county commissioners in 1880, and was elected a member of that body in 1884, and without solicitation on his part was the democratic condidate for state treasurer in 1916.

Mr. Neiman has never married, and now makes his home with a sister, Mary M., who is the wife of James D. Joseph, also an official of the Bank of Whitewater. The following brothers of Mr. Neiman reside at Whitewater: Isaac H., president of the Bank of Whitewater and a wealthy farmer and stockman; Arthur L., a farmer; Charles A., a retired farmer; Samuel R., also a retired agriculturist; and Jerome D., the owner of an extensive hardware business and president of the Whitewater Lumber Company. A sister, Sarah A., married the late E. B. Brainard, founder of the town of Brainard, Butler County. She died October 24, 1902, leaving three sons: William P., George F. and Howard, all of whom reside in the county and are engaged in farming.

To do full justice to the many achievements of Mr. Neiman's career would be to transcend the limits of an article of this nature, but in even touching upon the more salient points some object lessons may be presented, some incentives formed, and a tribute thus given. As a man among men, bearing his due share in connection with practical activities and responsibilities in a work-a-day world, he has been successful above all, and has gained a deep knowledge of the best things of life and a clear appreciation of its dominating influences and its possibilities. He is ever ready to impart to his fellow-men the fruits of his investigation, contemplation and matured wisdom. As the controlling force of one of

the best known banks of Butler County and as the father of the thriving town of Whitewater, he occupies a conspicuous place among the representative men of Southeastern Kansas.

WARD SALISBURY. The Salisbury family have been residents of Hiawatha County for over thirty years, and Mr. Ward Salisbury, who was a child when his father located there, has succeeded the older Salisbury as proprietor of the leading grain elevator and his business as a grain buyer extends all over that section of Kansas.

Mr. Ward Salisbury was born in Norway, Herkimer County, New York, February 20, 1877. His lineage goes back for a number of generations in American history. The Salisburys came out of England and were colonists in New York. Mr. Salisbury is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, a membership that proves one of his ancestors to have been among the fighting men of Revolutionary times. His father, N. Salisbury, was born in Herkimer County, New York, in 1846. He was reared and married in his native county, where he conducted a farm and also a cheese factory. On removing to Nebraska in 1883 he located at Springfield and was engaged in the lumber business. In 1886 he came to Hiawatha, Kansas, and was successfully engaged in the grain and coal business until his death in April, 1912. He was a republican, served as a member of the city council of Hiawatha, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. N. Salisbury married Almira Collins, who was born in Herkimer County, New York, in 1850 and is still living at Hiawatha. They have four children: Floyd, who is associated with his brother in business at Hiawatha; Ada, wife of E. H. Hess, a carpenter living at Omaha, Nebraska; Ward; and the fourth child was a daughter, who died at the age of two years.

Ward Salisbury began his education in the public schools of Springfield, Nebraska, and attended the high school at Hiawatha until 1897. He then took a place in his father's office and learned all the details of the grain and elevator business and was in a position to succeed his father when the latter died in 1912. His grain elevator is situated on the tracks of the Missouri Pacific and St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway at Utah Street. Besides his prosperous business as a grain merchant Mr. Salisbury owns a farm of 160 acres in Allen County, Kansas. In 1914 he built a modern and complete residence at 201 Miami Street.

He is a republican, a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with Hiawatha Lodge No. 43, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Hiawatha Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Hiawatha Commandery No. 13, Knights Templars, and Abdallah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth.

Mr. Salisbury married, February 8, 1915, at Hiawatha, Miss Mame Adams, daughter of George H. and Emma (Dickison) Adams, who are now living at 215 Shawnee Street in Hiawatha. Her father is a merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury have one child, Rebekah Ann, who was born at Hiawatha January 15, 1916.

Mr. Salisbury's grandfather, Nathaniel Salisbury, was born in New York State. He reared his family on a farm in Herkimer County, and late in life moved out to Springfield, Nebraska, where he died in 1884.

MANASSEH STEWART KNOX is one of the oldest residents of Pottawatomie County. His own recollections of that district cover a period of sixty years, beginning in his early childhood. He knew Pottawatomie County when it was a virtual wilderness and when Kansas was still in the throes of the free state struggle. Mr. Knox is one of the most substantial land holders and formerly one of the largest farmers in Northern Kansas and is president of the First National Bank of Havensville and has banking interests elsewhere.

He was born in Cayuga County, New York, August 21, 1843. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish and English and were colonial settlers in Virginia. His grandfather, John Knox, was a native of Virginia and perhaps through disinclination to the institution of slavery he moved north into Pennsylvania, freeing his slaves. He became a farmer and millwright in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1845. His son, John Knox, Jr., served with the rank of colonel in the Civil war and was killed in battle.

The founder of the family in Kansas was Charles S. Knox, who was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, in 1810. He grew up there and when a young man went to Cayuga County, New York, where he became a farmer and where he married. It was in June, 1857, that he joined the pioneers of Pottawatomie County, Kansas. His homestead of 160 acres, now owned by his son M. S. Knox, was two miles north of Havensville and close to the old and now almost forgotten town, America City. Charles S. Knox was one of the useful pioneers of Pottawatomie County, but did not live to see the fruits of his enterprise. He died in 1864. He was a republican and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Jane S. Johnson, who was born in Cayuga County, New York, in 1811, and died in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, in 1903, when ninety-two years of age. Manasseh S. Knox was the third of their five children. William J., the oldest, became a farmer and died in Pottawatomie County in 1861, at the age of twenty-two. R. F. J. was a banker and farmer at Alexandria, Nebraska, but died at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, in 1897. Margaret died in Pottawatomie County in 1862. Charles S. was living in Omaha, Nebraska, when last heard from.

Manasseh S. Knox was fourteen years of age when his father came to Pottawatomie County. He continued his education in the rural schools of this new and frontier country and also had a course or two in college at Manhattan. He left school in 1865 and for two years was a teacher in his home county. He then gave all his time and energy to farming and for fully half a century he has indulged in a close participation in the enterprise of agriculture and its related activities. Besides the old homestead of his father he owns thirty-five hundred acres in Pottawatomie and Nemaha counties, Kansas, and in Nebraska. He also has other real estate and buildings in Havensville, and in 1913 built the finest and most modern residence of that town. Mr. Knox was formerly a well known stock man and especially excelled in his Shorthorn cattle.

Since 1902 he has been president of the First National Bank of Havensville and is also president of the Citizens State Bank of Westmoreland, the county seat of Pottawatomie County, and is owner and a director of the Union State Bank of Arkansas City. He is a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His participation in public affairs has always been keen, though officially he has limited his work to membership on the school board.

In Pottawatomie County in 1874 Mr. Knox married Miss Lovina Davis. Her parents, Alexander and

Melinda (Hamer) Davis, both now deceased, were pioneers and farmers in Pottawatomie County.

Father Thomas J. McInerney is a devoted and zealous young priest of the Catholic Church, and most of his work has been done in the State of Kansas. He is now pastor of St. Monica's Catholic Church at Waterville.

This church was established in 1909 by Father Redeker. Its first pastor was Father Elast. The parish extends to the west line of Marshall County, to Blue Rapids on the east, to College Hill on the south, and adjoins Marysville parish on the north. It contains about twenty-three Catholic families, with about seventy members.

Father McInerney was born in County Clare, Ireland, January 14, 1887. He secured his preliminary education in a national school at Barefield in that county, and took a Latin and Greek classical course in St. Flannan's College at Ennis in the same county. At the age of twenty-two he came to the United States and on September 7, 1909, arrived in Kansas City, Missouri, and two weeks later entered St. Francis Seminary at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. There he pursued the philosophic course two years, following which he spent three years in Kenrick Seminary at St. Louis. He was graduated from the latter institution and ordained June 12, 1913.

Father McInerney said his first mass at St. Mary's Academy June 15, 1913. He then served as assistant pastor for four months at St. Thomas' Church in Armourdale, Kansas, where his brother, Rev. P. J. McInerney was then pastor. He was next appointed assistant to Father Hayden at Topeka, and after Father Hayden's resignation in July, 1914, he served as acting pastor of the Assumption parish four months. He continued these duties until his brother was installed as the regular pastor. His next work was as assistant to Father Kelly in the Cathedral at Leavenworth for eight months, and he was the regular pastor at Horanif, Kansas, nine months, and on April 7, 1916, was installed as pastor of St. Monica's Church at Waterville. Father McInerney has distinguished himself by successful organizing and administrative work as well as spiritual leadership, and has done much to build up his present parish.

He is one of a large family, a number of whom have accepted the call to church duty. His father, Patrick McInerney, was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1850, spent his life as a farmer and died in that county in 1895. His wife was Bridget Purcell, who was born in County Clare in 1856, and died there in 1899. The oldest of their children is Father Patrick J. McInerney, now pastor of the Assumption Church at Topeka. Mary, the next in age, is Sister Mida in the Holy Name Church at Sheridan, Wyoming. Martin still lives in Ireland, a farmer. Ella married John Clune, a foreman for an implement house at Kansas City, Kansas. John is a street railway conductor in Kansas City, Missouri. Delia is Sister Mary Ethma in a convent at Butte, Montana. The seventh in the family is Father Thomas. Peter is foreman in an implement house at Kansas City, Missouri. Catherine is Sister Mary Patrick in the Academy at Helena, Montana. Elizabeth is Sister Mary Patrick in St. Mary's School at Butte, Montana. Frances, the eleventh and youngest of the family, is now finishing her course in an academy in County Limerick, Ireland.

L. A. Winsor is superintendent of the city schools of Irving, and for a number of years has been identified with public school work in Marshall County. He is known as a very capable educator and stands high among the school men in the northern part of the state.

His people have been in Kansas for over forty years. His grandfather was born in England in 1837 and on coming to this country located first in Canada and from there moved to the State of Iowa, and in 1874 went to Thomas County, Kansas. After about a year he returned to Walker, Iowa, and subsequently retired and moved to the Hood River country of Oregon. He was a dairy farmer and also a teacher and saw active service in the Union army during the Civil war. He died at Hood River, Oregon, in 1902. He married Katherine Walker, who died at Walker, Iowa.

J. L. Winsor, father of the Irving educator, was born in Walker, Iowa, in 1861 and came with his parents to Kansas at the age of thirteen. Later he returned to Walker, Iowa, but as a young man located at Barnes, Kansas, where he was married and where he followed his trade as a carpenter. In 1895 he removed to Washington, Kansas, and engaged in business as a contractor and builder, a line he has successfully followed to the present date. He is a democrat, a member of the Presbyterian Church and is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Eastern Star and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. J. L. Winsor married Hattie E. Hardin, who was born in Atchison County, Missouri, in 1863 and died at Washington, Kansas, in 1908. They were the parents of four children: Nellie, wife of R. S. McCullough, a Methodist Episcopal minister now at Elmont, Kansas; L. A. Winsor; Nettie, who died in infancy; and Alice, a stenographer, living with her father.

L. A. Winsor was born while his father and mother were at Barnes, Kansas, September 10, 1886. He spent most of his early life in Washington County, Kansas, and was graduated from the Washington High School in 1906. In the same year he began teaching in the rural schools of that county and for three years, from 1907 to 1910, was superintendent of the Haddam schools. Following that he combined farming and teaching district schools for a couple of years and in the fall of 1912 he entered the University of Kansas, where he pursued the classical course and where he was graduated A. B. in 1915 and at the same time was given a state teacher's certificate. From university Mr. Winsor entered upon his duties as superintendent of schools at Kensington, Kansas, and in the spring of 1917 came to his present post at Irving, where he has charge of the local schools.

Mr. Winsor is a member of the Marshall County and the Kansas State Teachers Association. He belongs to Washington Lodge No. 104, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Haddam Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Kensington Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On June 1, 1910, at Palmer, Kansas, he married Miss Katherine E. Denman, daughter of J. N. and Ella (Kline) Denman. Her parents reside at Palmer, where her father is a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Winsor have two children: Louise, born October 27, 1914; and William Denman, born March 2, 1917.

Frank Levi Root has lived in the vicinity of Oketo for thirty years. He has prospered in a degree suffi-

cient to meet his sanguine expectations, and not only owns and controls a large body of rich farming land in Marshall County but is also actively identified with Oketo's business affairs and its civic and community life.

Mr. Root was born in Cedar County, Iowa, May 21, 1865. His father, Levi Root, born in Ohio July 9, 1832, grew up in his native state and when a young man moved to Iowa. He was married in Cedar County and had a large farm in that and Jones County. He was an expert foundryman by trade, and in 1867 he left Iowa and went to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and for ten years was employed in a foundry, returning to Iowa in 1877. For a year before his death he had visited his son in Oketo, and while returning to the home of his daughter Mrs. Ida M. Belcher in Iowa he died at Ottumwa March 4, 1910. Politically he was a democrat, and was a member of the Masonic order. Levi Root married Eliza Cruise, who was born in Ohio January 24, 1842, and died in Cedar County, Iowa, September 20, 1906. They have three children: Ida, who lives in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, wife of Byron Belcher, a farmer; Frank L.; and W. E., a farmer at Oketo, Kansas.

Frank L. Root attended his first school in Massachusetts and completed his education in Cedar County, Iowa. Leaving school at the age of eighteen, he farmed in his native state for four years and in 1888 arrived at Oketo, Kansas. Here he entered upon a career as an agriculturist, and continued that actively until 1902. He now owns 800 acres of farm land in Marshall County, and gives it more or less of his active superintendence.

On removing to Oketo Mr. Root engaged in the grain business. He is now manager of the Oketo Elevator of the Nebraska Elevator Company, a company that has numerous elevators throughout Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Root has a model home in Johnson Street in Oketo. From time to time he has equipped it with many of the modern facilities found in the best city homes and recently added a complete water system.

For ten years Mr. Root was mayor of Oketo. During that time many of the permanent street improvements were made and he also assisted in promoting the establishment of the electric plant. While living on the farm he was a trustee of Balderson Township, and he has also served on the Oketo school board. Politically he is a republican, is affiliated with Oketo Lodge No. 25, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and since November, 1913, has been secretary and financier of Oketo Council No. 2318, Knights and Ladies of Security. He is also a member of Oketo Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Root married in Cedar County, Iowa, in 1884, Miss Amanda Ballou, daughter of Asa and Dillie (Morton) Ballou. Her parents are both deceased, her father having been a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Root have two children: Myrtle, wife of J. E. White, now employed in the Farmers Store at Oketo, and Glenn, who is pursuing his studies in the eighth grade of the local schools.

LOUIS A. SWARTZ. Some of the finest farming land in Nemaha County is owned by members of the Swartz family, who were pioneers in this section of Kansas and by their energy and industry have acquired a conspicuous position as farmers and stockmen. The operations of Louis A. Swartz, a younger representative of the family, are in the vicinity of Bancroft, where he has made for himself considerable reputation as a farmer and cattle raiser.

He was born on his father's farm in Nemaha County October 11, 1891. He is a son of Albert Swartz, who has lived in this part of Kansas for over half a century and is one of the largest land holders in Nemaha County. His possessions comprise 1,550 acres. His home place where he resides is four miles west of Bancroft.

The founder of the family in Kansas was Henry Swartz, grandfather of Louis A. He was born in Germany in 1833, came to this country when a young man and lived successively in New York State, Indiana, and Illinois, and in 1865 was a pioneer in Nemaha County, Kansas. He followed farming actively for many years and then retired to Soldier, where he died in 1909. Politically he was a democrat and the recipient of several township offices. He belonged to the German Lutheran Church. Henry Swartz married Mary Shumaker, who was born in Germany in 1833 and died at Soldier, Kansas, in 1908. Their children were: Anna, wife of George Brenner, a retired ranchman and politician living at Colorado Springs, Colorado; Edith, wife of George Smith, a retired mechanic at Soldier, Kansas; Albert; Henry, who owns the electric light and ice plant at Valley Falls, Kansas; William, a farmer who died near Soldier in 1906; Minnie, wife of J. H. Lynn, a merchant at Soldier.

Albert Swartz was born in Illinois May 2, 1862, and was three years of age when his parents came to Nemaha County. The family bought a preemption and on that old homestead Albert was reared to years of maturity and then embarked in farming for himself. He has served as trustee of Riley Township and also as clerk, and for six years was a county commissioner. He is a democrat and a Modern Woodman of America. Albert Swartz married Annie Cline, who was born in Illinois in 1860. She is a member of the Catholic Church. Their children are: May, unmarried and living with her parents; Nora F., who is a registered nurse living at Springfield, Missouri, and has tendered her assistance to the Government during the war; Louis A.; Francis H. who assists his father on the farm; and Lawrence L., still at home.

Louis A. Swartz attended the rural schools of Nemaha County and for one year, in 1906, was a student in the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Most of his education was acquired in St. Mary's College at St. Mary's Kansas, where he spent seven years, graduating in 1911 in both the classical and commercial courses. After leaving college Mr. Swartz farmed for a year in Nemaha County and then went to Felsmere, Florida, where he handled a Florida farm for a couple of years. On his return to Nemaha County he assisted on his father's large estate for a year, and in 1916 came to his present place. Mr. Swartz' farm contains 550 acres and bounds Bancroft on the south, north and west sides. It is a highly diversified and intensive farm and besides the staple crops Mr. Swartz raises blooded stock, specializing in Hereford cattle. He is also owner of real estate at Felsmere, Florida, where his father and father-in-law have 590 acres.

Mr. Swartz is a democrat, a member of the Catholic Church and is affiliated with Seneca Council of the Knights of Columbus and Soldier Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Soldier.

He was married October 26, 1912, at Holton, Kansas, to Miss Ada Wilcox, daughter of J. E. and Ella (Vannote) Wilcox. Her father is in the seed business and a resident of Kansas City, Kansas, and her mother died in that city in April, 1917. Mr. and

Mrs. Swartz have one daughter, Mary Frances, born January 30, 1915.

ROBERT S. SHOPE is superintendent of the city schools of Bigelow, Kansas. While not a native of the state, his life has been spent largely within the borders of Kansas, and he is a product of its schools and his work has been chiefly as a teacher.

He belongs to the colonial branch of the Shope family, which originally came out of Germany. His grandfather, William Shope, spent his life in Kentucky, and was a carpenter by trade. His father is David W. Shope, for many years a resident of Marshall County, Kansas. He was born in Kentucky in 1867 and came to Kansas in 1887, locating at Barrett in Marshall County. He has been a resident of Kansas ever since with the exception of six years spent in Kingfisher County, Oklahoma. His present home is eight miles south of Frankfort. David W. Shope is a democrat in politics. He married Elizabeth Snodgrass, who was born in Iowa. Robert S. Shope is the oldest of their children. Bertha is the wife of Seth Mosher, a farmer living nine miles north of Bigelow, Kansas. Cecil died at the age of two years. Beda married William Schreiner, a farmer eight miles south of Frankfort. Velma died at the age of sixteen months. Otis, Wilma, David and Howard, the youngest children, are all living with their parents.

Mr. Robert S. Shope was born while his parents lived in Oklahoma at the Town of Hennessey, January 29, 1891. However, his first recollections are of the Marshall County farm of his father and while growing up in that locality he attended rural schools. In 1909, at the age of eighteen, he graduated from the Frankfort High School and the following year taught in Marshall County. For two years he was a student in the University of Kansas, and then farmed another year. Mr. Shope resumed teaching in the rural district of Marshall County in the fall of 1913 and in 1915 entered upon his duties as superintendent of the schools of Bigelow.

He is an active member of the Marshall County Teachers Association, is a democrat, and is affiliated with Bigelow Lodge No. 617 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1915, at Marysville, Kansas, Mr. Shope married Miss Lyla Wager, daughter of O. H. and Blanche (Fairchild) Wager. Her parents live on a farm five miles north of Bigelow. Mr. and Mrs. Shope have two children: Robert, born March 22, 1916; and Oliver, born May 8, 1917.

S. E. LEINBACH. Fifty years have passed since Mr. Leinbach became a resident of Kansas. He arrived in Pottawatomie County as a pioneer not long after the close of the Civil war, in which he had played a gallant part as a Union soldier. The war was the first great event in his life and his settlement in Kansas the second. Mr. Leinbach developed a homestead and has since acquired a large body of the fertile and valuable soil of Pottawatomie County. He is now living at Onaga and has been a public spirited factor in the progress of that community since the pioneer epoch.

Mr. Leinbach's ancestors came out of Germany and settled in Pennsylvania as early as 1716. Since early times the family lived in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, where S. E. Leinbach was born April 7, 1841, and where his father, Daniel Leinbach, was born in April, 1809. Daniel Leinbach married Lydia Stitzel, also of German ancestry. She was born in Northumberland County in 1811. Both of them died in the same year, 1846, victims of typhoid fever. Daniel Leinbach was a miller by trade and occupation, and owned a flour mill at McEwensville, Pennsylvania. He was a democrat and he and his wife were members of the German Reformed Church. S. E. Leinbach was the fifth in a family of five children, and he and all his brothers were Union soldiers. The oldest, Henry, enlisted and served in a Pennsylvania regiment, from there moved out to Iowa, and finally to South Dakota, and after many years as a farmer he died in the latter state at the age of sixty-five. Sarah, the second child, and the older daughter, married Mr. Smith and died in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1907. William was a veteran of the Civil war and afterwards a hotel proprietor and died in Chicago, Illinois, in 1911. Theodore was in the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, lost his right arm in service, but afterwards became a successful farmer and owned a large place ten miles southeast of Onaga, Kansas. He died at Onaga in March, 1917. Mary, the younger child, lives at Linden, Kansas, the widow of James Everett, who died on his farm ten miles southeast of Onaga in 1914.

S. E. Leinbach was five years of age when his parents died. After that he lived with his father's sister Mrs. Mary Carver and grew up at McEwensville, where he was educated in the public schools. At the age of twenty, in 1861, he enlisted in the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry as a private. He saw four years of service, not being mustered out until September 22, 1865, some weeks after the close of actual hostilities. His regiment was attached during most of the war to the Army of the Cumberland. Only a few of the battles and skirmishes in which he participated can be named. He was at Perryville, Kentucky, in 1862, at the close of that year fought at Stone River or Murfreesboro, in the next year was at Chickamauga, and then did his part in the great Atlanta campaign. After the fall of Atlanta he returned with General Thomas' army and was in the battles of Franklin and Nashville in the closing days of 1864.

After spending a year or so in Pennsylvania Mr. Leinbach came to Kansas in the spring of 1867. He was still unmarried and bought 160 acres in the vicinity where the city of Onaga was founded ten years later. He also homesteaded eighty acres adjoining the quarter section purchased. This land is in Vienna Township of Pottawatomie County two miles south of Onaga. He still owns his homestead and besides has 160 acres a mile west and another 160 acres a half mile north of the last mentioned tract. All of this is the result of his enterprise as a Kansas farmer and he is also a stockholder and director in the Citizens State Bank of Onaga.

Mr. Leinbach is a past commander of Onaga Post of the Grand Army of the Republic and a past master of Onaga Lodge No. 188, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Politically he has always voted as a republican, having cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

Five years after coming to Kansas and in Vienna Township of Pottawatomie County in 1872 Mr. Leinbach married Miss Lucy M. Fulton, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Day) Fulton. Her father was one of the pioneer school teachers of Kansas, in which state he located in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Leinbach have four children. Chester A. is a graduate of the University of Kansas and is now successfully farming his father's place a mile south of Onaga. Mary graduated at the State Normal at Emporia and for six

years taught school, until she married Leon O'Meara. They now live on their farm a mile and a half south of Onaga. Florence, the second daughter, is a graduate of the State Normal School of Emporia and taught in the schools of Clay Center, where she now resides, the wife of Doctor Osterhoudt, a dentist. Roscoe C. is a graduate of the Emporia Normal School and of the Kansas Medical College and is now successfully practicing as a physician and surgeon at Berryton, Kansas. Doctor Leinbach is unmarried.

JOHN MCKIMENS. Pottawatomie County was organized in 1857. It is one of the oldest counties in that section of the state that was fairly well settled during the border period of Kansas history. The present county seat, Westmoreland, was established in 1871 and was named for Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

The pioneer who gave the name to the county seat was the late John McKimens, Sr. He was one of the first settlers in Pottawatomie County, having located at the present site of Westmoreland in October, 1856, a year before the county was organized. John McKimens, Sr., was born in Pennsylvania in 1822 and came to Kansas from Westmoreland County. His grandfather had immigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania. His father, Henry McKimens, was born in Pennsylvania and spent his life there as a farmer, dying in Westmoreland County in 1870. He married a woman of German ancestry.

John McKimens, Sr., grew up in Pennsylvania, and on coming to Kansas located on a farm in Pottawatomie County, and in 1858 secured the establishment of a post office, which was the nucleus around which the present City of Westmoreland developed. He preempted a claim of 160 acres, and gradually developed a good farm, and at the time of his death, which occurred at Westmoreland in 1896, he owned 250 acres. He was a leader in his community in making it a free state and was always a loyal republican. John McKimens, Sr., married Mrs. Elizabeth (Wright) Hazen. Her first husband was Z. H. Hazen, and by that union there is one son, W. B. Hazen, now a merchant at Minneapolis, Kansas. Mrs. John McKimens, Sr., was born in Pennsylvania in 1825, and died at Westmoreland, Kansas, in 1904. After the marriage of John McKimens and wife they returned to Pennsylvania for a few months, and while there their first child, Elizabeth, was born. She is now the wife of C. T. Breshear, a retired farmer living at Hutchinson, Kansas. The second child was Jennie, wife of J. P. Cochran, now serving as postmaster at Hunter, Oklahoma. William died in 1881, at the age of nineteen. The fourth in age is John McKimens, Jr.

John McKimens, Jr., has for many years been a man of enterprise at Westmoreland, has prospered as a farmer, and has also filled the office of county treasurer. He was born at Westmoreland April 16, 1866, and grew up on his father's farm. He now owns the old place of his father, consisting of 250 acres, and by his individual exertions has increased that holding by another 160 acres. Farming has been his vocation and he has needed no other source of income. His service as county treasurer of Pottawatomie County was rendered from 1911 to 1915.

Mr. McKimens is a democrat in politics. He has served on the city council and in various township offices and on the school board. He was a director and is still stockholder in the Farmers' State Bank of Westmoreland, and owns besides his farm a good dwelling on State Street. He is past noble grand of Salome Lodge No. 252 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Westmoreland, and a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

In 1887, at Westmoreland, he married Miss Lucy Jones, daughter of W. D. and Margaret (Dawson) Jones. Her parents are both deceased. Her father was a prominent citizen of Pottawatomie County, followed farming in the main, and for ten years was probate judge of the county. Mr. and Mrs. McKimens had ten children: Garnet, wife of William Springstead, an insurance agent living at Topeka; Edith, wife of D. E. Merriott, connected with the Santa Fe Railway Company in the general offices at Topeka; John, who died at the age of three years; William D., a farmer living on his father's place; Phyllis, a student of Washburn College; Thomas R., who lives at home and assists his father; Genevieve and George, both students in the high school; and Elna and Dorothy, who are still in the grammar school.

WILLIAM HARRISON YANDELL, M. D. Greenwood County has known the Yandell family as substantial farming people and trustworthy and valuable citizens since 1879. Dr. W. H. Yandell was at that time nine years of age, and he is now successfully practicing medicine and surgery in a locality where he grew up as a boy. He has a large practice at Piedmont and extending out over the surrounding country, and he began his professional work there soon after graduating in medicine.

He was born in Graves County, Kentucky, August 27, 1870. His ancestors were two brothers of Welsh and Scotch parentage who came to Tennessee in pioneer times. The family subsequently removed to Kentucky, and L. W. Yandell, father of Doctor Yandell, was born in Graves County of that state August 15, 1843. He was reared and married in his native county, adopted farming as his vocation, and on coming to Kansas in 1879 first located at Quincy in Greenwood County, but a year later removed to Fall River. He was actively engaged in farming there the rest of his life, but his death occurred in 1887, while on a visit at Pueblo, Colorado. As a democrat he served several terms as township assessor. He was one of the foremost members and most active supporters of the Christian Church in his community. He served as deacon of the church and for many years as superintendent of its Sunday School. Fraternally he was a Mason and Odd Fellow. L. W. Yandell was a Confederate soldier during the Civil war. In 1861 he went out with a Kentucky regiment and saw his chief service under General Pemberton. He was at Vicksburg during the siege, and was one of Pemberton's soldiers who surrendered with the taking of that city in 1863. L. W. Yandell married Phoebe E. Laughlin, who was born in Missouri in 1847 and died at Fall River, Kansas, in 1895. They had three children, Doctor Yandell being the oldest. E. W. Yandell died at Amarillo, Texas, in 1902. He was a student of medicine and had gone to Amarillo to benefit his health. Ada L. is the wife of F. J. Oakes, a farmer at Fall River.

William Harrison Yandell after coming to Kansas attended the rural schools near Fall River, and spent the first twenty years of his life on his father's farm. He qualified as a teacher and for five years was one of the popular schoolmasters of Greenwood County. His earnest desire was to become a physician, and his teaching and other early employment were chiefly means to that end. With the money which he had saved and earned he entered the Louis-

ville Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, and remained until graduating M. D. on March 1, 1901. In September of the same year he located at Piedmont in Greenwood County, and since then for more than fifteen years has conducted a general medical and surgical practice. His offices are on Main Street, and he owns a residence on the same street. Doctor Yandell has served as coroner of Greenwood County.

He is a democrat, a member of Charleston Lodge No. 161, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Fall River, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Severy, and professionally he is a member of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Yandell married at Piedmont June 5, 1905, Miss Alma Pedigo, daughter of W. J. and Sarah A. (Beckhan) Pedigo, both now deceased. Her father was a merchant and farmer at Piedmont. Doctor and Mrs. Yandell have two children: Dayrel, born June 30, 1907, and Helen, born July 28, 1909.

D. R. Blankinship. The residence of D. R. Blankinship in Butler County covers a period of more than forty-seven years, during which time he has prospered greatly in the accumulation of property and in the gaining of respect and esteem at the hands of his fellow-townsmen. At the time of his arrival this well-known pioneer had little capital to aid him save that represented by his ambition and energy, yet he is now one of the most substantial men of his county, being the owner of 4,300 acres of land, and his home property, located about two and one-half miles south of Rosalia, in Rosalia Township, has been secured solely through the labor of his hands and the keenness of his mind.

Mr. Blankinship was born February 24, 1844, on a farm in Vermillion County, Illinois, and is a son of William C. and Almeda (Stearns) Blankinship. The family originated in England and traces its ancestry back in this country to four brothers who emigrated to America before the Revolution and settled in the colony of North Carolina. Mr. Blankinship's paternal grandfather, William Blankinship, was born in North Carolina, became a pioneer preacher and circuit rider of the Baptist faith in Vermillion County, Illinois, and there rounded out an active and useful career. On his father's mother's side, D. R. Blankinship is a great-great-grandson of William Smalley, who had a most interesting history. When he was a child, living at Fort Pitts, Pennsylvania, his father was killed by the Indians, and William was taken prisoner and adopted by the Cherokee tribe. After five years he managed to effect an escape and returned to his white friends, and was subsequently married at Muskingum, Ohio. Because of the knowledge he had gained of the language and customs of the Cherokees, he was sent as one of the peace commissioners of the United States Government to treat with the Indians, but the latter proved treacherous and the five men sent with Smalley were put to death and he was again held as a prisoner. In spite of a close watch kept upon him, he managed to escape after two years and made his way back to his family in Muskingum County, Ohio, where he was the proprietor of a grist mill for some years. Later he emigrated to Vermillion County, Illinois, and there his death occurred in 1838, his records still being kept by the Indians at Muskogee, Oklahoma.

William C. Blankinship, the father of D. R. Blankinship, was born in May, 1818, in Jefferson County, Indiana, and was a young man when taken by his father to Vermillion County, Illinois. He was a stone mason by trade, and in following that vocation as a journeyman took his family in 1846 to Williamson County, Texas, and located near Georgetown, where he lived for about ten years. Returning at that time to Vermillion County, Illinois, he passed two years there and in 1858 went to Warren County, Indiana, where he was living during the Civil war. In 1864 he enlisted for the one-hundred-day service in the Union army, becoming a member of the One Hundred Thirty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Following this he resumed the occupations of peace, and from that time forward lived at various places. While he was a stone mason by vocation and followed that trade in numerous localities, he always lived on a farm and raised his family thereon. His death occurred at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, in December, 1887, but his body was interred in the home cemetery of the family at Rosalia. Politically he was originally a whig and later a republican, while his religious faith was that of the Baptist Church, of which he was a stanch supporter and a deacon. Mr. Blankinship married Miss Almeda Stearns, who was born in January, 1821, in Clark County, Ohio, and died at Rosalia, Kansas, in March 1901, and they became the parents of the following children: John William, who died in Vermillion County, Illinois, at the age of two years; Zara, who died when two years old in that county; Mary, who died as the wife of the late John E. Matthews, who was a farmer of the locality of Gainesville, Texas; D. R., of this notice; Caroline, who died as the wife of Oscar Gravat, a farmer of Vermillion County, Illinois; Sarah Ellen, who died as the wife of the late A. M. Burkholder, a farmer and telegraph operator of El Dorado; A. A., who was for a number of years in the coal and building business but is now living in retirement at El Dorado; Martin A., who is a farmer of the O'Keene community of Oklahoma; Mattie, who is the widow of J. P. Burkholder, a farmer, and resides at El Dorado; Z. T., who is engaged in farming two miles south of Rosalia; and Emily P., who is the widow of Frank DuBois, a farmer, and resides at Iola, Kansas.

The early education of D. R. Blankinship was secured in the public schools of Williamson County, Texas, following which he went to school in Vermillion County, Illinois, and Warren County, Indiana. He resided at home until he was past sixteen years of age, but when the Civil war came on and his uncle, Z. T. Stearns, went to the front with the Union forces, young Blankinship went to live on the farm of his maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Stearns, for whom he cared until his uncle's safe return at the close of hostilities, in 1865. In the meantime, in 1864, Mr. Blankinship had been married, and in 1865 came with his bride to Neosho County, Kansas, where he farmed for one spring and summer. He then left Kansas and went to Clark County, Illinois, where he farmed for one year, and after selling his crops went to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and there conducted a sawmill for two years. In the summer of 1869 he changed the scene of his operations to Warren County, Indiana, and in the fall of the same year once again came to Kansas, this time locating in Butler County, where he has since remained. In the following year Mr. Blankinship homesteaded a quarter-section of land in Rosalia Township, two and one-half miles south of Rosalia. Here he built a log house, fourteen by sixteen feet, using in its construction all the logs that he could find. Had he been able to secure more lumber he would have built a much larger house. On this farm he

has since resided, but its size has increased to 4,300 acres, the operations on which he still superintends in spite of the fact that he has reached an age when most men feel they have earned retirement. He has made two important improvements on the land in the way of dwelling facilities, in addition to his own residence, all being modern, well-constructed and well-equipped residences, and having in connection other buildings for the shelter of stock, grain, machinery, etc.

Mr. Blankinship's career has been one of steady overcoming of obstacles and of rise from comparative poverty to affluence. When he first came to Rosalia Township he was favorably impressed with the country, but his capital was limited and during the first few years his progress was slow. He had a team of horses, and shortly after his arrival one of them died, and, as he had not the means with which to buy another, he traded his other animal for a pig, a cow and a cash consideration. During his first year or two he worked out for other settlers during a part of the time, taking his pay in provisions, and finally started in the cattle business by buying some calves. He next traded some of these calves for a team of oxen, but a malevolent fate seemed to pursue his animals, as one of the oxen was killed by a stroke of lightning, and, resorting to his usual remedy for a broken team, Mr. Blankinship sold the other animal the following day. He did the first plowing that was done in the township and built the second house here, and thus it will be seen that he is to be numbered among the real pioneers. In February, 1870, he sowed wheat and oats on the burned prairie and turned it under and from this he reaped eleven bushels of wheat and twenty-five bushels of oats, of good quality, to the acre. When the stage line was established from Fort Scott to Wichita, the stage station was established at Mr. Blankinship's place, with the usual agreement that payment would be made at the end of three months' service. One Tom Taylor was carrying the mail at that time, and just before payday this character skipped the country, and Mr. Blankinship thus met with another misfortune in not being able to collect for his services in taking care of and feeding the horses for the quarter. He had numerous other ups and downs during the early years, but eventually his hard and persistent work began to tell, and he prospered gradually. From time to time he added to his land holdings until he had become one of the large owners of Butler County. Mr. Blankinship had been here just forty-three years when he had accumulated 4,300 acres of land, this being an average of 100 acres a year, which is an accumulation which may be characterized as a decided achievement.

During the greater part of his time Mr. Blankinship has followed general farming and stockraising and his undertakings have proved uniformly successful. During the uncertain days in Butler County he managed to weather the storms, as he was always willing to accept work aside from that on his own land and thus added materially to his income. In 1874 he was made distributor of supplies sent to aid the striken settlers who had suffered from the devastation worked by the great plague of grasshoppers. Always, he has taken a commendable interest in local affairs and has supported good government in his community, his county and his state. While he has never aspired to public position, he has filled several minor offices, having been constable of his township in 1872, and, as a friend of education, acted for a number of terms in the capacity of member of the school board. He has a wide acquaintance and friendship throughout Butler County, and is considered one of the substantial men whose sterling qualities have done so much for progress and advancement in this part of Kansas. His politics are republican, but he has leanings toward the progressive party.

In 1864, in Warren County, Indiana, Mr. Blankinship was united in marriage with Miss Hannah A. Brown, who was born in that county, June 9, 1843, a daughter of Isaac Brown. To this union there have been born children as follows: William I., who died at the age of two years; Marvin T., who died when just past one year old; Ella, who died when about the same age; Martin A., who is engaged in agricultural pursuits 2½ miles south of Rosalia; Charles A.; L. A., who is assisting his brother Charles A. in the general store at Rosalia; and A. Z., who is assisting his father in the management of the home farm.

Charles A. Blankinship, son of D. R. Blankinship, was born in Rosalia Township, Butler County, Kansas, March 12, 1875, and was reared on the homestead farm and educated in the public schools of Rosalia Township. At the age of twenty-one years he began agricultural operations on his own account, and continued therein until 1901, in which year he removed to Rosalia and turned his attention to mercantile lines, establishing himself in business as proprietor of a general store, which has since grown to be one of the two largest enterprises of its kind at Rosalia. This is situated on Main Street, and now attracts a large patronage, which has been built up through honorable transactions and good business management. Mr. Blankinship is the owner of a residence on Main Street, as well as a farm of 312½ acres in Sycamore Township, Butler County, close to the oil belt. He is known as a sound and reliable business man and as a good citizen, and has attracted numerous friends to himself. In political matters he favors the policies and candidates of the republican party, and on that ticket has been elected a member of the township board of trustees. His fraternal affiliation is with Rosalia Camp No. 7154, Modern Woodmen of America.

In March, 1898, in Pontiac, Kansas, Charles A. Blankinship married Miss Alma Piper, daughter of A. E. and Sarah (Downs) Piper, pioneers of 1870 in Butler County, who now reside on their farm one-half mile south of Rosalia. To this union there have been born two children: Charles Stanley, born April 10, 1900, a sophomore at the Rosalia High School; and Mildred V., born December 14, 1903, who is attending the graded school.

JOHN KIENE is one of the younger men in the educational affairs of the state and is principal of the high school at Madison. Mr. Kiene is broadly and liberally educated, and has a practical knowledge that comes not from books alone.

He was born on a farm at Valencia, Kansas, December 30, 1893. His father is Mr. F. A. Kiene, a well known citizen of Shawnee County now living on his farm near Topeka. He was born in 1834 in Alsace Lorraine, France, but in 1846, as a boy of twelve, was brought to America by his parents, who located at Pandora, Ohio, where he grew up and married. His entire career has been identified with agricultural activities. Coming to Kansas in 1881, he located on a farm near Topeka, and as a Kansas farmer has gained financial independence. During his early years he won credit for himself as a soldier

of the Union. He enlisted in 1861 in the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, fought in the great battles of Shiloh, Five Forks and Chickamauga, and was in active service until wounded at the battle of South Mountain. In politics he has always supported the republican party, and is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. F. A. Kiene married Miss Rose C. Doriot. She was born in 1846 in France, twenty miles from the boundary of Alsace-Lorraine. They have a large family of children, several of whom are honored and useful citizens of Kansas. L. L. Kiene, the oldest of the family, is now serving as sheriff of Shawnee County .with offices at Topeka. Emma is the wife of W. W. Harris, who is connected with the Santa Fe Railway offices in Topeka. Carl S. is a locomotive engineer living at Shreveport, Louisiana. Guy is a wholesale merchant at Valencia, Kansas. Julian is a locomotive engineer with the Santa Fe and with headquarters at Chillicothe, Illinois. Albert is a farmer near Topeka. Otto is a physician and surgeon, residing at Concordia, Kansas. F. A. Kiene, Jr., is a government cereal investigator with home at Hays, Kansas. Rose Clem is the wife of Ernest Longaker, a carpenter at Topeka. Ray is a farmer at Valencia.

John Kiene, the youngest of the family, was educated in the rural schools of Shawnee County. He finished his high school course in Manhattan, and in the fall of 1916 graduated with the degree Bachelor of Science from the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Mr. Kiene entered upon his duties as principal of the high school at Madison in September, 1916.

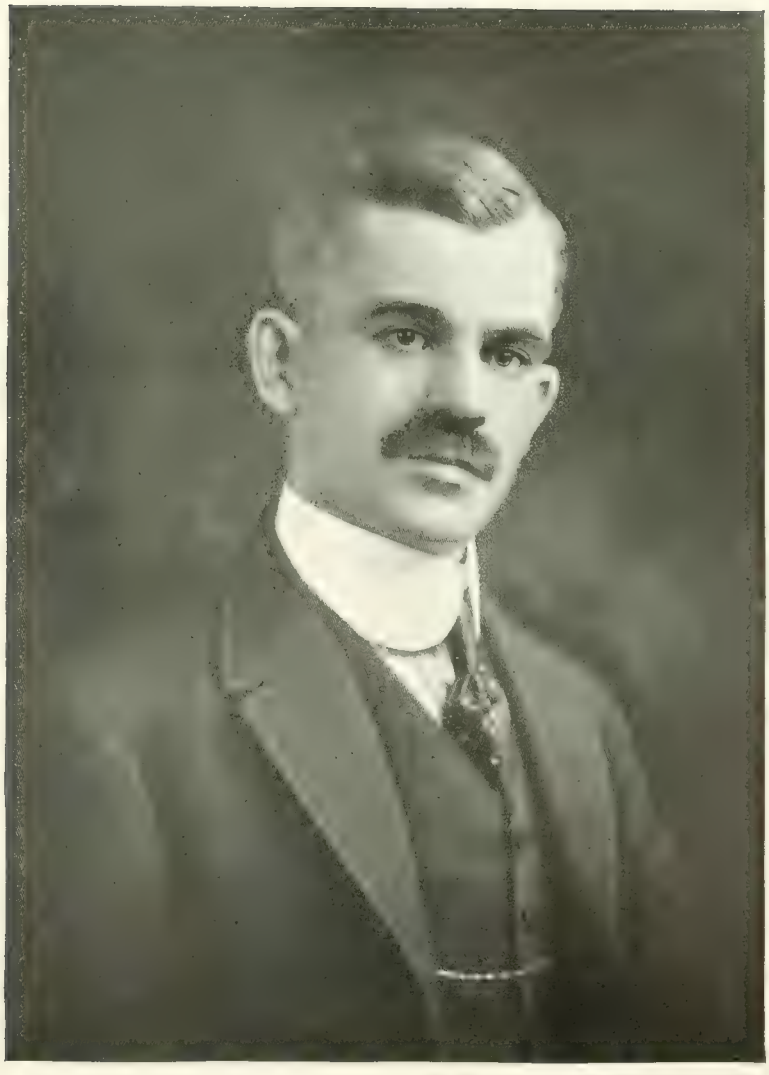
He is a member of the Kansas State Teachers' Association, the National Educational Association, and belongs to the American Society of Agronomy. Fraternally he is identified with Silver Lake Lodge No. 19, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Silver Lake, Kansas.

FELIX BROEKER. The astonishing growth of the Globe Life Insurance Company within the brief period of its existence is excellent evidence of the progressive spirit of the Kansas people when they have been assured of the benefits derivable from an enterprise. This Salina organization, founded in December, 1915, has grown by leaps and bounds, and if its past success may be taken as a criterion for the future the company is due within a comparatively short space of time to take its position among the leading insurance institutions of the Middle West. Much of the success of this concern must be accredited to Felix Broeker, secretary and manager of the company, and whose untiring energies have brought about what promises to be the largest enterprise known in the history of Salina, an institution that will give the city prestige far beyond that which has accompanied any of its other industries.

Felix Broeker was born in Germany and grew up under the influence of a father who was greatly interested in school work. He received a thorough training in his native land, and in 1902 immigrated to the United States and located in South Dakota, where he began his career as a teacher. From that state he drifted to Nebraska, but about 1904 took up his residence in Kansas, a state he has never since left. Here he continued his activities as an instructor, teaching two years each at Natoma and Scottsville, and, according to one of his former pupils, "was one of the best teachers Kansas ever had." However, the young man finally came to the conclusion that fortunes were not to be made out of the prosaic business of teaching school, and he accordingly sought out Otto Kuehne, of Topeka, who gave him a chance as a salesman on the road. Within a year Mr. Broeker had been advanced to sales manager of the Kuehne institution. We herewith quote from the Topeka Capital, of November 17, 1916: "Yet, every inch ambition, ever fibre of his being tuned to the high pitch of enthusiasm, the young German who had dreamed of fortunes in America was by no means satisfied. Having crossed one ocean, this recently adopted Kansan longed for the broad expanse of another quite different—an ocean of financial possibilities, where men of optimism and distinctive ability to match, become masters of the ship called Destiny. And that is exactly why Felix Broeker decided to become an insurance man. And he was wise enough to regard it as not at all necessary to leave Topeka in order to perform the evolution. He found in the person of Charles A. Moore, general agent for the Equitable of New York, at Topeka, a most excellent guide, a true-blue friend, and he covered the highways and byways of Kansas a year and a half under that gentleman's instinctive instructions. After that Mr. Broeker added the finishing touches to his career as a life insurance solicitor in the capacity of district agent for J. N. Dolley's Home Mutual, of Topeka, and then came to Salina and established an insurance, brokerage and investment banker's business of his own. Among the more fortunate operations of this new venture was the exploitation, in association with Senator S. M. Porter, of Caney, and others, of an oil company which netted its owners handsome returns; and a list of his net accumulations, in addition to his fine home at Salina, would credit Mr. Broeker with a valuable 3,200-acre ranch in Texas.

"When he saw the golden opportunity for establishing the Globe Life Insurance Company in Salina, Mr. Broeker used the good judgment not to bank too heavily upon either his own ability or the astounding resources of Salina's territory, and additionally fortified his new enterprise at the beginning by selecting a board of officials and directors who as individuals and business men stand high in the estimation of Central and Western Kansas. Knowing, in other words, that successfully organizing life insurance companies in Kansas, notwithstanding the state's progressive and patriotic tendencies, has never been a 'walk-away,' he shrewdly estimated the personal element as one of the greatest of the company's present and future assets."

The present board of officers is as follows: George Ripke, president; Howard Dreher, Sr., vice president; Dr. E. M. Miers, medical director; Karl von Harlessem, assistant secretary; David Ritchie, counsel; H. M. Leonard, actuary; Felix Broeker, secretary and manager; and Abe Schneider, George Trible and Senator S. M. Porter, directors. The first meeting of the incorporators was held December 10, 1915, and on the following day the charter was granted. On December 28 the first publication notice was printed, the first sale of stock was made February 16, 1916, and by August 14 the capital stock was all sold and the company licensed by the state insurance department to write life insurance. The Globe received its first application for a policy August 23, and about thirty days later, or September 22, there was insurance on the books amounting to $437,000. The original stock of the company was $100,000, to which another $100,000 was quickly added, and it is now the intention of the company to raise the stock



Felix Brooker

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to $500,000, and to make arrangements to enter five states.

The real man behind the activities of this concern, as before noted, is Mr. Broeker. Still young in years, he has proven himself an excellent financier and a keen, far-seeing, practical insurance man. More than this, he has had the courage of his convictions, and by bravely grasping his opportunities instead of wasting time in procrastinating, he has succeeded in founding and placing upon a firm foundation what promises to be an institution of state-wide importance.

JOHN P. BRADY. Since he was fifteen years of age John P. Brady has had a varied and extensive experience as an oil worker. He began in his native state of Pennsylvania, and has been in most of the important oil fields of the country. For the past few years he has had his home at Havana, and is one of the leading individual producers in that section.

His birth occurred at Parkers Landing in Pennsylvania on June 3, 1876. His people, however, were early settlers of Ohio. His grandfather Barney Brady was born in County Cavan, Ireland, came to the United States when young, and acquired a homestead in Southern Ohio at Hamden. He died there at the age of eighty-eight.

Jerome Brady, father of John P., was born at Hamden, Ohio, in 1835, and lived there until the breaking out of the Civil war. He then enlisted and served four years in an Ohio regiment, and made a most creditable record as a soldier, participating in many of the historic battles, including the Battle of the Wilderness. After the war he was attracted to the oil fields of Western Pennsylvania, going first to Oil Creek, and was a producer from 1865 until 1900. He also owned a farm with some oil wells on it at Parkers Landing. In 1900, on retiring from the oil industry, he returned to Hamden, Ohio, and bought from his brother, J. E. Brady, the old homestead which had first been acquired by his father. He died there in 1904. He was a republican, as a good citizen did his part whenever called upon, and served on the school board. He was a member of the Methodist Church. Jerome Brady married Arietta Hamilton, who was born at Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1845 and now resides at Warren, Ohio. Her children were Edwin H., of Tulsa, Oklahoma, an oil producer and contractor; Jennie, wife of Harry Grinder, clerk in a store at Warren, Ohio; John P.; Harry, who lives at Drumright, Oklahoma, and is superintendent for E. B. Shafer, an oil producer.

John P. Brady received his early education in the public schools of Parkers Landing, but called his education finished at the age of fifteen and then started to work in the oil fields. In Butler County, Pennsylvania, he acquired a thorough preliminary experience as a pumper, tool dresser and driller. He afterwards operated in Monroe County, Ohio, at Salem in Harrison County, West Virginia, at Manlington, Marion County, West Virginia, and in February, 1912, came to Kansas and has since been located at Havana. He is both a contractor and oil producer, and now has twenty-six producing oil wells in the vicinity of Havana. He also owns a good home in that town. Politically he is independent as a voter, and fraternally is affiliated with Lodge No. 84, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Salem, West Virginia.

On October 27, 1897, at Petrolia, Pennsylvania, Mr. Brady married Miss Lulu Walker. Her parents, Daniel and Jane Walker, are both now deceased, her father having been an oil producer and farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Brady have three children: Bertha, who was born in February, 1898, and is now a sophomore in the Oswego College for Women; Ralph, born November 6, 1901, is in the eighth grade of the public schools of Havana; Fred, born December 9, 1905, is now in the fifth grade of the Havana public schools.

REV. DR. CARL AARON SWENSSON was the founder and chief upbuilder of Bethany College, the institution around which cluster the best and most noteworthy distinctions of Lindsborg as a community and from which have gone influences that now permeate and give character to many localities through the useful men and women educated there. In an important degree Bethany College is a monument to the late Doctor Swensson, and to a nobler one few men could aspire.

He was born at Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1857, a son of Jonas and Maria (Blixt) Swensson. His parents came to America in 1856 from Smoland, Sweden. His father was a noted minister of the Swedish Lutheran Church and at the time of his death in 1873 at Andover, Illinois, was president of the Augustana Synod of the Swedish Lutheran churches in America. He and his wife had been married in 1855, just a year before they started for America. Mrs. Jonas Swensson died in 1874.

The late Dr. Carl A. Swensson was the oldest in a family of seven children. As a youth he attended a parochial school at Andover, Illinois, and afterwards was educated under private tutors. At the age of sixteen he entered the freshman class of Augustana College at Rock Island, Illinois, and was graduated with the class of 1877. The same year he entered the Theological Seminary, connected with the same institution, was graduated in June, 1879, and June 22 (1879) was regularly ordained as a minister of the Swedish Lutheran Church of the Augustana Synod.

Doctor Swensson had accepted an urgent call from the Swedish Lutheran Church at Lindsborg, Kansas, and immediately after his ordination became pastor of said church. He came here also at the request of Rev. Dr. O. Olsson, his predecessor in the pastorate and the founder of the church at Lindsborg. Doctor Olsson had resigned to accept a theological chair in Augustana College.

It was in 1881 that Doctor Swensson founded Bethany College. Of the history of its growth and development an article on other pages of this publication must tell. As head of the faculty Doctor Swensson laid the foundation broad and deep and made possible many of the splendid influences that have come from this school. He continued his work in behalf of the church and the college to the end. Doctor Swensson received his A. M. from his Alma Mater in 1889; his Ph. D. from University of Upsala, Sweden, in 1893; his D. D. from Thiel College, Greenville, Pennsylvania, and from Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Illinois. He was decorated with the order of "Knights of the North Star" by King Oscar of Sweden in 1901, the twentieth anniversary of Bethany College. Served as secretary of the General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America in 1885, and president of same 1893-1894. Was member of Kansas Legislature 1889-1890. Delegate to Republican Convention, St. Louis, 1896. President of Kansas Teachers' Association 1889-1890. Member of State Historical Society and of American Academy of Political and Social Science, World's Columbian Exhibition Auxiliary 1893. Member of Building Committee for Sweden's Building at St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

A renowned preacher and lecturer he was in great demand at all times.

Doctor Swensson was also an author of note. A devotional book "I Morgonstund" ("In the Morning Hour"), "By the Fireside," and several books of travel in Swedish and English. He was also editor of and contributor to church and secular papers.

Doctor Swensson died at Los Angeles, California, February 16, 1904.

On February 15, 1880, at Moline, Illinois, Doctor Swensson married Miss Alma Christine Lind. Mrs. Swensson, who still lives at Lindsborg, was born in Sweden December 11, 1859. She was four years of age when she came with her parents to America. She possessed the Swedish talent of song, is a cultured musician, and was responsible for the early training and building up of the great choral society at Lindsborg, which more than any other one institution has given that city its chief fame in this state and abroad. Doctor Swensson organized the chorus and with the active aid of Mrs. Swensson established the first performance of the Messiah. This great oratorio was first sung in 1882 by a chorus of sixty voices. Mrs. Swensson is vice president of Oratorio Society. Her life has been given to church and social work, to music, and she was ever in perfect sympathy with her husband in the great work he did in Kansas. She has served as organist of the Swedish Lutheran Church at Lindsborg since 1880. She is also secretary and was one of the founders of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Augustana Synod, and has been officially identified with this organization for twenty-five years. She is editor of the Missions Tidning, the official organ of the society, and has served as president of the Conference Society of the Synod for a number of years.

Mrs. Swensson is the mother of two talented daughters. Bertha Maria Fredrika was graduated in the college department and in vocal music from Bethany College, and in 1907 married Dr. Axel E. Vestling, of Ludington, Michigan. Doctor Vestling is now professor and head of the German department at Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota. They have two children, Carl Swensson and Bertha Louise, twins, born May 6, 1913. Annie Hilma Theodora, the second daughter, graduated from Bethany College, and also from expression department and is a graduate of the Columbia School of Expression at Chicago. She is now at the head of the expression department in Bethany College.

August Soller. With all the wealth of opportunity America presents to young men of ambition it required exceptional ability, long perseverance and character to attain such an enviable position as August Soller now enjoys as a banker and business man at Washington. Even a brief outline of his career is an object lesson in American achievement.

He was born in Switzerland, August 27, 1857. Left an orphan at an early age, having only the bare fundamentals of an education, he determined to come to America. As a boy he worked in factories and in other lines of employment and finally secured the means which enabled him to cross the ocean. In the year 1880 he arrived in New York and came direct to Washington County, Kansas.

He had little or no knowledge of the English language and was dependent upon his own exertions and resources. For several summers he worked out at daily or monthly wages, and attended school in winter. At the end of three years he not only finished his school course but was given a certificate as a teacher. After that he continued in school for two more winter terms.

Mr. Soller served one year as deputy county clerk of Washington County, and from 1887 to 1890 served as cashier of the Linn Exchange State Bank, under C. W. Snyder, president. The next three years he was deputy county treasurer under R. Vincent. He was then elected to the office of county clerk, and filled that position three terms, six years. His election on the republican ticket was a splendid tribute to his personal integrity and his popularity. It was the time when the populists were very strong throughout Kansas and only the stronger men on the republican or democratic tickets were elected. After leaving the county office Mr. Soller entered the loan and real estate business as representative for Bartlett Brothers of St. Joseph, Missouri. He had already become interested in banking, having become a director of the Washington National Bank in 1904, and was secretary of the board. On October 13, 1909, he bought a controlling interest in this bank and has since served as its chief executive. August Soller is also a stockholder of the Farmers State Bank of this city.

The Washington National Bank was established in 1884 under a national charter. It has been conservatively managed, and its resources have always been equal to every demand. A report of its condition made in June, 1917, shows a capital of $25,000.00, surplus and undivided profits of $25,820.00, circulation, $25,000, and deposits $285,677.88. The other officers of the Washington National Bank associated with Mr. Soller are George H. Thiele, vice president; E. A. Ward, vice president; A. W. Soller, his son, cashier; Lillian Bischoff, assistant cashier, and Adolph Hanni, bookkeeper.

Mr. Soller has membership in the Kansas and American Bankers' associations, and is today rated among the business men of first importance in his section of the state. Besides his home on B Street, he owns an interest in the old building of the Washington National Bank on Main Street and also has a farm of 200 acres three miles west of Morrowville in Washington County. He is a republican, a member of Frontier Lodge No. 104, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; secretary of Tyrian Chapter No. 59, Royal Arch Masons; is treasurer and past noble grand of Washington Lodge No. 76, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and a member of Linn Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. August Soller and his son, Albert W., have also for many years been members of the Kansas State Historical Society.

Mr. Soller is married and has a splendid family of sons and daughters. He married at Linn, Kansas, in 1888, Miss Ida Meyer. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Meyer, live on their farm four miles south of Washington. Seven children have been born to their union. Albert W., the oldest, a graduate of the Oshkosh Commercial College of Wisconsin, is cashier of the Washington National Bank. He married Helen Morgan, of Salina, Kansas. Walter A., now engaged in the insurance business at Washington, is a partner with his father in the real estate and loan business and makes his home with his parents. He is a graduate of the Lexington Military Academy at Lexington, Missouri, and now a soldier at Camp Funston, Kansas. Lester E. is a student in the Washington High School. De_a A., the oldest of the daughters, is a graduate of the Kansas State University and now a teacher in the Greenleaf High School. Bernice B. married Alvin T. Coith, who graduated in the architectural course from the State Agricultural Col-

lege at Manhattan, and is now a teacher of manual training in the Dodge City, Kansas, High School. The two youngest daughters, Winona Faith, and Margaret Ida, are still members of the family circle.

James Covington Ingman has lived in Kansas since 1885, and accumulated and until recent years actively managed a large amount of farming property in the vicinity of Barnes. He is now living retired, at the age of seventy-eight, and has made his own way in the world since early boyhood.

Mr. Ingman was born at Summerford in Madison County, Ohio, June 14, 1839. He is of English ancestry. One of his ancestors served in the Revolutionary war. The family were early settlers in Tennessee and later in Virginia. His grandfather, Henry Ingman was born in Virginia in 1777, and at an early date located in Ohio and was a farmer in Fairfield County until his death in 1863. He married Henrietta Rigby, also a native of Virginia, and she died in Fairfield County, Ohio.

Otho William Ingman, father of James C., was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1813, a date which indicates the very early settlement of the family there. He grew up and married in his native county and was an industrious worker nearly all his life at the blacksmith's trade. From Fairfield he removed to Madison County, where his son James C. was born, and later to Union County, Ohio, and died at Marysville in that county in 1869. He began voting as a whig and subsequently affiliated with the republican party. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Masonic fraternity. Otho W. Ingman married Matilda Birky, who was born at Newark in Licking County, Ohio, in 1815 and died at Summerford in 1852. Her children were: Samuel, deceased; James C.; Theodore and Maria, deceased; Fannie E., who is unmarried and lives at Muskogee, Oklahoma; and Conrad M., deceased. For his second wife the father married Elizabeth Turner, who was born in Madison County and died in Union County, Ohio. By this marriage there were three children: Lydia, who lives at Muskogee, Oklahoma, widow of William Smith, a hotel man; Henrietta is the wife of Al. Hare, a real estate man in Oklahoma; and Otho, a merchant tailor at Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

James C. Ingman received his early education in the rural schools of Fairfield County, Ohio, and also attended an academy at London in that state. From the age of ten years he was employed more or less regularly at the occupation of farming. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted in Company I of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and was in service with that regiment until mustered out in September, 1864. Previously, in 1863, he had assisted in organizing the Ohio State Guards.

After the war Mr. Ingman lived for the most part in Fairfield County, Ohio, until he came to Kansas in 1885 and located at Barnes. As a farmer he was more than ordinarily successful and he still owns a place of forty acres in Barnes Township, another of 160 acres in Little Blue Township, and another quarter section in the same township. His home is a half mile north of Barnes. In politics Mr. Ingman is a progressive republican, is past noble grand of Amanda Lodge No. 548, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Ohio, and was formerly affiliated with Barnes Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On August 12, 1860, in Fairfield County, Ohio, he married Miss Telitha Jane Swope. She was born in Fairfield County, in 1838, and died at Barnes, Kansas, in June, 1912, two months prior to their fiftieth wedding anniversary. Eight children were born to their marriage. Ada, the oldest, died unmarried at Barnes, in 1913. Samuel is a contractor and electrician living at Savannah, Georgia. Lefever died on the home farm at Barnes in 1890, at the age of twenty-seven. Theodore, who makes his home with his father, is county agent for the Farmers Union, with offices in Washington, Kansas. R. L. is a contractor and railroad man in Old Mexico. Bertha is still at home. Myrtle Matilda died in Ohio, aged two years. C. B. Ingman, the youngest child, has taken a homestead of 320 acres in Oklahoma.

Gerald Francis Wilson. Among the contributing factors to progress and prosperity in Clay County are the newspapers, and in taking them into account the Leader, at Longford, should by no means be overlooked. It is a live, wide-awake, progressive journal because such are the characteristics of its able editor and manager, Gerald Francis Wilson, who has the advantage of being a practical printer and before assuming charge of the Leader had had editorial experience.

Gerald Francis Wilson was born at Racine, Wisconsin, November 4, 1891. His parents were Fred Morgan and Miranda (Kennedy) Wilson, the latter of whom was born in Pennsylvania in 1870 and died at Detroit, Michigan, in March, 1909. The Wilson ancestry is Scotch-Irish and the family to which Editor Wilson belongs has been in the United States since colonial times. His father, Fred Morgan Wilson, was born in Michigan in 1860 and has practically spent his life thus far in his native state and has always been identified with railroad affairs. He is a republican in political affiliation, fraternally is a Knight of Pythias, and belongs to the Episcopal Church. His family numbers three sons: Chester, who is a miner in Montana, and Gerald Francis and Leonard.

Gerald F. Wilson attended the public schools of Omaha, Nebraska, until he completed his second year in the high school and then passed two years in Creighton University at Omaha. After leaving the university in 1908 Mr. Wilson entered a printing office and learned the trade, subsequently worked as a journeyman printer in Nebraska, Illinois, Michigan, Colorado, Utah, California, Washington, North and South Dakota and Iowa, during this time coming into contact with men and affairs that necessarily broadened his outlook, enriched his mind and increased his perceptive faculties.

It was on July 11, 1913, that Mr. Wilson reached Norton, Kansas, and accepted a position on the Daily Telegram, of which Will E. Garland was then editor, and remained until the following November, when he went to Concordia, Kansas, where he remained in a job printing office for the next three years. During 1916 he was employed on the Salina Union, at Salina, Kansas, and from there, on January 1, 1917, came to Longford and bought the Longford Leader, which had formerly been owned by the merchants of Longford. The first number of this journal had been issued by Frank Pattee in 1911, but the venture did not prove a success and after changing ownership several times was discontinued for awhile, but in 1915 was revived because of their being an actual demand for a newspaper in the place. It did not prosper, however, until Mr. Wilson, a real newspaper man, took charge, and since then it has become a very important medium all over Clay County in

particular and has many new subscribers and advertisers in the adjacent counties. In other words, it has became a prosperous and paying proposition.

In politics Mr. Wilson is a man of independent views and his paper reflects his attitude. He believes in giving the people a generally acceptable journal and provides interesting reading for all the household, devoting his editorials largely to local interests. He has placed his plant in fine condition and both it and his offices are on Main Street, Longford. Mr. Wilson has also established a paper at Industry, Kansas, its first issue appearing on Monday, August 13, 1917, and under his efficient leadership there is little doubt that the paper will grow in favor and importance.

Mr. Wilson was married at Beloit, Kansas, January 28, 1916, to Miss Beatrice Allen, who was born and educated at Concordia, Kansas. She is a daughter of Fred and Cora (Blackledge) Allen. Her father was born in the State of New York in 1867, and from there came to Kansas in 1883 and settled in Cloud County. At present he conducts a draying business at Concordia. He married Cora Blackledge, who was born in Iowa, and they have four children, namely: Jennie, who is the wife of Fred Somers, who is a mechanic and they live at Omaha; Mary, who is the wife of Arnold Kersenbrock, who handles cream in transportation on the C. B. & Q. Railroad to certain points, and they reside at Concordia, Kansas; Beatrice, who is the wife of Gerald F. Wilson; and Frances, who remains with her parents. The Allens, like the Wilsons, can lay claim to old American citizenship, as they too settled in the United States during colonial times and many of the name, like the Wilsons, have achieved great distinction. Mrs. Wilson is a lady of engaging personality and social charm. Formerly she belonged to the Knights and Ladies of Security, a well known fraternal order in this state, and at present is a valued member of the Lady Maccabees.

Orval Duane Allis is a Kansas educator, superintendent of schools at Virgil. He is a graduate of Baker University, is a native of Kansas, and his people settled in the state while the Civil war was in progress.

Mr. Allis has in his veins the blood of a substantial ancestry, the English and Holland Dutch predominating. His paternal ancestors came from England to Vermont in colonial times. His great-grandfather, William Allis, was born in Vermont, but early moved to Steuben County, New York, where he married, where he spent his career as a farmer, and where he died.

F. G. Allis, the founder of the family in Kansas, was born in Otsego County, New York, in 1833. He grew up in Steuben County, and while living there taught school, followed the trade of carpenter, was a justice of the peace, and also did farming. He married in 1855 Catherine Winne. She was born in Steuben County, August 9, 1829, and is now living at the venerable age of eighty-seven in Virgil, Kansas. Her ancestors, the Winnes, came out of Holland and were settlers in New York long before the Revolution. In 1864 F. G. Allis and wife brought their family to Kansas, locating on a homestead of 160 acres in Greenwood County. He lived the life of a farmer there until his death at Virgil on May 11, 1894. Mrs. Catherine Allis is one of the oldest residents in this section of Kansas, and has witnessed practically its entire development. She and her husband had the following children: Egbert, who was born in 1857 and died in 1917, at Chanute, Kansas; Emmett, mentioned below; Ada, who lives at Virgil; William E., a hardware merchant at Dunlap, Kansas.

Emmett Duane Allis, father of Professor O. D. Allis, was born at Hornersville, New York, 1859. He was five years of age when his parents, in November, 1864, located on their homestead at Virgil, Kansas. He grew up and married there, and spent his active career as a farmer, though he was also a carpenter by trade. He died at Virgil in 1905. He was a democrat in his political affiliations, served a term as township trustee, was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Emmett D. Allis married Arena A. Dalton. She was born at Virgil, Kansas, in 1859, representing one of the first families to locate here, and she now resides at Baldwin, Kansas. Her children are: Orval D.; Mamie, who is a teacher living with her mother at Baldwin; Frank Howard, principal of the high school at Great Bend, Kansas; Verna, wife of Charles Terrell, a farmer at Eudora, Kansas; and Eda, who lives with her mother at Baldwin and is a student in Baker University.

Orval Duane Allis, who was born at Virgil, February 27, 1884, attended the public schools of his native town, was graduated from Baker Academy in 1905, and received his degree A. B. from Baker University in 1910. A few months after his graduation he began teaching in Greenwood County, and in 1911 was elected superintendent of schools, at Virgil. He is a man of high ideals in educational affairs and besides his successful administration of the local schools he has identified himself with various other interests in his home locality. For the past five years he has held the office of justice of the peace. He is a stockholder in the Virgil State Bank, and is interested in his father's estate and lives on the homestead of 120 acres, directing its operations as a farm.

Mr. Allis is a democrat, secretary of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a member of Virgil Lodge No. 435, Independent Order Odd Fellows, is president of the Knights and Ladies of Security No. 35 at Virgil, and belongs to the Kansas State Teachers' Association.

Mr. Allis married at Baldwin, Kansas, Miss Gertrude Cundiff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cundiff. Her father, who was a farmer, is now deceased, and her mother resides at Baldwin.

W. R. Ansdell is one of the oldest residents of Cloud County and one of the most prominent citizens in and around Jamestown. He is a pioneer homesteader there and has filled many offices of trust and responsibility.

He was born in the State of Wisconsin in 1849 and was reared and educated there. In 1870 he came with his father, F. T. S. Ansdell, and four other children to Kansas, and they all settled in the vicinity of the present Jamestown. W. R. Ansdell being then twenty-one years of age was entitled to take up a homestead, and his father also acquired a quarter section. These two tracts were brought to a high degree of agricultural perfection, and Mr. W. R. Ansdell still resides on his old place and for forty-five years has grown the crops adapted to that section. His prosperity as a farmer is measured by the splendid place of 240 acres which he now owns and which is highly cultivated and improved with excellent buildings and other equipment.

In 1878 the Village of Jamestown was established and the first postoffice opened there. F. T. S. Ansdell was the third to hold the office of postmaster,

and later W. R. Ansdell was given the duties of supervising the distribution of mail and was the ninth postmaster in order of appointment. For two years he also filled the office of justice of the peace and was trustee and treasurer of the township. Every public duty has been performed with the efficiency which has characterized his private conduct of business, and the esteem of his fellow men is a part of his successful record. Mr. Ansdell is a member of the Masonic Order, belongs to the Mystic Shrine, is also an Odd Fellow and his sons are Masons.

In 1884 he married Miss Ida E. Prince. Five children were born to their marriage, and the four now living are: Richard, a postal clerk, Fred, a farmer; George, who is a graduate of the agricultural college at Manhattan and is now applying his theoretical knowledge to the practice of farming; and Margaret.

F. W. Parrott. Probably no agency so molds public opinion as does the reputable newspaper, and on this account the editor of a journal of standing occupies a position of great accountability. It may matter little, perhaps, whether one can convince his next door neighbor of the value of his enlightened opinions, but when his audience numbers hundreds and thousands his effort become a force of momentous strength and solemn responsibility. That this is generally realized by the men who through special talents are called upon to accept such a position may be seen when they show not only the disposition to preserve the ethics of journalism, but, from their necessarily broad field of outlook, they lead the fleeting thought of the public aright and thereby help sustain law, order and stable government. Such a one is found in Frederick William Parrott, who is the able editor of the Dispatch-Republican at Clay Center, Kansas, and president of the Clay Center Publishing Company.

Frederick William Parrott was born in the Village of Wyke, County Surrey, England, February 12, 1865. His parents, Joseph and Emma (Belgrove) Parrott, were also of English birth, the father born in Buckinghamshire in 1832, and the mother in 1836. They were married in their native shire and came to the United States in 1885. The mother survives and resides at Lawrence, Kansas. The father was a farmer in England and after he brought his family to the United States and settled at Wakefield, in Clay County, Kansas, followed agricultural pursuits for two years or more but retired in 1888 and resided at Clay Center until his death, which occurred in 1904. He was a man of liberal political ideas and identified himself with the republican party. Both he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

To Joseph Parrott and wife the following children were born: Frances Emily, who is the wife of Dr. R. A. Thrale, a practicing physician at Croydon, England; Agnes Mary, who is the wife of William Duffield, a farmer residing in San Luis Obispo, California; Frederick William; Jesse Isabel, who is the wife of A. H. Griesa, a horticulturist near Lawrence, Kansas; Philip Ernest, who is treasurer of the Battreall Shoe Company at St. Joseph, Missouri; Florence Emma, who married Professor Marshall Barber, a very distinguished scientist, who is now in the English Government service in the Malay Peninsula, and formerly was professor of bacteriology in the Kansas University at Lawrence and visited the Philippine Islands as a member of the sanitary commission for the United States Government; Edith May, who is the wife of J. S. Olds, a merchant at Delphos, Kansas; Percy John, who is a resident of Geneva, New York, is director of the entomological department of the New York Experiment Station; Alfred H., who resides at Fargo, North Dakota, is registrar of North Dakota Agricultural College; Margaret Louise, the wife of William Jeffreys, who is connected with the San Francisco Water Works Company and resides at Santa Rosa; and Thomas Arthur, who died in infancy.

Frederick William Parrott was educated in the public schools in County Sussex and Whitgift College at Croydon, where he spent three years, leaving then for the United States in 1885, and Clay County, Kansas, where he followed farming for one year. He then spent a year in an abstract office in Clay Center, after which, until 1907, he was engaged in a real estate and loan business. During this period he served as deputy revenue collector, under Senator Baker.

Mr. Parrott was twenty years old when he came to America and before many years had passed he was a naturalized citizen and thoroughly in accord with the principle of the republican party, with which he has been identified ever since and has served as chairman of the republican county central committee. In 1907 he became the editor of the Daily Republican at Clay Center, and in June, 1914, when it was consolidated with the Daily Dispatch, one of the old papers of the state, he accepted the editorship of the Dispatch-Republican and has made of it a journal of influence far beyond this section of Kansas. It mainly circulates in Clay and surrounding counties but is frequently heard of much farther afield. It has a daily paid list of 1,450 subscribers, which is a large one for a city and district, in the interests of which it is issued. Mr. Parrott is president of the Clay Center Publishing Company, incorporated, of which P. M. Wickstrum is secretary and business manager. The plant and editorial office is situated on Lincoln Avenue, Clay Center. Mr. Parrott has additional business interests, in the way of property investments and fraternal organization responsibilities. He owns his residence on Crawford Street, a business block on Lincoln Avenue and a garage on Fifth Street, Clay Center, together with two farms in Clay County, aggregating 192 acres. For many years he has been officially identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and is past consul of Clay Center Camp No. 408, and present banker of the same, and for eleven years was a member of the board of auditors of the order. He belongs also to the Knights of Pythias, a member of Custer Lodge No. 19, and is past chancellor commander of the same.

Mr. Parrott married in 1915, at Fort Collins, Colorado, Miss Marie Emma Towse, a daughter of Charles H. Towse, who is in the sugar manufacturing business at Gering, in Scotts Bluff County, Nebraska. The mother of Mrs. Parrott is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Parrott have one daughter, Dorothy Rae, who was born April 26, 1916. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Parrott is a member of the board of stewards and formerly served as a trustee. He has taken part in many public demonstrations, has served on many boards and committees, political, benevolent and social, and has been president of the Kansas Day Club.

William E. Durant. Few citizens of Clay County are better known than William E. Durant, who is clerk of the District Court, a veteran of the Civil war, and a representative and bearer of a name that has been honorably known in this state for over a half century. He was born in Will County, Illinois, April 25, 1843. His parents were Edward T. and Sally Ann (Whallon) Durant, and his paternal grand-

parents were Edward and Lucina (Willey) Durant, natives of New York. The Durant ancestors went from France to England and in colonial days came to the United States and located in Connecticut, a later generation moving to New York and those still later establishing homes in Kansas.

Edward T. Durant, father of William E., was born in Geneseo County, New York, in 1819. His father died when he was young and he remained in Geneseo County until 1837, when he became a pioneer in Will County, Illinois. He engaged in farming for a time and then worked at the carpenter trade until 1861, when he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He participated in many battles and was in the siege of Vicksburg and in much of the military activity along the border west of the Mississippi River. He was honorably discharged and was mustered out December 7, 1865. In the spring of 1866 he came to Monrovia, Kansas, and worked at his trade there until 1869, when he removed to Waterville in Marshall County, and there he died in 1915. He supported the principles of the republican party, belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was a faithful member of the Baptist Church.

Edward T. Durant married Sallie Ann Whallon, who was born in 1822 and died at Clay Center, Kansas, in 1896. They had the following children: William E.; Sophia Willey, who married first M. A. Sherburne, a painter, and after his death, Martin Norton, also deceased, who was a traveling salesman, and she resides at Topeka, Kansas; Clara Maria, who is the widow of John Davison, a farmer, resides at Waterville; Charles, who died when aged eighteen months; Percy, who died aged two years; Albert, who died at the age of one year; Frances C., who lived to be twenty years old, as also did Edward T.; and Tracy C., the ninth and youngest, who lived to be twenty-three years.

William E. Durant attended the country schools in Will and Du Page counties, Illinois, and followed farming until he was eighteen years old. He then proved as patriotic as his father and enlisted also in Company B, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on the same day, August 19, 1861, and father and son marched and fought side by side through those long years of strife, taking part in the same battles and skirmishes and facing the same dangers. Both were spared to return to the dear ones at home. It was a tie of comradeship as well as kindred that bound this father and son together.

After the war was over William E. Durant attended school in Chicago for a short time and then joined his father, reaching Monrovia, Kansas, August 2, 1867. For two years he worked on farms in Atchison County but in 1869 went to Waterville and entered the flouring mill, and worked in such mills for the next ten years and then was in a hardware store for one year at Downs, Kansas. In 1880 Mr. Durant came to Clay Center and resumed work in the flour mills and continued until 1913.

From early manhood Mr. Durant has been affiliated with the republican party, believing firmly in the basic principles of that organization and loyally supporting its candidates. After retiring from the industry to which he had devoted so many years of a busy life he served one year as city marshal of Clay Center, and 2½ years as deputy for the county clerk. In 1916 he was elected clerk of the District Court for a term of two years, and his office is in the courthouse.

Mr. Durant married October 3, 1869, at Monrovia, Kansas, Miss Lucretia Rhodes, who is a daughter of John and Jemima (Allee) Rhodes, both of whom are deceased. The father of Mrs. Durant was a farmer before the Civil war, of which he was a veteran. His death occurred at Prairie Grove, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Durant have two sons, Ira Edwin and Charles Willey. Ira Edwin Durant resides with his parents at the time this record is made. He is a physician and surgeon, a graduate of the Kansas City Medical College, from which he received his degree. He is a member of the Kansas National Guard, with the rank of captain, and is attached to the medical corps. In 1916 he was with the First Regiment, Kansas National Guard, on the Mexican border.

Charles Willey Durant, the second son, is a resident of Kansas City, Kansas, and is in the employ of the Morris Packing Company. He is a graduate of the Clay Center High School and taught school for nine years in Clay County and for one year in Riley County. Mr. Durant and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

For many years Mr. Durant has been identified with the Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of Clay Lodge No. 115, of which he is past noble grand, and also a member of Humane Encampment No. 34, and of Queen Esther Lodge No. 19, Rebekahs. He belongs additionally to Clay Center Lodge No. 134, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons. Mr. Durant owns his comfortable residence that stands on Twelfth Street between Dexter and Court streets. He has lived through a period of marvelous change since he came to Kansas and he feels proud of the advancement which has been made along so many lines. As a veteran of one great war, he is keenly alive to the issues which are now paramount in the country he offered his life to keep united.

Mrs. Phoebe (Read) Pinkerton. With a dignified recognition of official responsibility and the poise and charm of an intellectual woman, Mrs. Phoebe (Read) Pinkerton, register of deeds for Clay County, impresses a visitor very favorably and in a section of country where interesting personalities are by no means lacking. Mrs. Pinkerton is widely known and is universally esteemed, and was brought to Clay Center by her parents in 1878.

Mrs. Pinkerton was born in the City of Manchester, England, and is a daughter of Rev. William and Margaret (Martin) Read. Both parents were born at Manchester, the father on February 7, 1834, and the mother on May 30, 1836, and both died in the United States, the father at Clay Center, Kansas, March 23, 1889, and the mother at Sedalia, Missouri, July 6, 1901. There were four children born to them, namely: Phoebe; Emma, who is the wife of Dr. T. S. Morrison, a dental surgeon practicing in Topeka, Kansas; Clara, who is the wife of J. H. Grayson, who is connected with the office force of the El Paso & South Western Railroad at Tucson, Arizona; and W. E., who is a painter and decorator at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Rev. William Read, father of Mrs. Pinkerton, was reared and attended school in the City of Manchester and there learned the carpenter's trade. In 1864 he came to the United States with his family and worked at his trade in the City of Boston, Massachusetts, until 1877, when he came west to Northern Michigan, and in the following year came to Clay Center Kansas. In the meanwhile Mr. Read had pursued theological studies and at Kalamazoo, Michigan, was ordained a Baptist minister and before coming to Kansas preached in both Ohio and Michigan, later in this state, and for four years was pastor of the Bap-

tist Church at Clay Center, retiring then in order to return to England, called there as heir to a considerable estate. This enabled him, after coming back to Kansas, to live in great comfort and it was here that he invested his money in a comfortable residence and business properties and a farm three miles north of the town. He identified himself with the republican party, but the only public office he ever accepted was that of county coroner, in which he served two terms.

Phoebe Read was educated in the public schools, attending in Michigan and Ohio, and was graduated from the Pioneer (Ohio) High School. She then followed the profession of teaching until 1882, on October 1st of that year being united in marriage at Clay Center to Ernest Pinkerton, whose death on May 4, 1915, was lamented not only by a devoted family, but by a wide circle of attached friends and citizens generally in Clay County. Mr. Pinkerton was born at Dresden, Tennessee, December 7, 1858, came with his people to Kansas and attended the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Later he was associated with his father, J. H. Pinkerton, in a real estate and loan business, the legal aspects particularly interesting him and he became an expert on abstracts. In his political views he was a republican. He was a man of settled religious convictions and a faithful member of the Christian Church. For a number of years he was identified fraternally with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to the local bodies at Clay Center.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pinkerton the following children were born: L. R., who is a resident of Emporia, Kansas, learned the printer's trade in youth and at present is an organizer of lodges for the Loyal Order of Moose; Lettie, who was educated in Washburn College, making a special study of music, married Wilbur Neill, a shoe merchant at Clay Center, and they have one daughter, Wilberta; E. A., who learned the printer's trade, is now owner and publisher of the Glasco Sun, at Glasco, Kansas; and Marguerite and Ernestine, both of whom reside with their mother. Miss Marguerite is a graduate of the State Normal School at Emporia and is a public school teacher at Clay Center. Miss Ernestine is yet a student in the Clay Center High School. The comfortable and attractive family residence at No. 403 Huntress Street, Clay Center, is Mrs. Pinkerton's property. This has always been a hospitable, refined, cheery home.

Mrs. Pinkerton cherishes the old family records pertaining to her father's family but many have been lost. She knows that her grandparents were William and Sarah Read, both natives of Manchester, England, where the grandmother was born in 1808 and died in 1878. The grandfather was a man of business importance, conducted an inn at Manchester, and died in 1864.

ARTHUR LEONARD GUY. That Kansas within the last half century has made rapid strides forward and has won a foremost place among the states of the Union is gratifying to those who love her and have grown up within her borders. It is not so remarkable, however, that this is true, because she had elemental strength to draw from and a stable citizenship to guard and guide her enterprises. One of her pioneers who came to Clay County shortly after the curtain had been rung down upon the great fractricidal period of war was William Guy, a man of great business enterprise and of sterling character. His honorable name and the business he founded are perpetuated in still wider development by his son Arthur Leonard Guy, one of Wakefield's most prominent citizens and able business men, who is president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Wakefield and is the directing head also of other enterprises which are important in commercial circles all over the state.

Arthur Leonard Guy was born at Shrewsbury, England, February 10, 1868. His parents were William and Mary (Matthews) Guy, both natives of England, the father born in 1832 at Lewes in County Sussex, and the mother in 1833 in the City of London. Both died at Wakefield, Kansas, the mother in 1907 and the father in 1910. They were the parents of six children, namely: John M., who resides on a farm near Longford, Kansas; Frederick W., who is a railroad mail clerk, resides at No. 228 East Thirty-fifth Street, Kansas City, Missouri; G. F., who is proprietor of the Pico Heights Lumber Company and planing mills, resides at No. 2200 Fourth Avenue, Los Angeles, California; Arthur Leonard; Selina Mary, the widow of William Male, who was the engineer on a Union Pacific passenger train in an accident in 1913, in which he lost his life, and she resides at No. 1122 Leighton Avenue, Los Angeles, California; and Eliza Annie, who is the wife of Robert Kerr, and they reside at Manhattan, Kansas.

William Guy was reared in his parents' home at Lewes, England, and attended school until he was sixteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the dry goods business at Hastings, where, according to the law, he served three years. From Hastings he went to London and was employed for two years in a mercantile establishment and then embarked in business for himself and up to 1869, when he came to America, had conducted his own stores at Tunbridge Wells, at Oxford and Shrewsbury. His marriage had taken place in London and with his wife and four children, in the above year he came to the United States and direct to Wakefield, Kansas. He was one of the early merchants here and in 1887 purchased the dry goods business which has been developed into the largest enterprise of its kind, a general department store, in this section of Kansas. In 1888 his son Arthur Leonard became associated with him and succeeded to his interests as residuary legatee on his death. William Guy was a man of strict integrity in all his business dealings, was a deacon in the Congregational Church and was a republican in politics. Although essentially a business man, he was ever mindful of his public responsibilities and at times served in township offices, carrying business principles into the performance of his duties.

Arthur Leonard Guy attended the public schools in Clay County, Kansas, later the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and after leaving that institution in 1888 entered his father's mercantile business and shortly afterward became manager of the same. He continued in that relation until his father's death, and has remained manager as well as proprietor. Mr. Guy is also proprietor of the Wakefield Cash Clothing Store, a well-managed concern that is widely known because of its heavy stock carried and its complete assortment, a clothing store not equaled in any town of the size of Wakefield in the state. In the banking field Mr. Guy has become prominent as the president of one of the soundest financial institutions in this part of the state, the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Wakefield being given a high rating.

Mr. Guy married in December, 1892, in St. John's Episcopal Church, Wakefield, Miss Frances A. Alsop. Her mother is deceased, but her father, Judge Richard Alsop, for many years a justice of the peace,

survives and lives retired. Mr. and Mrs. Guy have three children, two sons and one daughter, namely: Francis Arthur, a student in the law department of the Kansas State University, is advance agent for the Ridpath-Horner Chautauqua Association; Richard William, who is a student in the Wakefield High School; and Eleanor Selina, who is also a student in the Wakefield High School. Mr. Guy has property investments of value at Wakefield and these include his handsome residence on Main Street.

In his political life Mr. Guy has always been identified with the republican party. From infancy Wakefield has been his home and in its growth and development he has borne a part, little of importance having taken place in which he has not been in some manner interested for the benefit of the community. He has been a firm friend of the public schools and at present is serving his sixth consecutive term on the school board, of which he is treasurer. Fraternally Mr. Guy is identified with the Knights and Ladies of Security, Wakefield Council No. 60, and Council No. 37, Wakefield, Sons and Daughters of Justice. He was reared in the Congregational Church, early united with this religious body, is a deacon in the church at Wakefield and for twenty-two years has been church organist.

Samuel R. Dillinger. One of the well known families of Clay County is that of Dillinger, which for many years has been active in the grain elevator business, and it has a worthy representative in Samuel R. Dillinger, who is manager of the Farmers Elevator Company at Bennington, Kansas. Mr. Dillinger was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, July 15, 1855, and is the elder of two sons born to his parents, who were Daniel and Nancy (Davis) Dillinger. His younger brother, Daniel Dillinger, came to Kansas in 1886 and is a prosperous farmer in Sherman County.

In tracing his ancestry back several generations Samuel R. Dillinger finds that his paternal grandfather, Daniel Dillinger, was born in 1789, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where his grandfather had established himself when he came from Germany. Daniel Dillinger followed agricultural pursuits in Westmoreland County and died there in 1845. On the maternal side the grandfather, John Davis, born in 1803, in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, was a descendant of a Hessian soldier who settled in Pennsylvania during the War of the Revolution. John Davis came to the West in the early 50's and settled in Des Moines County, Iowa, where he became a farmer, having previously been a miller. He was married in Pennsylvania to Louisa Groover, and both died in Des Moines County.

Daniel Dillinger, father of Samuel R. Dillinger, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1829, and died in Des Moines County, Iowa, in 1857. He grew to manhood in his native place, where he followed farming and worked at the carpenter trade, and then came to Des Moines County, Iowa, where the rest of his life was spent. In politics he was a whig. He was married in Des Moines County to Nancy Davis, who survives and resides in Des Moines County. She was born in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, in 1836. Her second marriage was to Christian Ziegler, who was born at Baden, Germany, in 1828, and died in Des Moines County in 1914. Mr. Ziegler came to the United States and to Iowa in 1854 and followed farming all his life. Four children were born to that marriage, as follows: David R., who is a resident of Burlington, Iowa, for the past thirty years has been a traveling representative of the same hardware house; William, who is a farmer resides in Des Moines County; Harriet, who married a Mr. Fourner, resides at Fayette, Idaho, where her husband has a nursery and fruit farm; and Lucy, who died in 1905.

Samuel R. Dillinger obtained his education in the public schools in Des Moines County and when twenty years old went to Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and worked for two years on the farm of his uncle, Samuel Dillinger. After coming back to his native county he worked by the month for farmers for one year. In the spring of 1878 he went to Nebraska and for five years was engaged in farming in Clay County, then became a grain merchant and went into the stock business and continued his interests there until 1892, when he removed to Thomas County, Kansas. There farming engaged him for a time and for three years he worked for the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company and at the same time conducted an individual business. He continued there until 1900, when he moved to Luray, Kansas, where he became identified with the Midland Elevator Company and bought grain for two years. In 1902 he came to Bennington and went into the grain business here and is now manager of the Farmers Elevator Company, an important business enterprise of this section.

Mr. Dillinger married in 1880, in Clay County, Nebraska, Miss Melissa Belle Gallentine, who is a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Ritner) Gallentine, both of whom are deceased. The father of Mrs. Dillinger was a substantial farmer in Clay County, Nebraska. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dillinger, namely: Samuel R., who is manager of the Co-operative Grain Association, operates an elevator at Green, Kansas; Helen, who is the wife of M. F. Fritts, who for three years was connected with the bank of Paradise, Kansas, now resides at Luray; Nellie, who is the wife of W. E. Wing, a lumber dealer at Luray, Kansas; Otis W., who resides at Delphos, Kansas, is in the grain business for the Lord Milling Company; and Letha and Irene, both of whom reside at home.

In politics Mr. Dillinger is a democrat but is not very active in political circles. He has served for nine years on the school board as proof of his public usefulness. He belongs to Bennington Lodge No. 186, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, and to Bennington Camp, Modern Woodmen of America. With his family he has membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Samuel R. Dillinger, Jr. At all times the grain trade is one of vital importance in every country, and at the present time, when the eyes of a large portion of the earth are turned expectantly to the mighty grain yields of the United States, does the conservation of this food and its proper handling as a commercial factor take on added importance. To buy grain carefully, knowingly and economically requires something more than the trading instinct, it necessitates the possession of special talents and certain knowledge that can only come through actual experience. Samuel R. Dillinger, who is manager of the Co-operative Grain Association at Green, Kansas, was brought up in the business and is one of the best judges of grain in Kansas.

Samuel R. Dillinger was born in Hamilton County, Nebraska, September 23, 1880. His parents are Samuel R. and Melissa Belle (Gallentine) Dillinger, residents of Bennington, Kansas. They were born in Iowa and for some years resided in Clay and Hamilton counties, Nebraska. The father has always been more or less identified with farm and grain interests and at

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Ira. Mahaffey.

present is manager of an elevator at Bennington. Politically he is a democrat and for nine years has been a member of the school board at Bennington. He belongs to and liberally supports the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a citizen who is held in universal esteem. His children, six in number, are as follows: Samuel R.; Helen, who is the wife of Milton Fritz, resides on a farm near Plainville; Nellie, who is the wife of William Wing, who owns a lumber yard at Luray, Kansas; Otis, who is in an elevator business at Delphos, Kansas; Letha, who is a public school teacher, resides with her parents; and Irene, who is a student in the high school.

Samuel R. Dillinger, who bears his father's honored name, attended school in Western Kansas and the Colby High School for two years, and then began to assist his father and was mainly associated with him in the grain and elevator business until 1903, when he came to Green and became manager for the Midland Elevator Company, which company in 1917 became the Co-operative Grain Association. Mr. Dillinger has continued manager all these years. The company operates its elevators with the best possible modern equipment, the principle of the old "marine leg" being retained but improvements bringing better facilities for the handling and grading of the grain. In all that pertains to the business Mr. Dillinger is a valuable man. He owns a fine farm of eighty acres situated one-half mile east of Green.

Mr. Dillinger married in February, 1903, at Brewster, Kansas, Miss Flora Wheeler, who died in September of the same year. On June 8, 1906, he married Miss Luetta Craft, a daughter of Henry and Barbara Craft. The mother of Mrs. Dillinger resides at Green, Kansas, but the father is deceased. He was one of the pioneers in Clay County and followed farming all his life. Mr. and Mrs. Dillinger have a pleasant and comfortable home on the farm.

In politics Mr. Dillinger has always maintained an independent attitude but by no means is indifferent concerning public affairs, on the other hand, doing his full duty when occasion arises and by money and influence giving support to worthy local enterprises. For a number of years he has been interested in the fraternal order of Odd Fellows and belongs to Green Lodge No. 363 and is noble grand in the same body. He is able to trace his ancestry many generations back. The Dillingers came from Germany to Pennsylvania and settled in Westmoreland County, where his grandfather was born. He served in the Civil war and afterward moved to Iowa and died in Des Moines County.

IRA MAHAFFEY has for two terms, two years each, been the affable and courteous clerk of the District Court at Concordia. Few people entirely appreciate the ability and tact required for the successful administration of such an office. Not only must the records be properly kept, legible and correct and easily grasped by the ordinary mind, but the clerk himself must be accommodating and at all times genial and attentive to those who have business with his office. All these qualities Mr. Mahaffey possesses and more too.

Politically he is a republican, and while he is a strong believer in his party and its principles, he does not fail to admit that other party beliefs have good ideas and character. Prior to his election as District Court clerk Mr. Mahaffey served as deputy clerk of the court one year, and was deputy county clerk for two years, one year under a republican and one year under a democratic clerk. In the fall of 1916 he was elected for a third term to his present office.

Ira Mahaffey was born in Washington County, Kansas, October 30, 1883, a son of Samuel and Emma J. Mahaffey. His parents made permanent settlement in Kansas in 1879, but his father had homesteaded a claim in this state as early as 1870. Samuel Mahaffey was a veteran of the Civil war, having served as a private in Company H of the Thirtieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was in the army more than three years, and while in service lost his right leg in a railroad wreck, and was subsequently given his honorable discharge. In the family were three children: Ira, Samuel G., and Harvey D.

Mr. Mahaffey was educated in the common schools at Greenleaf, Kansas, was graduated from the Concordia Normal and Business College in 1906 and in 1907 completed his course in stenography. He is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On March 24, 1910, he married Miss Fleta M. Pitman. Three children were born to their union, named Hazel I., Vera L. and Cora I.

ALVIN L. WILLIAMSON. The many business interests that at present serve to make Clay Center one of the important young cities of Kansas cover almost every modern activity and profession, and include also some of the oldest industries, milling for example, that accompanied the settlement of the first pioneers in Clay County. Long before improved machinery and modern methods of using motive power had been thought of, every deep-falling stream that could be profitably dammed had a grinding mill on its bank before civilized living was accepted as complete in that section. Pioneer history is full of stories of the inconveniences and hardships and often dangers that were encountered in getting the precious "grist" to and from the mill, often many miles distant. It was usually of primitive construction and its equipments were not designed to produce the fine milling products of today, but it was a prime necessity of the time. Such, probably, was the original mill that stood on the present site of the Williamson milling properties at Clay Center, which include the great modern flour mill, the elevator and the office building, with two mighty dams on the Republic River. For twenty years this property has been in the Williamson name and for a number of years the management of the Williamson Milling Company was in the hands of Alvin L. Williamson, who, along with other important business offices, is treasurer of this company.

Alvin L. Williamson was born at Wataga in Knox County, Illinois, July 12, 1877. His parents were William and Katherine (Olson) Williamson, both of whom were born in Sweden, the father in 1833 and the mother in 1835, and both died at Wataga, Illinois, the father in 1905 and the mother in 1907.

William Williamson was brought to America by his parents when he was young, the voyage being made in a sailing vessel. They came to Illinois and settled near Wataga in Knox County, and there William was reared and spent the most of his life, his vocation being farming. In 1897 he bought the present mail site at Clay Center, Kansas, and in association with his son F. L. Williamson founded the Williamson Milling Company, which is now one of the large enterprises of Clay County. He was a man of judgment and foresight and his early investment here proved a profitable venture. In his political affiliation he was a republican. With his wife he belonged to the Lutheran Church.

William Williamson was married at Wataga, Illinois, to Katherine Olson, and the following children were born to them: Mary, who died at Clay Center, Kansas, in 1895, was the wife of Albert Danielson, who resides in California; J. H., who is a farmer in Nebraska; Amelia, who died in Iowa, was the wife of Rev. A. F. Nelson, a Lutheran minister residing at Wilmar, Minnesota; L. O., who died in Utah, was a dry goods merchant; Amanda, who resides at Wataga, Illinois; Martha, who died young; E. P., who is a farmer near Wataga, Illinois; George, who died at the age of twenty years; F. L., who resides in Kansas City, Missouri, is a sales manager for the Dewey Portland Cement Company and Alvin L.

Alvin L. Williamson was educated in the public schools of Wataga, Illinois, and Brown's Business College at Galesburg. Afterward he assisted his father on the home farm until he was twenty-four years old. In the meanwhile his father and brother had become interested in the mill property at Clay Center, Kansas, and in 1901 he came here and went into the flour milling business. The mill site was the only substantial part of the property which Alonzo Dexter had formerly owned, the mill structure being in ruins. Now the company owns a mill that has a capacity of 600 barrels of flour a day and the two dams and the great grain elevator on the Republican River, the office building being situated on Fourth and Pomeroy streets. Modern demands are keeping the mill running at full capacity. In addition to his milling interests Mr. Williamson owns 500 acres of farm land in Kansas and 2,000 acres in Oklahoma, also his fine residence on Lane Street, Clay Center, which he built in 1909. He is well known in financial circles and is vice president of the First National Bank at Clay Center. His business ability is seen in the successful carrying out of his many undertakings, and his public spirit is commended because of his determination to keep his enterprises active at this point. Mr. Williamson is one of Clay County's most valuable men.

Mr. Williamson married at Clay Center, in 1909, Miss Lena McKee, who is a daughter of John McKee, postmaster of Clay Center and a man of political prominence. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have one daughter, Muriel, who was born June 14, 1914. They attend the Baptist Church. In politics he is a republican.

EDWARD GRAUERHOLZ. On the official record of citizens who have served the community of Esbon in public capacities involving the discharge of duties of responsibility and trust the name of Edward Grauerholz frequently appears. He has been a member of the city council for several years and has also served in the position of city clerk, and since January, 1916, has had charge of the mail service of this locality, having been appointed at that time postmaster of Esbon. He has been a resident of this locality for a decade, and prior to giving the greater part of his time to official duties was well known in business circles, and whether in commercial or public life his career has been one in which he has shown the capacity to perform whatever responsibilities have devolved upon him and an integrity which naturally attracts public confidence and esteem.

Mr. Grauerholz was born on a farm in Smith County, Kansas, October 3, 1882, and is a son of H. H. and Mary (Brandess) Grauerholz. His father was born in 1831, at Hanover, Germany, and was educated in the public schools, following which he entered upon his career in an effort to gain independence and position. Although he was industrious and energetic, his labors yielded him little more than a living wage, and he decided finally to try his fortunes in America, from which country he had heard glowing reports as to the opportunities offered and the advantages to be gained. Accordingly, in 1857, as a young man of twenty-six years, he immigrated to the United States and first settled in the vicinity of Chester, Randolph County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming, as an employee of others. Gradually he made some headway, and finally established a home of his own when he married Mary Brandess, who had been born in 1841, also at Hanover, Germany, and the young couple continued to worked together, thriftily hoarding their earnings and looking forward to eventual prosperity. In 1871 they came to Smith County, Kansas, as pioneers, locating on an unimproved homestead of 160 acres, which soon began to show the effects of well-directed labor and good management. As the years passed Mr. Grauerholz became one of the substantial agriculturists of his locality, and when he went into retirement and moved to his present residence at Kensington, Kansas, he distributed a section of land among his children, all of this property having been acquired through the hard and unassisted work of his own hands and those of his faithful wife. Mr. Grauerholz is a democrat, and a member of the Lutheran faith, in which Mrs. Grauerholz died on the Smith County farm in 1908, when sixty-seven years of age. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: Anna, a resident of Kensington, Kansas, widow of W. B. Smith, who was a farmer of Smith County; Sophia, who is the wife of W. D. Smith and lives on a farm near Kensington; Fred, who was engaged in farming in Smith County until his death in the spring of 1917; Louis W., a retired farmer of Kensington; Katie, who is the wife of W. E. Bronson, a farmer near that place; Gus, who is a farmer, also of that locality; William, who follows the same vocation in that vicinity; James, who is a Kensington business man and druggist; Ella, who died in the winter of 1916, as the wife of Thomas Robertson, the owner of a farm in Smith County and a garage at Kensington; and Edward, of this notice.

Edward Grauerholz received a public school education at Kensington, being graduated from the high school there in 1899. For the greater part the members of his family have followed agricultural lines, but Mr. Grauerholz's inclinations ran more toward a business career, and when his studies were completed he found employment in a store at Kensington, where he worked as a clerk. He continued in this line of endeavor in the same community, although in different establishments, until 1907, in which year he came to Esbon and established himself in the clothing business. This he conducted with a satisfying measure of success until 1914, when he sold his interests therein and subsequently became identified with another mercantile establishment of the city, where he worked until his appointment as postmaster in January, 1916. Prior to this time Mr. Grauerholz had been the incumbent of other official offices, in fact since his arrival at Esbon he has almost continually been before the public as an official. During his four years as a member of the city council he assisted in the framing of ordinances which have since acted beneficially in the life of the city and its institutions, and for six years discharged very efficiently the important duties connected with the office of city clerk. He has always been a stanch and unswerving supporter of the principles of democracy and in numerous campaigns has by word and action assisted his party to success. In January, 1916, he received the appointment of postmaster from President Wilson, and in the handling of the mails of Esbon has given further indication of his possession of executive

ability. Social by nature, Mr. Grauerholz has identified himself with several fraternal organizations, and at the present time is a member of Salem Lodge No. 228, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being master thereof, an office which he has held on a previous occasion; Lebanon Chapter No. 67, Royal Arch Masons, of Smith Center, Kansas; and Prairie Camp No. 5283, Modern Woodmen of America, of Esbon, in all of which he is deservedly popular. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his energetic nature carries him into many movements of the community.

Mr. Grauerholz married at Esbon, in 1910, Miss Stella Sholes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Sholes, the latter deceased and the former a resident of Lebanon, Kansas, where he follows the trade of carpenter. To Mr. and Mrs. Grauerholz there have been born two children, namely: Hugh, born November 10, 1911, at Esbon; and Edward, whose death occurred when he was one year old.

Mrs. Alice M. (Beachly) Berkeley. Talented in music and a leading spirit in the activities that make the modern woman who has social advantages very different from her sisters of some years ago, Mrs. Alice M. (Beachly) Berkeley, of Burr Oak, needs no introduction to many residents of Jewell County. For a number of years she has occupied her beautiful and hospitable home, which is situated on the corner of Lewis and Water streets, Burr Oak, and is one of this city's most esteemed and admired ladies. Mrs. Berkeley was born at Meyersdale, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of G. L. Beachly and the widow of Mahlon C. Berkeley, who was the founder of the Jewell County National Bank.

Alice M. Beachly was the eldest born of her parents' three children. A sister, Berniece, died at the age of four years and six months. A brother, Eugene M., is a bookkeeper with the C. R. Cook Paint Company at Kansas City, Missouri. Her father, G. L. Beachly, who at present makes his home with her, was born at Meyersdale, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1848, and was reared there. In the same state he was married to Annie E. Beachy, an interesting association of names, who was born at Salisbury, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1856. The parents of G. L. Beachly were William M. and Sallie (Lichty) Beachly, both of whom were of German descent and were born at Meyersdale, where he followed the tanning business and died there. His wife died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Susan Saylor, at Morrill, Kansas, at the age of sixty-two years. G. L. Beachly assisted his father in the tannery for a time and then did clerical work for a printing company at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. In 1881 he came west to Beatrice, Nebraska, where he went into the real estate business, in which he continued until 1910, when he retired and came to Burr Oak. In politics he is a republican and still maintains his faith in its principles and keeps a lively interest in all that engages public attention.

In girlhood Alice M. Beachly attended the public schools of Beatrice, Nebraska, and was graduated from the high school in the class of 1897. Her musical gifts were disclosed early and almost from childhood she was a student of instrumental music, devoting much attention to the development of her talent. She taught one term of school after her graduation, nine miles northeast of Beatrice, but the most of her teaching experience has been instructing in music. She is highly valued in musical circles at Burr Oak and very accommodatingly responds when called upon to be an accompanist at recitals. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is the church organist.

At Beatrice, Nebraska, in 1904, Miss Beachly was married to Mahlon C. Berkeley, who was born October 15, 1862, at Meyersdale, Pennsylvania, and died at Burr Oak, Kansas, October 17, 1911. He was a man of scholarship, a graduate of Juniata College at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and taught eight terms of school before he moved to Nebraska. He located at Ruskin, Nebraska, and entered the banking business and also founded a bank at Byron, Nebraska, and conducted both until 1891, when he sold his Nebraska interests and came to Burr Oak. Here, in the founding of the Jewell County Bank he provided a most needful medium of business at the time, and in its nationalized character it yet illustrates the soundness of his business judgment. He was president of this institution at the time of his death, it having become the Jewell County National Bank seven years before.

Mr. Berkeley was a republican in his political opinions but was never willing to accept political office. He was a man of deep religious conviction, early in life belonging to the Church of the Brethren but later, after coming to Burr Oak, uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was very benevolent and bountiful in his charities. For many years he was identified with Masonry and was a member of Concordia Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He was a director in the Jewell County Telephone Company.

Mr. Berkeley was thrice married, first to Ellen Beachy, who died at Salisbury, Pennsylvania. She was a cousin of Mrs. Alice M. Berkeley's mother. She left one son, Robert E. Berkeley, who is a capitalist residing at Los Angeles, California. The second marriage of Mahlon C. Berkeley was to Olive Livengood, who died without issue at Buffalo, New York, in 1901. No children were born to his third marriage.

Mrs. Berkeley owns her spacious residence at Burr Oak, which was completely remodeled by Mr. Berkeley, and she has a large amount of farm property in different sections of the state, among which may be included: 320 acres situated twelve miles northeast of Goodland, in Sherman County; 160 acres in Decatur County; and 160 acres lying in Kearney County, Kansas. She has proved an excellent business woman and manages her property wisely.

The Excelsior Club of Burr Oak has many earnest and intellectual members and its aims and accomplishments led to its acceptance by the Federation of Clubs, and for seven years Mrs. Berkeley was president of this club and one of the hardest workers for its success. She belongs also to Eureka Chapter No. 69, Order of the Eastern Star, Burr Oak, of which she is worthy matron.

Mrs. Berkeley is a descendant of parentage whose ancestors on both sides were in this country before the Revolutionary war.

Patrick Henry O'Brien. In the numerous interests which, combined, serve to make Burr Oak an important and representative business center, lumber and banking are probably the most important, and connected with both for many years has been the name of O'Brien, a highly respected name because it is worthily borne. The branch of the O'Brien family to which Patrick Henry O'Brien, vice president of the Jewell County National Bank at Burr Oak, belongs has belonged to Kansas since early in the '60s.

Patrick Henry O'Brien was born at Minersville, Kansas, September 7, 1883, and is the son of T. P. and Theresa (Sohns) O'Brien, and a grandson of Edward

Dennis O'Brien. The grandfather was born in County Kerry, Ireland. Before coming to America he lived in the City of London, England, and after reaching the United States lived with his family in the City of New York until early in the '60s, when he came to Kansas and secured a homestead claim near Concordia in Cloud County, and died there in 1897. He was industrious and frugal and became possessed of a valuable property.

T. P. O'Brien, father of P. H. O'Brien of Burr Oak, was born in London, England, in 1857, and was still in childhood when his parents brought him to the United States and finally to Kansas. He grew to manhood on the old family homestead north of Concordia and obtained his public school education in Cloud County. For a number of years he followed general farming there, but in 1887 removed to Concordia, where for a time he was interested in a grocery enterprise and then turned his attention to the lumber business. In 1891 he engaged in the lumber business at Burr Oak, in 1907 removing to Waterville in the same line, and from there to Bartlett, Kansas, in 1913, where he has large lumber interests, to which he gives his whole attention. In politics he is a republican and during his residence at Burr Oak, served in the office of city clerk. He is a faithful member of the Roman Catholic Church.

T. P. O'Brien married Miss Theresa Sohns, who was born in 1859, at St. Paul, Minnesota, and seven children were born to them, namely: Patrick Henry; Timothy Oscar, who is a resident of Burr Oak, conducts a garage; Dennie, who died when young; Theresa, who resides with her parents; Edward Robert, who is in the lumber business at Pawnee, Oklahoma; Albert John, who is a barber by trade, resides at Clarkson, Nebraska; and Roy Francis, who is cashier of the Dennis State Bank at Dennis, Kansas.

Patrick Henry O'Brien attended the public schools of Burr Oak, Kansas, leaving school at the age of sixteen to give his father assistance in his lumber yard and remained there one year, largely utilizing his time during the next year in preparing for a position as bookkeeper in the Jewell County Bank, at that time a private institution that had been established in 1894, its organizers being M. C. Berkeley and R. Beachy. Mr. O'Brien became a bookkeeper in this bank in 1901, and in 1905 became its vice president and continues in that relation. The bank was nationalized in 1904, and its present officers are: J. C. Swift, of Kansas City, Missouri, president; Patrick H. O'Brien, vice president; M. J. Cook, second vice president; and Oscar Johnson, cashier. The bank works with a capital of $50,000, surplus and profits being $22,000. The bank is well housed at the corner of Main and Jackson streets, and is equipped with all modern bank protective appliances and conveniences. Mr. O'Brien's steady advance in the institution is a tribute to his application and fidelity as well as to his natural qualities as a financier and man of sound judgment.

Mr. O'Brien married at Burr Oak, in 1908, Miss Ada Carhill, who is a daughter of George and Kate (Johnson) Carhill, residents of Burr Oak. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien have a son, Max Carhill, who was born August 16, 1912.

Mr. O'Brien is one of Burr Oak's active and public spirited citizens and at present is serving as a member of the school board. He is a republican in politics and was so elected to the city council, but in lending his influence to advance movements for the general welfare of the city he at all times conscientiously did his duty without regard to party. He is a member of the Christian Church and is a liberal contributor to other religious bodies as well and to all worthy enterprises. He is past master of Burr Oak Lodge No. 178, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. O'Brien owns his comfortable residence, a beautiful home, situated on Main Street, Burr Oak.

Charles M. Hendricks came to Jewell County about thirty-three years ago in the role of a farm renter, and has made practically all his substantial success out of the fruits of Kansas agriculture and his capable business experience. He is now a banker and active citizen at Webber.

Mr. Hendricks was born at Rochester, New York, January 8, 1861. His father, Lawrence Hendricks, was born in Ireland in 1836 and came to this country when eleven years of age. At Rochester, New York, he followed farming and railroad work, and from there went to Michigan and was engaged in farming in that state. He died at his farm home six miles west of Grand Rapids in 1897. He was a democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Jones, who was born in Ireland in 1828 and is still living in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in her ninetieth year. Their children were: Mary, unmarried, and living at Grand Rapids; Anna, living at Grand Rapids, widow of William Koch, an undertaker at Grand Rapids; Lawrence, a lumberman who died in Northern Michigan; Charles M.; Mrs. Bridget Laura Eness, living at Grand Rapids, wife of a railway conductor; Mrs. Julia Jennison, wife of a farmer at Bath, Michigan; Francis, a stationary engineer living in Grand Rapids; and Martin, a farmer at Calgary, Canada.

Charles M. Hendricks received his early education in the public schools of Michigan, and from the age of seventeen until twenty-one worked on a Michigan farm. The following 2½ years he was employed in Grand Rapids, and in 1884 he brought his modest capital and experience to Jewell County, Kansas, and for a time rented a farm. He then bought some land of his own and gave his time and active supervision to his farming interests until August, 1911, since which date he has lived in the Town of Webber. Mr. Hendricks is vice president of the Webber State Bank, and has participated actively in all co-operative movements for the benefit of the schools and other local institutions. While living in the country he served a number of years on the school board in Sinclair Township, and for the past four years has been a member of the Webber School Board. In politics he is a democrat.

In the fall of 1886 in Jewell City, Kansas, Mr. Hendricks married Miss Cora M. Warren, daughter of Thomas and Louisa (Vaugh) Warren. Her father was a farmer and both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks have five children. Ray, clerk in a wholesale drug house at Glasgow, Montana; Ralph Dale, who is now manager of his father's large farm of 360 acres 4½ miles southeast of Webber; Lula May, a graduate of the Salina Normal School and a teacher in Republic County; Hollis, who lives at home and works at Webber; and Vida, still a student in the local high school.

Lewis E. Shuler has been identified with Jewell County around the community of Lovewell the greater part of his active life. At one time he was a Lovewell merchant. His chief interests and activities are as an agriculturist and he owns some of the best farms in that section of the state.

Mr. Shuler was born in Ogle County, Illinois, October 10, 1866. In the remote ancestry he is of German stock, the Shulers having come from Germany to Penn-

sylvania a number of generations ago. His grandfather, William Shuler, spent many years as a farmer in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, but late in life retired and moved out to Illinois, dying in Stephenson County.

Mr. Shuler's father was Thomas Shuler, one of the pioneers of Northern Kansas. He was born in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1828, was reared and married in his native county and became a blacksmith. In 1850 he moved out to Ogle County, Illinois, followed his trade there, and in 1861 enlisted in the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry. He was a gallant and faithful soldier of the Union and was in active service until the close of the war. Among the many engagements in which he participated were the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg and the campaign of Sherman from Atlanta to the sea. In March, 1871, Thomas Shuler brought his family to Kansas, locating first at White Rock in Republic County and in 1872 going to Jewell County, where he homesteaded 160 acres three miles north and a mile east of Lovewell. He proved up on that place and lived there two years, when he sold and pre-empted eighty acres in the same neighborhood. This land he occupied as a farm and home until 1898, when he retired into Lovewell and died there August 16, 1906. He was always active in the Grand Army of the Republic and at one time was an official in the Soldiers Home at Dodge City. He also served as county commissioner of Jewell County. He was a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Thomas Shuler married Elizabeth Smith, who was born in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1832, and died at Lovewell, Kansas, in 1912, at the age of eighty. She was the mother of seven children: J. W., born October 28, 1852, a fruit farmer near Seattle, Washington; J. M., born August 3, 1854, died August 22, 1856; C. C., born April 22, 1856, is a ranchman at Chinook, Montana; Thomas, born February 12, 1859, died November 21, 1860; Salina, born November 4, 1861, and died March 25, 1895, the wife of John I. Myers, a farmer in Brazoria County, Texas; Lewis E., who is the sixth in order of birth; and Whitman E., born October 22, 1868, was a farmer, and died at Lovewell, Kansas, July 25, 1913.

Lewis E. Shuler was about five years of age when his parents moved to Kansas. He was educated in the public schools of Republic and Jewell counties, and spent the first twenty-one years of his life on his father's farm. Mr. Shuler was an active merchant at Lovewell for fifteen years, but since 1905 has given all his time and attention to the management of his farming property. He owns three farms, each consisting of a quarter section, one situated a half mile south, another a mile, and the third a mile and a half southeast of Lovewell. Mr. Shuler, who is unmarried, keeps his home in town, owning a good residence at Thomas Avenue and Scott Street. In matters of politics Mr. Shuler is a republican.

Wesley Virgil Griffitts is proprietor of the leading general mercantile business at Lovewell. His business experience began early in life, and the resources at his command have been the energy of his own character and such capital as he has acquired by thrifty management and hard work.

Mr. Griffitts was born in Gentry County, Missouri, near Albany, April 13, 1879, and still has the promise of the best years of his life ahead of him. He is of Welsh and English descent and his family were early settlers in Kentucky. His father, Aaron Griffitts, was born in Hancock County, Illinois, at Plymouth, in 1840. He grew up and married there and spent his active life as a farmer. In the spring of 1879 he removed to Gentry County, Missouri, and a few years later established a home in Allen County, Kansas. He died fourteen miles southeast of Humboldt in 1913. He was a democrat, and always a consistent Christian and after 1885 a strong supporter of the United Brethren Church. He married Marcella Jane Thompson, who was born at Hillton, West Virginia, in 1847, and is still living on the home farm in Allen County, Kansas. When she was thirteen years of age her parents moved to Illinois, making the entire journey by wagon or steamboat. Aaron Griffitts and wife had three children: A. P., a farmer at Rockyford, Colorado; J. C., a farmer in Allen County, Kansas; and Wesley V.

Wesley V. Griffitts secured a rural school education in Allen County, Kansas, and spent the first twenty-four years of his life on his father's farm. He then went to Humboldt and was identified with construction work in the oil fields until 1911. After that he spent seventeen months as a farmer and blacksmith, and on August 26, 1913, came to Lovewell, where he traded other property for the general mercantile business on Main Street. He is now sole proprietor and has a trade all over the country district around Lovewell.

Mr. Griffitts is independent in politics, is affiliated with Formoso Lodge No. 336, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite at Salina, and has long been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His affiliation since 1898 has been with Erie Lodge No. 275, of which he is past master workman. He and Dr. H. S. Braden organized Ellsmore Lodge, which was installed by Grand Master Workman John H. Crider of Fort Scott. In 1902 Mr. Griffitts was representative to the Grand Lodge at Fort Scott of Ellsmore Lodge No. 410. On February 20, 1901, at Iola, Kansas, he married Miss Anna C. W. Samp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Samp. Her mother died in 1903, and her father is a retired farmer now living at LaHarpe. Mr. and Mrs. Griffitts have one child, Escot Merle, born May 8, 1905.

Hon. Charles S. Putt. Among the prominent men of Jewell County, using the term in its broadest sense to indicate business acumen, sterling character, public service and upright citizenship, is Hon. Charles S. Putt, mayor of Mankato and one of that city's leading merchants. He has been a resident of this community since 1900 and in his activities has been one of the integral parts of the forces which have combined to bring the locality prominence and prosperity in both civic and commercial lines.

Mayor Putt was born at Lisbon, Kendall County, Illinois, November 21, 1862, a son of John and Sarah (Turner) Putt. His father was born in 1820, in Devonshire, England, and was there reared, educated and married, and learned the trade of silversmith. On coming to the United States in 1855 he located at Lisbon, Illinois, where he engaged in business as a carpenter and builder and continued to be so occupied until his death in 1867. He was a faithful member of the Congregational Church and liberal in his support of its work and movements. Mrs. Putt, who was born in 1819, in Devonshire, died at Mankato, Kansas, in December, 1911. There were eight children in the family, as follows: W. T., who is a practicing physician and surgeon of Grand Island, Nebraska, a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, and of Rush Medical College, Chicago; George T., who is engaged in mercantile pursuits at Aurora,

Illinois; Frank M., also a resident of that locality and a farmer by vocation; Rowena, who died at the age of nine years; Charles S.; and three that died in infancy.

Charles S. Putt was educated in the public schools of Lisbon and Morris, Illinois, but after attending school at the latter place for one year gave up his studies, as it was necessary that he begin to contribute to the family income. He was then but fourteen years of age, but was industrious and intent on making a success of his life, and secured a clerkship in a general store at Morris. After spending some years in various capacities in connection with the mercantile business in his native state, in 1889 Mr. Putt decided that there was a better future awaiting him further to the west, and in that year first came to Kansas, where, at Washington, he was for two years associated with L. F. Beach in conducting a general store. Selling his interests, he next went to Crete, Nebraska, where he was a merchant for eight years, and in 1898 returned to Kansas and took up his residence at Horton, remaining there, however, for only one year. In 1899 he came to Mankato, and this city has since been his place of residence and the scene of his worth while and well deserved success. For seventeen years Mr. Putt has been proprietor of his present establishment, which is located in a building on Commercial Street. Through honorable methods of business, energetic handling of his opportunities and display of fine business talent he has built up an excellent trade, and is now accounted one of the leading and substantial merchants of the city. During the many years that he has been engaged in business he has observed the highest business ethics, and his patrons and associates have the utmost confidence in his integrity. A man of conservative ideas, he nevertheless carefully studies innovations, and after their worth has been definitely proven to him he is willing to adopt them, but not unless they are absolutely legitimate in every way. While his time is well occupied with his business and official affairs, his ears are never closed to the appeals of the worthy and needy and his charities have been many. Mr. Putt's comfortable home, which he owns, is located on Spencer Street. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church and belongs to Emporia Council, Knights of Columbus. In his political belief Mr. Putt is a democrat and one of the leaders of his party at Mankato. In 1917 he was elected mayor of the city, and in his administration of the affairs of the municipality has demonstrated the possession of much executive ability and an earnest desire to assist his community in its development.

In 1886, at Morris, Illinois, Mr. Putt was united in marriage with Miss Annie Moran, who was born at Morris, and to this union there have been born two children: George H., a graduate of Mankato High School and his father's partner in business; and Charles J., who is a student of the law department of Nebraska University at Lincoln, and also a graduate of the Mankato High School.

Charles Clyde Myers. A young lawyer of pronounced character, whether considered from the viewpoint of his professional attainments or from the standpoint of progressive citizenship, Charles Clyde Myers has been engaged in practice at Mankato since November, 1913, and is now serving his second term as attorney of Jewell County. Like many of the members of his profession he began his career as a school teacher, and his training has been thorough and comprehensive, so that while he has been in active practice for only comparatively a short period, he has already been able to take a leading place in the ranks of his vocation.

Mr. Myers is one of the native sons of Jewell County who has "made good" in his home community. He was born on a farm in the Esbon community August 28, 1885, his parents being Frederick J. and Nannie A. (Pennington) Myers, the former of whom was born at Centerburg, Ohio, April 11, 1855, and a member of a family which, originating in Germany, immigrated to America during colonial times and located in Pennsylvania. Frederick J. Myers was reared in his native state, where he received his education in the public schools, and was still a young man when he came to Kansas, locating in Jewell County in 1880. Here he took up land, cleared and cultivated it, and continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life, his death occurring on his farm December 4, 1916. Mr. Myers was a sturdy and industrious man who won his fellow-citizens' confidence by his integrity and straightforward business methods, and who was a good citizen of his community, serving with fidelity and efficiency as school director and as a member of the board of trustees of White Mound Township. He was a democrat in his political adherence and took an interest in the success of his party, which he helped in campaigns as an influential member of his community. His farm, situated eight miles northwest of Esbon, and now a part of his estate, consists of 320 acres, all under a high state of cultivation and including many fine improvements which greatly enhance its value. Mr. Myers was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and on the official board thereof for many years. Fraternally he was identified with the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America. He married Nannie A. Pennington, who was born May 6, 1863, in Jefferson County, Missouri, and died on the homestead farm near Esbon June 28, 1916. They became the parents of six children, as follows: C. Clyde; Mattie, who is the wife of L. E. Pixler, engaged in farming on a property three miles south of Mankato; Ray W., who is an agriculturist with a farm near Lebanon, Kansas; Ethel L., unmarried and a resident of Jewell County, who has been a school teacher for six years in Jewell and Smith counties and is widely and favorably known as an educator; Mada B., also popular as a teacher, and now in charge of schools in Jewell County; and Fred B., engaged in farming on the homestead near Esbon.

C. Clyde Myers was educated in the public schools of Jewell County, first attending the old Salem school and later the high school at Lebanon, and then returned to the home farm, where he spent several years in assisting his father in the cultivation of the home tract. In 1907 he secured a position as a teacher in the country districts, and during something under three years had charges in the rural communities, at the end of that time coming to the decision that he needed further preparation himself. He accordingly, in 1909, attended the State Normal School at Emporia during the summer term, and was thus prepared to enter upon his studies for a broader field of effort. Since young manhood he had been anxious to follow a learned profession, and as that of educator did not satisfy his ambitions he decided upon law. In 1910 he entered the Washburn School of Law, from which he was duly graduated with the class of 1913 and the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and in September of that same year was admitted to the bar. He at once began practice at Lebanon, but remained in that community only a short time, coming on November 5, 1913, to Mankato, where he has since been engaged in a general civil and

criminal practice. Both in his private practice and his official position Mr. Myers is winning a position at the bar which is a full justification of his faithful and careful preparations for his professional career. A democrat in his political views, he has been active in the ranks of his party since attaining his majority and has won the confidence and support of its leaders here. His fellow citizens saw in him a thoroughly capable, skilled and astute lawyer, and recognized him as being good official timber, so that in 1914 he was made the candidate of his party for the office of county attorney. He was duly elected thereto November 3d by a majority of 700 votes, and so capably did he discharge his duties that when he became a candidate for re-election on November 7, 1916, he received 1,300 more votes than his opponent and raised his former plurality by nearly double, an indication of the satisfaction which his fellow citizens felt in the work of his first term. Mr. Myers is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a director of the church board, a member of the Sunday school board, and secretary of the Sunday school. Fraternally he is affiliated with Mankato Lodge No. 186, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Mankato Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has various business interests, is a stockholder in the Montrose State Bank, and owns his own residence on West Main Street. Mr. Myers' clientage has already become extensive and the legal interests entrusted to him of an important character. He maintains offices in the courthouse.

On August 25, 1915, at Mankato, Mr. Myers was united in marriage with Miss Blanche Owens, daughter of the late Doctor Owens, a physician of Argonia, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have no children.

ALVIN W. MILLER, of Formoso, has spent nearly all his life in Jewell County, and since coming to Formoso has built up a large furniture and undertaking business and is widely known as that city's progressive mayor.

Mr. Miller was born at Lena, Illinois, March 18, 1876. His father was the late T. A. Miller, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1841, was reared and educated and married in his native state and followed the trade of wagon making. For a number of years he lived at Freeport, Illinois, and in 1878 came to Jewell City, Kansas, where he followed his trade successfully until his death in November, 1916. He was a republican, a very active supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was past master of Jewell Lodge No. 11, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was a veteran Union soldier. He went to the war with an Illinois regiment. T. A. Miller married Rebecca Hoover. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1845 and is still living at Jewell City. There were nine children: Harry, a painter and decorator at Jewell City; Warren, connected with a commission firm at Kansas City, Missouri; Charles, a farmer in the State of Washington; Rosa, who died at the age of twenty-four; Andrew H., mentioned in a later paragraph; Louis, who died at the age of thirty-two in Jewell City; Alvin W.; Edith, wife of Alexander Salisbury, a Missouri farmer; and Sherman, who was drowned at the age of eleven years.

Alvin W. Miller grew up at Jewell City, where he attended the grammar and high schools. Leaving school at the age of eighteen, he became clerk in a store in Jewell City and in April, 1898, enlisted as orderly sergeant of Company D of the Twenty-first Kansas Infantry. He was mustered out in January, 1899, and was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. Most of his time was spent at Chickamauga, Georgia. The record of this regiment will be found on other pages.

After his brief military experience Mr. Miller came to Formoso in 1899, and was employed in the store of George Trump until 1905. He then engaged in the furniture and undertaking business and has been very successful. He owns his store on Main Street, also the opera house of the town, and his home is in the Leydig Addition to Formoso.

For six years Mr. Miller was a member of the town council and was first elected mayor in 1913, being re-elected in 1915 and 1917. There are few towns in Kansas that have had a more efficient and progressive administration than Formoso under Mayor Miller. One of the chief improvements was the establishment of an electric lighting system for the town, and there has just been completed the organization of a fire department, with auto truck, chemical engine and other apparatus for the prompt extinguishment of fire. Formoso now has the best street improvements of any town of its size in Jewell County. Mayor Miller was also instrumental in getting the city hall erected.

Mr. Miller is a stockholder in the Aetna Building and Loan Association of Topeka, is an active member of the Commercial Club, is a republican in politics, is affiliated with Formoso Lodge No. 336, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Jewell Chapter No. 85, Royal Arch Masons, is past noble grand of Formoso Lodge No. 432, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is past consul and for the last eight years banker of Formoso Camp No. 1622, Modern Woodmen of America, an order with which he has been identified twenty-two years, and is also a member of the Kansas Fraternal Citizens.

In June, 1903, at Formoso, Mr. Miller married Miss Elsie G. Hale, daughter of J. F. and Mary (Higby) Hale. Her parents live at Osborne, Kansas, where her father is publisher of the Osborne News. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have four bright young children: Vivian, born in 1904; Opal, born in 1906; Howard, born in 1910; and Doris, born in 1914.

Andrew H. Miller, brother of Alvin W., is also closely identified with the business affairs of Formoso, where he is manager and treasurer of the Formoso Mercantile Company. He was born at Freeport in Stephenson County, Illinois, June 3, 1872, but, like his brother, was educated in the public schools of Jewell City. He left high school at the age of sixteen, went to work for the Robinson Mercantile Company, and has been connected with that firm almost altogether throughout his business career. In 1900 the company sent him to Formoso as manager of their large general merchandise store, which is one of the chief business enterprises in Jewell County. The store is located on Main Street. Mr. Miller built a modern residence on Main Street in 1908. He is a republican, president of the board of education, is past master of Formoso Lodge No. 336, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Jewell Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Beloit Commandery of the Knights Templar.

In 1898, at Jewell City, Andrew H. Miller married Miss Jessie Postlethwaite. They have one child, John Postlethwaite, born January 17, 1909.

Mrs. Louisa McClung Postlethwaite, mother of Mrs. Andrew H. Miller, and residing at their home in Formoso, was born in Williamsburg, Ohio, daughter of Robert R. McClung, one of the Kansas pioneers. Mr. McClung was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1805, of ancestry that came to Pennsylvania in colonial days from Scotland. He died in Jewell City, Kansas, June 21, 1888, at the age of eighty-three. He was reared and married in Butler County, Pennsyl-

vania, moved from there to Ohio, and in 1868 joined the earliest settlers in the vicinity of Jewell City, Kansas. He and other members of the family homesteaded five quarter sections of land, and he was actively engaged in farming until his death. He was a very stanch republican, an elder and active supporter of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McClung married for his first wife Miss Nancy McCanlass, who died in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and the only child of the union was drowned when young. For his second wife Mr. McClung married Louisa Leffingwell, who was born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1806 and died at Jewell, Kansas, in November, 1879, at the age of seventy-three. There were four children of this marriage: Orville, who served as a Union soldier and died in Oklahoma, where he had filled the office of postmaster; Nancy married George S. Green, both now deceased; W. C. McClung, who has charge of a seed house at Jewell City; and Mrs. Postlethwaite.

Mrs. Postlethwaite was educated in the public schools at Oxford, Ohio, and also attended the Oxford Woman's College there. She was married to Mr. Postlethwaite at Manhattan, Kansas, in 1870. She is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a charter member of Jewell Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Mr. J. C. Postlethwaite, father of Mrs. A. H. Miller, was born at Newton Hamilton, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1848. He died at Jewell City November 26, 1910. At the age of twenty, in 1868, he accompanied his parents to Manhattan, Kansas, and in 1871, a year after his marriage, moved to Jewell City. He studied law in local offices at Jewell City, was admitted to the bar and was a very successful lawyer and real estate man. He was very closely identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church the greater part of his life. He was also prominent in Masonic circles, being past master of Jewell Lodge No. 11, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Jewell Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and past eminent commander of Beloit Commandery, Knights Templar. For many years he served as treasurer of the Masonic Home at Wichita. He was a stockholder and director in the National Bank of Jewell, and in politics a republican. Mr. and Mrs. Postlethwaite had five children: Robert C., an attorney living at Jewell City; Jessie, wife of Mr. A. H. Miller; William C., bookkeeper for the Idaho Implement Company at Caldwell, Idaho; John, a farmer at Elk Falls, Kansas; and Frank McClung, a physician and surgeon, a graduate of the Kansas City Medical College and now in practice at Kansas City, Missouri.

K. Ellis Sherrill, M. D. A physician and surgeon of finished ability and wide experience practicing at Formoso, Doctor Sherrill located in Kansas about two years ago, having previously practiced in Missouri and Arkansas. He was licensed to practice by the Missouri State Board of Examiners in 1911, by that of the Arkansas Board in 1912, and by reciprocal privileges now has the right to practice in about forty states of the Union.

Doctor Sherrill was born at Bismarck in St. Francois County, Missouri, April 7, 1873. His paternal ancestry is of English descent and was established in old Virginia in colonial times. His father, De Lafayette G. Sherrill, was born in Hall County, Georgia, in 1826 and at the age of thirteen accompanied his parents to St. Francois County, Missouri, where the family located on January 1, 1839. He grew to manhood there, and spent his active life as a farmer. However, he was a California forty-niner and for five years he carried pick and shovel up and down most of the famous gulches of that country and was an unusually successful prospector and miner. He died at Bismarck, Missouri, in 1900. He was a democrat and was one of the leading local members of the Baptist Church. He also belonged to the Masonic fraternity. The maiden name of his wife was Emeline Wallen, who was born in St. Francois County, Missouri, October 3, 1842, and died at Bismarck, January 18, 1914. Their children were: C. M. Sherrill, a farmer at Bismarck, Missouri; R. L. Sherrill, also a farmer there; Doctor Sherrill; H. D., a farmer at Bismarck; and Mary Ellen, who died at the age of three months.

Doctor Sherrill was educated in public schools at Bismarck, graduating from high school in 1892. Like so many successful professional men he had considerable experience as a teacher. He taught school in the various districts of St. Francois County for about fifteen years. In 1907 he entered Barnes University at St. Louis, where he completed his course and received his M. D. degree in 1911. He has returned to the university three different summers for post-graduate work. Doctor Sherrill practiced at Knoblock, Missouri, from July, 1911, until January, 1912, when he became house surgeon for the Missouri-Pacific Railway Hospital at Little Rock, Arkansas. After twelve months he diversified his experience still further by becoming lumber camp physician and surgeon for the A. J. Neimeyer Lumber Company in Arkansas. Thus with a thorough training and many exceptional qualifications Doctor Sherrill began practice at Formoso, Kansas, in 1915. He has already built up a very gratifying general practice. His offices are on Main Street and he is a member of the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association.

While living in his native county Doctor Sherrill was recorder of vital statistics. In politics he is a democrat. A believer in fraternalism, he has identified himself with a number of the best orders. He is senior warden of Formoso Lodge No. 336, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is a member of Copestone Chapter No. 33, Royal Arch Masons, at De Soto, Missouri, has Scottish Rite affiliations with Arkansas Consistory at Little Rock, and is a member of Isis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Salina. He is past patron of Formoso Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and was one of the organizers and first worthy patron of Sabylla Chapter of that order at Bismarck, Missouri. He also belongs to the Kansas Fraternal Citizens, Lovewell Lodge No. 647, Independent Order Odd Fellows, Superior Encampment No. 63 of Odd Fellows, and Concordia Lodge No. 386, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a life member of the Red Cross.

Doctor Sherrill first married at St. Louis, in 1898, Miss Mary Robadeux. She died in 1904, leaving four children: Alta and De Lafayette G., both students in high school; and Hardee and M. M., who are still in the grade schools. In 1906, at Bismarck, Missouri, Doctor Sherrill married Miss Isabelle Pyrtle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Pyrtle, who live at Glen Allen, Missouri, her father being a railroad man. Dr. and Mrs. Sherrill have seven young children, named Hoke K., Pinckney E., Sydney H., Ellibelle Korania and Armon Hadlai, twins, Harmon Adlai and Consuella Charmion.

Fred S. Watt, cashier of the Lovewell State Bank, is a man of exceptional ability and widely known in Jewell County, and besides his banking duties is



K. Ellis Sherrill, M. D.





O. A. Olson

also pastor of the United Brethren Church at Lovewell.

Mr. Watt was born in Webster County, Nebraska, July 30, 1879. He is of English ancestry but the family located in Pennsylvania in colonial times. His grandfather, John Watt, was born in Indiana in 1810 and in 1871 became one of the pioneer settlers in Webster County, Nebraska, where he homesteaded 160 acres near Guide Rock. He was a practical farmer, and spent his last years in comfortable retirement at Guide Rock, where he died in 1891. He married Elizabeth Adams, who was born in Ohio in 1815 and died at Guide Rock, Nebraska, in 1899. Five of their children are still living: James, a retired farmer at Guide Rock; Fred, who follows the trade of butcher at Guide Rock; L. L., a retired hotel man at Guide Rock; Frank Watt; and Addie, who is living at Guide Rock, widow of Charles Ely, who was a farmer.

Frank Watt, father of Fred S., was born in Vermilion County, Illinois, in 1857, and was fourteen years of age when his parents removed to the frontier of Nebraska. He grew up there, and on reaching his majority homesteaded eighty acres of land and has developed some important interests as a farmer. He is still living on his old homestead in Webster County. In matters of politics he is an independent and is active in the United Brethren Church. Frank Watt married Sarah C. Bayles, who was born near Brownsville, Nebraska, in 1862. Fred S. is the oldest of their five children. Charles E. is a farmer near Guide Rock, Nebraska; Alma E. is the wife of Lee Shaffer, a farmer near Guide Rock; Homer died at the age of two years; and Cecile is still at home with her parents.

Fred S. Watt received his early training in the public schools of Webster County, Nebraska. His life was spent on his father's farm until twenty-one and for two years he taught school in his native county. In 1901 he graduated from the Omaha Commercial College, did some clerical work in that city and also in Washington County, Idaho, but in 1906 returned to Webster County, Nebraska, and was successfully identified with school work until 1914. In preparation for the ministry Mr. Watt attended the Moody Bible Institute at Chicago and God's Bible School of Cincinnati. He took up his duties as pastor of the United Brethren Church at Lovewell in 1914, and has steadily looked after the interests and welfare of that church and has done much to build it up into a live and vital organization. Mr. Watt entered the Lovewell State Bank as an employe in 1915, was promoted to assistant cashier January 1, 1917, and has held the post of cashier since June 1, 1917. This bank was established in 1911 by F. B. Warren, president, and William E. Dannifer as cashier. The present officers of the bank are S. L. Myers, president; B. J. Stofer, vice president; and Fred S. Watt, cashier. The bank has a capital of $10,000 and surplus and profits of $1,200. Mr. Watt owns his home on Main Street and the bank is on the same thoroughfare. In matters of politics he is independent.

In 1914, at Guide Rock, Nebraska, he married Miss Jennie Snider. Her parents, L. G. and Ida M. (Beechler) Snider, live near Guide Rock, her father being a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Watt have two children: Homer Frederick, born June 24, 1915, and Melvin Francis, born September 24, 1916.

Jesse B. Horn is now superintendent of the city schools of Oneida in Nemaha County. He is a native of Kansas, and has spent most of his years since he attained his majority in school work either as a teacher or as an administrator of schools.

His ancestry, the Horns, originated in Germany and from there came to Pennsylvania, later removing to Ohio. His grandfather, George Horn, was born in Ohio in 1824, was a blacksmith by trade, and after living for a number of years in Indiana moved in 1869 to Kansas and was a pioneer in Labette County in the southeastern part of the state. From there he removed to Douglas County and finally retired to Seneca, Missouri, where he died in 1898. Besides working at his trade he also owned farm lands in Kansas.

E. R. Horn, father of Jesse B., was born in Indiana September 19, 1857, and was about eleven years old when the family came to Kansas. He grew up and received his early schooling in his native state and on coming to Kansas lived at Mound Valley. He was married in Johnson County and since his marriage has lived on his farm four miles northeast of Gardner in that county and is still cultivating his fields and looking after his crops and land. He is a republican and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. E. R. Horn, in 1879, married Lulu Miller, who was born March 8, 1862, at Abingdon, Illinois. They have nine children, the oldest being Jesse Burton Horn. R. R. Horn is a farmer at Gardner. James Herbert now lives in Hillsboro, Illinois, where he is engaged in the manufacture of nitric acid. Gertrude, a twin sister of James H., died at Iola, Kansas in 1910, the wife of William Brassfield. Ruby is the wife of John P. Hurtzler, a farmer near Gardner. C. L. Horn is a merchant at Gardner. Maude married E. W. Moore, and they live at Lincoln, Nebraska, where he is solicitor for a firm. Zorene is the wife of Fred Atwood, a farmer at Gardner, Kansas. Charles V., the youngest of the family is still at home with his parents.

Jesse Burton Horn attended the rural schools of Johnson County and was born on his father's farm in that locality March 4, 1880. He graduated from the Olathe High School in 1898 and during the following year taught near Edgerton, Kansas. Then followed three years of active experience in the rural schools of Johnson County and for two years he was principal of schools at Stanley and another two years principal at Edgerton. For six years he was assistant principal at the Gardner schools, and in 1916 took his present post as superintendent of the Oneida schools.

In the meantime Mr. Horn has been vigorously prosecuting his studies and is now working for his degree Bachelor of Literature. He has been a student in the Lincoln-Jefferson College in Ohio. Politically he is a republican. He formerly served as treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with Gardner Lodge No. 56, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Gardner Camp No. 4355, Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member in good standing of the Kansas State and Nemaha County Teachers Associations.

Mr. Horn married in 1910, at Gardner, Miss Nell K. Riley, a daughter of C. A. and Kate (Oshel) Riley. Her parents live at Castor, Canada, where her father is a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Horn have three children: Donald R., born December 5, 1911; Anna Lois, born September 19, 1914; and William, born August 10, 1916.

Dr. O. A. Olson is one of the well known practitioners of Concordia, where he has spent many years

in his successful healing of many obstinate and troublesome cases both chronic and otherwise. His success has been unusual, in spite of the fact that his treatment is simple. Patients come to him from all over the state, and he has cured many ailments that have been given up by other practitioners.

Doctor Olson was born in Sweden in November, 1859, and came to the United States in 1880. In his younger years he learned the stone mason's trade, and followed that as a journeyman. It was by accident that he discovered the secret art of healing and his since given his entire attention to his profession.

Doctor Olson states the basic principles of his professional ideas and practice about as follows: It is now high time, says the doctor, that the true physician should treat man so that he may know how to live rather than to prepare him to die, by filling his system with poisonous drugs. Nature in her extensive laboratory has provided ample remedies for every ailment. Those remedies are not always found in the form of drugs. The laboratory is often the human body in which can be found that power which though unseen and indestructible is none the less efficacious. Paracelsus speaks along those lines when he tells physicians that they have deserted the path indicated by nature and built up for themselves an artificial system through which they prey upon the pockets of the sick. They poison the people and ruin their health and denounce any one who does not follow their schools. There are three kingdoms acting in the constitution of man: An outer, an inner and an uttermost principle. These kingdoms are not understood by the various medical schools, consequently humanity suffers loss of health and life. In the practice of his art Doctor Olson discards all medicine and goes back to nature's laboratory for his power to overcome the diseases of the human body.

Ralph W. McDonald is proprietor and editor of the Robinson Index at Robinson, Kansas. His activities and experiences have nearly all been wrought out in the environment of a printing office and editorial sanctum.

At the age of eighteen he left school and began his apprenticeship in the printing office of the Hiawatha World. He was with that paper in various capacities until July, 1914, when he removed to Robinson and bought the Index. This is one of the older papers of Brown County, having been established in 1891. Through populism and every other politicalism it has steadfastly advocated republican principles. Under its present management the Index is a high grade home newspaper, and circulates throughout Brown and surrounding counties. It has a well equipped plant and the paper is issued from the office on Parsons Street.

Mr. McDonald is a native of Kansas, having been born on a farm in Doniphan County, August 30, 1886, His ancestry is Scotch. His father, A. W. McDonald, who lives at Hiawatha, was born at Milford, Ohio, grew up in his native state, and came to Kansas when a young man in 1879. He was first at Wichita and afterwards became a farmer in Doniphan County, where he married. In 1888 he removed to Wallace County, Kansas, farmed there for seven or eight years, but since 1895 has lived retired at Hiawatha. He is a republican and a member of the Bethany Reformed Church. A. W. McDonald married Sarah Swartz, who was born in Ohio in 1861 and died at Hiawatha in 1897. Their children are: French, an electrical engineer living at Carrolton, Missouri; Anna, wife of E. F. Hoch, a paving contractor living at Hiawatha; Hugh, a miller whose home is in McKinney, North Dakota; Ralph W.; and Dorothy, still at home with her parents.

Ralph W. McDonald was educated in the public schools of Hiawatha from the age of nine years, and attended high school there until he entered the printing business. Mr. McDonald is a republican and has done much to build up and strengthen his party in his home locality. In 1916 he was central committeeman for Robinson Township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and belongs to Hiawatha Council No. 184 of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

Mr. McDonald married in 1909, at Hiawatha, Miss Clara Stewart, daughter of J. S. and Rebecca (Salle) Stewart, who now reside at Hiawatha. Her father is a marble worker and has a marble shop at Hiawatha. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have two daughters, Vera, born April 12, 1910; and Virginia, born January 19, 1916.

Ralph Chester Dixon. While many of the successful men represented in this publication have found their work as farmers, cattle men, merchants, bankers and in the professions, Ralph Chester Dixon has directed his energies practically along one line since leaving college and has made a notable success as a fruit grower and horticulturist in the vicinity of Arkansas City. He has a splendid fruit farm three miles northwest of the city, and is one of the leading commercial apple growers of the state.

Mr. Dixon is a native of Kansas, born at Caldwell August 5, 1875. His people have lived in America for a number of generations. The Dixons came originally out of Ireland and were colonial settlers in Maryland. Until the Civil war the Dixons were slave holders. Mr. Dixon's grandfather, Benjamin Harrison Dixon, was born near Church Creek, Maryland, in 1812, grew up and married there, and then came West and settled near St. Joseph, Missouri. He was there before the railroad, and St. Joseph was chiefly important as a river town and a supply point for the West. He acquired a large estate and became a shipping contractor, sending freight across the plains to the Rocky Mountains and further. He owned slaves, and early in the Civil war, because of that fact and because of his pronounced Southern sympathies, was driven out of Missouri and went to the vacant prairies of Nebraska. He died at Caldwell, Kansas, in 1884. He married Aurelia Wilcox, who died near St. Joseph, Missouri. Five of the children of these grandparents are still living, namely: Charles B., a farmer near Ponca City, Oklahoma; Sarah B., who lives at Alhambra, California, widow of Dr. James Shepard, who was a physician; Alma is the wife of Dr. M. B. Vawter, a dentist at Alhambra, California; Carrie married H. H. Davidson, a shoe merchant at Los Angeles, California; and Dorcas resides in Arkansas City, the widow of William Stewart, a farmer.

N. J. Dixon, father of Ralph C., was born near St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1842. He grew up near that city, and as a youth he enrolled in an organization of Confederate soldiers, was captured early in the war, and soon afterwards paroled. He went with his parents to Nebraska, was married at Fall City in that state, and took up his active career as a merchant. In 1871 he removed to Caldwell, Kansas, where he was the pioneer merchant, and also served as the first mayor of the town. He subsequently held the office of county commissioner of Sumner County. He died at Caldwell in 1879. Politically he was a democrat. N. J. Dixon married Julia A. Leaf. She was born in England in 1849, but was brought to America

when one year old by her parents, who settled in Michigan and afterwards in Missouri. She died at Caldwell, Kansas, in 1879, the same year as her husband, and her two younger children, Benjamin Harrison and Julia A., aged respectively two and one year, died at the same time as the result of an epidemic of typhoid fever. The only two children to grow up were James L., who died at Arkansas City at the age of nineteen, and Ralph Chester.

Ralph C. Dixon was educated at Drury College in Springfield, Missouri, and Kemper Military School at Boonville. He was graduated in 1895, and since that year has been engaged in the fruit business at Arkansas City. Mr. Dixon's fruit farm comprises 400 acres. It is chiefly devoted to apples, and during the ordinary season he is one of the chief shippers of fruit from this point. He and his family live on the farm and he gives it the closest of his personal supervision from early spring until the crop is gathered in the fall. His winter home is a modern residence, complete in all details, which he built in 1917 at the corner of North B Street and Chestnut Avenue in Arkansas City.

Mr. Dixon is closely allied with the interests of Arkansas City, is a member of its Commercial Club and a director in the Security National Bank. He is a democrat and is affiliated with Crescent Lodge No. 133, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Bennett Chapter No. 41, Royal Arch Masons, and Arkansas City Lodge No. 956, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He married in 1906, at Arkansas City, Miss Marie Ware, daughter of J. M. and Sarah (Adams) Ware. Her father is now living retired at Lawton, Oklahoma.

Francis C. Dwinnell is a leading business man of Frankfort, Kansas, now proprietor of the electric light plant which supplies electric current not only to that town but to the town of Vermillion. Besides his own important business connections he represents a family that has been identified with this section of Kansas since territorial days.

He is of New England and Revolutionary lineage. His great-grandfather fought gallantly in the struggle for independence during the Revolution. His grandfather, Francis Dwinnell, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was born at Charlestown, New Hampshire, in 1792, and was quite young when the second war with Great Britain broke out. He learned the trade of carpenter and followed it during his somewhat brief active career. He died at Charlestown, New Hampshire, in 1844.

William T. Dwinnell, father of Francis C., was a leader in the free state forces of Northern Kansas. He was born at Charlestown, New Hampshire, in 1837, and was only seven years of age when his father died and was left an orphan by the death of his mother two years later. While living with his brother-in-law, A. D. Hull, he finished an academic education in Hartford, Connecticut, but left that city when about seventeen years of age and came West to Detroit, Michigan. There he worked as bookkeeper in a department store. It was in 1856 that he first came to Kansas, then a territory and filled with many lawless characters and the contending elements of abolitionists and slavery men. In the vicinity of Frankfort in Marshall County he preempted 160 acres and remained on it about a year, doing some preliminary development. He then returned to Detroit and filled his old position one winter, and in the following spring became a permanent settler near Frankfort, where he developed a good farm and in 1859 he carried the vote of Marshall County to Lecompton, and through his influence Marshall County's vote was given in favor of a free state. He had the original vote which showed a majority in favor of slavery thrown out, on the ground that Missourians in great numbers had come in and cast their vote illegally at the polls. He also took the census of Northeastern Kansas to determine its sympathies in regard to the war and during the war he was a deputy United States enrolling officer. He was a stanch and regular republican and for many years served as justice of the peace in Frankfort. He was a member and elder in the Presbyterian Church and was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. This stanch old Kansas pioneer died at Mulhall, Oklahoma, in 1916. He married Margaret E. Auld, who was born in Ohio in 1842 and died at the home near Frankfort in 1874. Of their children the oldest is Elithea, wife of Albert Hull, and they are now living retired at Frankfort. The next in age is Francis C. D. C. Dwinnell was a banker, formerly manager of the bank at Mulhall, Oklahoma, and also at Spearfish, South Dakota, but had retired before his death, which occurred at Frankfort in 1902. Margaret E., who died at Frankfort in 1898, was a resident of Mulhall, Oklahoma, and the wife of A. C. Elliott, who is now living at Sapulpa, Oklahoma. William B., who died at El Paso, Texas, in 1911, had charge of the development department of the E. I. Dupont Powder Company. John, the youngest child, died in infancy.

Francis C. Dwinnell was born on a farm near Frankfort, Kansas, December 25, 1864. He grew up when Marshall County was still in a somewhat raw condition, attended the rural schools and also the public schools of Frankfort, and at the age of seventeen left his books to become a practical farmer. Farming was his occupation until 1912, and he was as successful in agriculture as he has been in business affairs. On selling his farm Mr. Dwinnell removed to Frankfort and bought the electric light plant. This he has developed and improved and it is now the source of light and power for the town of Frankfort and Vermillion. The plant is situated on Railroad Street.

Mr. Dwinnell is a member and elder in the Presbyterian Church. He is affiliated with Frankfort Lodge No. 67, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Frankfort Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, Frankfort Camp No. 1482, Modern Woodmen of America, and Frankfort Council No. 139, Knights and Ladies of Security.

In 1888, at Frankfort, he married Miss Ida Carr, daughter of C. A. and Lucretia (Weise) Carr. Her parents reside at Hardy, Iowa. Her father is an honored veteran of the Civil war, having served with the Union army four years and three months. Mr. and Mrs. Dwinnell have two children: Paul F., the only son, is now associated with his father in business. Marguerite married Thomas Turner, who is engineer for the light plant at Frankfort.

James Calvin Morrow. In the death of James Calvin Morrow, which occurred at Washington July 4, 1912, there passed away one of the men whose works and influence have been most conspicuous in the development of both the City and County of Washington. He was a pioneer in the best sense of the term, a hard worker, a good manager of men, a keen and resourceful business man, and especially faithful and efficient in the performance of his civic responsibilities and his obligations to friends and family. It is only a matter of simple justice to refer to him as one of the most successful and influential men of affairs in

Northern Kansas. As a banker and leader in political life he gained wealth and influence, but it is proper to emphasize the fact that to the end he remained an unassuming, kind and generous man, who possessed the esteem of all who knew him and the affection of his friends and close associates.

His death occurred in his sixty-seventh year. He was born near the Town of Washington in Guernsey County, Ohio, April 3, 1846, a son of William and Elizabeth (Roberts) Morrow. He had personality and individual attributes of his own, but he also exemplified those sturdy and splendid qualities of an old and honorable American ancestry. Most of his forebears were farmers and as a family both in the maternal and paternal line were noteworthy for their patriotism. They developed portions of the wilderness in various successive frontiers of America and there were fighters of the family connection in the French and Indiana wars, the War of the Revolution, and they have been sturdy patriots and citizens in all the successive eras of the country.

William Morrow, the father, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1807. He early removed to Guernsey County, Ohio, later to Olney, Illinois, and in 1865 located at Afton, Iowa, where his death occurred April 1, 1889. His career was passed as a farmer. In his young manhood he married Elizabeth Roberts, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1807 and died at Afton, Iowa, February 5, 1892. Both were active workers in the Presbyterian Church. Their eight children were: R. F., of San Francisco, California; Martha J. Bragg, deceased; Mary E. Lorimer, deceased; Esther Laughlin, deceased; Dorcus W. Hawkins, of Olney, Illinois; William B., deceased; James Calvin; and Wilson W. Morrow.

In 1862, when James C. Morrow was sixteen years of age, his parents removed to Olney, Illinois. He had acquired his early education in the district schools of his native county and he finished his education at Olney. In 1863 he went to Iowa, taught school, and with the savings of that vocation he bought a farm of 160 acres in Union County, Iowa. There he first became identified actively with the buying and shipping of cattle to the Chicago markets.

Mr. Morrow came from Iowa to Kansas in 1874, first locating at Clyde in Cloud County. There he continued the buying and shipping of stock, but in 1876 removed to Washington County, taking a large number of stock. He was at first a "squatter" in section 27 of Union Township, but subsequently he bought land and improved a farm. From 1877 to 1883 he was in the general mercantile business with John Swan, theirs being the third store established at the Town of Haddam. On retiring from this business Mr. Morrow entered real estate as an associate of Reuben Vincent.

In 1884 Mr. Morrow bought the site and laid out the Town of Morrow, now Morrowville, in Washington County. But he was especially identified with the growth and development of the Town of Haddam. He was president of the townsite company, of its town council, its board of trustees, and it was largely due to its efforts that the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was built through the town. He also brought about the organization of the Western Exchange Bank, which he served as president and there laid the foundation of the experience which made him one of the leading bankers of Northern Kansas.

For all his successes in other fields, the late Mr. Morrow was primarily and ever substantially identified with the land, its development, and the cause of agriculture and livestock. His purchases of raw and unimproved land accumulated until at one time he owned about fourteen hundred acres in Washington County. He was not a speculator in land, but made all his holdings of practical use and they were managed in such a way as to become assets to the county. As a farmer and stockman it is said that his activities exceeded that of any other man in his section of the state. He was an expert judge of cattle and in that line had a state wide reputation.

In 1900 Mr. Morrow bought a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Washington. He was elected president, and continued at the head of the institution until his death. With a capital of $50,000, this bank accumulated under his executive supervision a surplus of $40,000 and deposits of a quarter of a million, besides paying regular dividends to the stockholders. Mr. Morrow was also active in the organization of the Bankers Deposit Guaranty and Surety Company of Topeka, serving as a director from its incorporation. He was also a director in the Exchange National Bank of Atchison. The success with which he managed his own institution at Washington made him widely recognized in financial circles in Kansas.

An estimate of his business career written soon after his death may find appropriate place here: "He had early in life acquired the desire, the habit, the love of making money and the habit of work. His shrewd business judgment, keen insight into business affairs, his knowledge of men and things, coupled with indomitable energy, enabled him to rank with the leading men of affairs in the state. He left at his death one of the largest estates in Northern Kansas, and estate which represents the brain, the pluck and energy of one man, who possessed a peculiar faculty of comprehending the propitious moment and always availed himself of his opportunity. He was an ambitious and tireless worker, conservative in his business methods, and his business integrity and honesty were unquestioned."

Over the state at large he was perhaps best known for his legislative career. He was a member of the Lower House in the session of 1895, and in 1896 was elected a senator from the Twentieth District, and chosen for a second term in 1900. He served during the sessions of 1897, 1899, 1901 and 1903 and the special session of 1898. He followed closely all the various measures before the Senate during these sessions and early became noted for his judgment and sound reasoning in committee rooms and also as a leader and parliamentarian. At the session of 1901 he was chosen president pro tempore and republican floor leader. His influence was always identified with the progressive legislation of those years. Mr. Morrow was one of the real leaders of the republican party in Kansas. As a delegate he attended various state and national conventions. In 1904 he was vice president of the Kansas Commission at the St. Louis World's Fair.

Altogether this Kansan exemplified a high type of the conservative, unassuming American, diligent in his duties and commercial affairs, and always conscientious. While he did not live an exceptionally long life it was an exceedingly busy one and must have fulfilled practically the extent of his ambition. While he was successful in a business way to a conspicuous degree it is necessary to emphasize the completeness and the thorough balance of his character and attainments. He was a wealthy man who at the same time enjoyed a well earned popularity and the esteem which goes with honorable living and which is slowly developed from unselfish work. His family life was ideal. He was a home builder and enjoyed

most of all those sacred associations which center around the family hearthstone. On the religious side he believed in the Gospel of help and hope and had many times experienced the satisfaction of kindly helpfulness and good deeds. His religion was a practical one, and was made up more of deeds than of words. More than all else he possessed and exemplified character, and it is that which in transmission to his descendants proves the greatest legacy.

At Hastings, Nebraska, June 11, 1889, Mr. Morrow married Miss Rachel Elliott. She was born at Fairsburg, Union County, Ohio, June 8, 1859, a daughter of John C. and Elizabeth A. Elliott. She brought to her duties as a wife and mother a thorough culture and those qualities of heart and mind which distinguish the true and noble woman. She has long been prominent in the real social life of Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow were the parents of three children: Lena M., James Calvin and William M.

Lena completed her education by four and a half years of work in the Kansas State University and is a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority. She is now the wife of Mr. E. B. Sutton, who is connected with the National Supply Company at Independence, Kansas, and has two sons, Robert Morrow and Walton Stanborough Sutton.

James Calvin Morrow, the older son, was graduated from the University of Kansas in the law department in 1913 with the degree LL. B. and has since applied himself successfully to business affairs. His home is at Haddam on a ranch included in his father's estate. He is a Hereford cattle breeder and is also a director in the First National Bank of Washington. His college affiliations were with the Delta Tau Delta and the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, and he is a republican and a member of Frontier Lodge No. 104, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Tyrian Chapter No. 59, Royal Arch Masons, at Washington. James C. married Lillian J. Janicke, a daughter of H. O. Janicke, a retired resident of Washington.

William M. Morrow, the younger son, is now cashier of the First National Bank of Washington. He was born at Haddam, Kansas, attended the public schools there and at Washington, completing the high school course in the latter city in 1911, finished his preparatory training in 1912 at Culver Military Academy at Culver, Indiana, and in 1915 was graduated from the law department of the Kansas State University. Like his brother, though possessed of exceptional qualifications for the law, he has applied himself to practical business affairs. In 1915 he entered the First National Bank of Washington as assistant cashier and in July, 1917, took the post of cashier. He is a member of the Delta Tau Delta College fraternity and the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity and is affiliated with Frontier Lodge No. 104, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Tyrian Chapter No. 59, Royal Arch Masons. Mr. Morrow is an active republican and a member of the Congregational Church.

J. Harry Barley is proprietor and publisher of the Republican-Register, the oldest newspaper in Washington County, and still one of the most successful newspapers in the state. Mr. Barley is a young newspaper man, and prior to the purchase of the Republican-Register his experience was chiefly in education and banking.

The Republican-Register is the direct and lineal descendant of the Western Observer, which was founded at Washington in March, 1869. Its publisher was Mark J. Kelly. Mr. Kelly had come to Washington through the influence of Col. Dave Ballard, who gave him a bonus of ten town lots to start a local newspaper. The first number of the Western Observer was published March 11, 1869. It was the first paper published in Washington County. It was issued from a hand press, and the sheet measured 7 by 9 inches. Its influence was by no means measured by its size. Mr. Kelly was a very fair and impartial editor and made his journal a medium of attracting many substantial people to this section of the state. His paper circulated through all parts of the East, and many of the best settlers in Washington County heard of the section through the Observer. May 21, 1870, the Observer was sold to George W. Shriner and James F. Tallman, its name being changed to the Magnet. August 25, 1870, Mark J. Kelly, the former editor, with J. O. Young, founded the Washington Republican, and for about a month in the same year a daily edition of the paper was issued, this being the first daily in the county. On January 9, 1871, Mr. Young bought the Magnet from George W. Shriner and also Mr. Kelly's interest in the Republican, and consolidated the two papers under the name Washington Republican. John I. Tallman bought half interest in this paper in the winter of 1871, but soon afterwards sold it to W. P. Day. Mr. Young bought out Mr. Day on February 17, 1872, and on July 25, 1872, J. C. Martin and Perrine Stultz bought a half interest in the Republican. Mr. Martin subsequently bought the interest of Mr. Stultz, but on January 30, 1874, sold out to John Guinn. E. N. Emmons was associated with Mr. Martin from April 18, 1873, to September 12th of the same year. June 9, 1874, Mr. Emmons bought the Republican from John Guinn, and on the 14th of July enlarged the size to a seven-column paper. October 6, 1876, Mr. Emmons sold his interest to J. B. Besack, who in turn sold to Ed Knowles. Mr. Knowles sold out to H. C. Robinson in 1885, and the latter subsequently took in L. J. Sprengle as a partner, to whom he eventually sold his entire interest. Later the Republican passed to L. A. Palmer, from him to C. E. Ingalls, and the latter in 1905 bought the Washington County Register, which had first been established in 1880, and consolidated the two as the Republican-Register. In February, 1915, the Republican-Register passed to the management of Paul K. Cowgill and a year later Mr. Barley became proprietor and editor. It is the enviable distinction of the Republican-Register that it has never missed an issue throughout its long career, and has never been printed on a half sheet. Its tone has been conservative both in politics and business, and none of its competitors have ever surpassed it in circulation or in influence in Washington County.

J. Harry Barley was born at Washington, Kansas, January 31, 1888. The original home of his ancestors was in Germany but his forefathers came to Virginia in colonial times. His grandfather, George Barley, spent most of his life as a farmer in Ohio, where he died more than thirty years ago. J. W. Barley, father of the Washington publisher, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1835, grew up and married there, and in early life combined teaching with farming. In 1867, fifty years ago, he came to Kansas on a trip of inspection, and in 1869 he identified himself permanently with the state as a pioneer farmer on Beaver Creek in Little Blue Township of Washington County. There he homesteaded a tract of 160 acres, proved up and developed a farm. Later he removed to the City of Washington, where he taught school, clerked in a store, and then set up in business as member of the firm Rockefeller, Barley & Young. He retired from that business upon his election to the office of

register of deeds in the early '80s, and held that office for two terms or four years. Since retiring from office he has been continuously in the grocery business, with his oldest son, Charles P., as his partner. He is one of the oldest residents and one of the most widely known and respected citizens of Washington County. In politics he is a republican, has been a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is past master of Frontier Lodge No. 104, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of Kearney Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. His service as a soldier was rendered in 1864, when he enlisted and was for ninety days in the Army of the Potomac as captain of Company F of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry.

Captain Barley married for his first wife Elizabeth Hallowell. At her death she left four children: Virginia, living in New York City, widow of John L. Dixon, a wholesale cigar merchant who died in 1916. Charles P., for many years associated with his father in business at Washington, Kansas; Alta, wife of Thomas H. Eves, vice president of the First National Bank of Fort Collins, Colorado; and George E., cashier of the First National Bank of Washington, Kansas. Captain Barley married for his second wife Anna Hallowell, a sister of his first wife. She was born in Ohio in 1860, and is the mother of two children, J. Harry and Lena. The daughter is a graduate of the Washington High School and is still at home with her parents.

J. Harry Barley received his early education at Washington, graduating from high school in 1908, spending the following year as a country school teacher, and during 1909-10 was a student in the State University. In 1910-11 he was superintendent of city schools at Wellington, Colorado, spent the next year in the offices of the Great Western Sugar Company at Fort Collins, Colorado, then was superintendent of schools at Oketo, Kansas, a year, and in 1915 became cashier of the Hollenberg State Bank at Hollenberg, Kansas. From the bank he assumed his active responsibilities as proprietor and publisher of the Republican-Register in February, 1916.

Mr. Barley has served as secretary of the Washington Commercial Club, is a republican in politics, is past master of Frontier Lodge No. 104, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is affiliated with Tyrian Chapter No. 59, Royal Arch Masons, and Lawrence Consistory No. 6 of the Scottish Rite. August 7, 1913, at Washington, he married Miss Margaret Creighton, daughter of James and Margaret (McCallum) Creighton. Her mother now resides near Morrowville, Kansas. Her father, deceased, was an early farmer in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Barley have one son, George, born July 7, 1914.

Leroy E. Sawin. For a young man Leroy E. Sawin has come into large prominence and responsibility in Washington County, where he is now filling the office of county clerk. To this office Mr. Sawin brought qualifications and ability far in advance of his years. He is one of the local men entrusted with the grave responsibility of raising the local quota for the National American Army. He was a member of the registration board of the county and was on the exemption board until removed on account of draft age, sharing that responsibility with Dr. Henry D. Smith and Sheriff D. W. McLeod.

Mr. Sawin represents an old family in this section of Kansas and both his father and grandfather are still living here. Leroy was born at Home City in Marshall County, May 17, 1890. His ancestors, the Sawins, were Scotch-Irish people and immigrated from islands near England to New York State in pioneer times. Mr. Sawin's grandfather was Cassius Marcellus Sawin, who was born in New York State and for a number of years lived near Cleveland, Ohio, where he was a coal miner and business man. In about 1865 he brought his family to Kansas, homesteading 160 acres in Washington County six miles south of Greenleaf. That was his home for a number of years and he later bought a farm north of Waterville in Marshall County, and since selling that has lived retired in Waterville.

Frank H. Sawin, father of the county clerk, was born in October, 1865, at Cleveland, Ohio, and a few weeks later was brought by his parents to Washington County, Kansas, where he grew up and where he has spent practically his entire life except for a few years prior to and after his marriage, when his home was in Marshall County. He is now living on his farm fourteen miles southwest of Washington in Strawberry Township. Farming and the trade of carpenter have constituted his chief activities in a business way. He has served on the school board of Strawberry Township twenty years and is township clerk. He is an active supporter of the Evangelical Association Church, is a republican, is acting past noble grand of Throop Lodge No. 516, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and past venerable consul of Throop Camp No. 5083, Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Frank Sawin married Esther Elizabeth Albright, who was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in April, 1865. Of their children Leroy is the oldest. Mabel Elizabeth is the wife of M. N. Johnson, a farmer near Thayer in Neosho County, Kansas. Harry Lincoln is a farmer in Coleman Township of Washington County. Clara May and Clarence William are still at home, the former a student in the Washington High School and the latter in the public schools of Throop.

Leroy E. Sawin attended the public schools of Throop for eleven terms, and on leaving school at the age of eighteen spent two years at the carpenter's trade, lived in California during the winter of 1910-11 and returned to Kansas to take a course in the Lawence Business College. In January, 1913, he became deputy county clerk and was thoroughly familiar with all the duties of that office when he was elected chief of the office in the fall of 1916 and began his official term in January of the next year.

Mr. Sawin is a republican, is trustee and financial secretary of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, is past noble grand of Washington Lodge No. 76, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Rebekahs, is past venerable consul of Throop Camp No. 5083, Modern Woodmen of America, and belongs to the Masonic order and the Royal Neighbors. June 21, 1916, at Washington, he married Miss Katherine Moore Stewart, daughter of John W. and Maggie (Roberts) Stewart. Her parents live in Coleman Township of Washington County.

Mark H. Williams, now living retired at Barnes and enjoying the accumulations of many well spent years, is a veteran of the Civil war and has been a resident of Barnes and of the State of Kansas since 1885.

He is a native Pennsylvanian, and the family was introduced to that state from Scotland by his grandfather, Evan Williams, who was born in Scotland in

1771. He was a millwright by trade, and followed that occupation for many years in Pennsylvania. He died in Center County, of that state, in 1854.

It was in Center County, Pennsylvania, that Mark H. Williams was born July 29, 1842. His father, John Williams, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1811, took up the same vocation as his father, and worked at that trade in Pennsylvania. His death occurred in Center County in 1876. He was a democrat and a member of the Lutheran Church. He married Catherine Watson, who was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, in 1813 and died in Center County in 1846. They had four children: Evan Thomas, a blacksmith by trade who died in Center County, Pennsylvania, in 1873; Mark H.; Hannah Jane, who died in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, in 1897, and her husband, S. P. Davison, also deceased, was a lumberman; John Irving is a carpenter and contractor but is now postmaster of Lamont, Center County, Pennsylvania.

Mark H. Williams had a brief education in the public schools of Center County. He may be said to have supported himself since he was seven years of age. He worked on farms in his native county and in Jefferson County was employed in the woods and in sawmills until the outbreak of the war. In 1861 he entered the three months' service of the Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry and re-enlisted in the Eighteenth United States Infantry. He was first sergeant of Company F, Second Battalion and was in active duty as a soldier until January, 1865. He saw some of the hardest fighting of the war, at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and was in the Atlanta campaign, his last important battle being at Jonesboro, Georgia.

Following the war Mr. Williams returned to Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, and was employed in the woods and sawmills until 1880. In that year he removed to Wooster, Ohio, was a farmer there and in 1885 came to Barnes, Kansas, and established the Barnes Enterprise, the first paper of that village. The first issue of the Enterprise was dated August 6, 1885, and it continued in existence until 1895. Mr. Williams conducted the paper until 1890, when he sold out. In the meantime he had entered the real estate and insurance business and he still writes some insurance though he is practically retired. He owns considerable real estate, including lots in Barnes and the bank building on Center Street, and his other chief interest is as a stockholder and director in the State Exchange Bank.

Mr. Williams is a republican and was formerly identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1865, in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, he married Miss Sarah J. Davison, daughter of I. H. and Isabelle (Lemon) Davison. Both her parents are long since deceased, her father having been a farmer. Mrs. Williams died at Barnes August 22, 1895, leaving no children.

Sylvanus Sylvester Longley, now living retired at Greenleaf, is one of Kansas' interesting personalities. Few men have succeeded in compressing even within eighty-three years of life so many varied activities and achievements. Mr. Longley traveled practically over all the habitable globe before he came to Kansas. He was a pioneer in this state, and his business and civic relations in Washington County have rolled up a wealth of esteem which he now enjoys in his declining years.

Mr. Longley is a native of the Pine Tree state, born at Foxcroft, Maine, September 15, 1834. He is of old English ancestry, the Longleys having identified themselves with the colony of Massachusetts. His grandfather, Zachariah Longley, was born at Groton, Massachusetts, helped the colonies fight for independence during the Revolution, and subsequently became a pioneer farmer in the State of Maine. He died at Foxcroft in this state before Sylvanus S. was born.

Capt. Sylvanus Longley, father of the Greenleaf citizen, was born at Groton, Massachusetts, in 1797. He grew up and married in his native state, and then removed to Foxcroft, Maine, and located on land which his father had taken up some years previously. His active life was spent as a farmer, partly in Foxcroft and partly in Dover. H identified himself with the whig party in politics, and at one time held the office of town trustee of Foxcroft and was also a captain in the Maine militia. Captain Longley married Miss Oreinda Garland, who was born in Massachusetts in 1799 and spent her last days on the farm of her son Sylvanus near Greenleaf, Kansas, where she died in 1887. There were seven children, Sylvanus being the fifth. Jefferson the oldest, became a sailor and died at Dover, Maine. Harrison went out to California during the days of '49, was a miner in that state, and died at Willow Springs, California. Franklin was a carpenter by trade and died at Atlanta, Georgia. Henry also followed the sea as an occupation and died at New Orleans. Minerva died at Boston, Massachusetts, and her husband is also deceased. Lizzie never married and died at Dover, Maine, in 1883.

Mr. S. S. Longley grew up on his father's rugged farm in Maine. Up to the age of seventeen he attended the public schools of Dover. Like some of his brothers he was attracted to the sea and his first voyage was on a whaling ship which went around the Horn into the Okotsk Sea. At 240° south latitude and 133° 30′ west longitude the ship was wrecked, running afoul of an unchartered coral reef during the night. All hands got ashore after many difficulties, the ship broke up close to shore and they were able to obtain a supply of provisions and at the end of twenty-five days they had repaired the ship's boats and started across the water for the nearest land. They suffered many dangers and privations during the forty-nine days on the sea but finally arrived at Guam, one of the Marietta Islands. A ship picked them up there, taking them to China, and Mr. Longley finally reached home in 1855 by way of Liverpool. Undaunted by this experience, he soon afterward went around the Horn to California in a clipper ship and was engaged in mining in the far West until 1861.

In that year he enlisted in the Second California Cavalry. During the war he saw active service against the Indians and in guarding the frontier posts of the West, and was with the Second California Cavalry three years and two months. In the battle of Bear River he received a dangerous wound, a bullet passing through his neck.

Thus Mr. Longley had had more experience and adventure than fall to the lot of most men when he arrived in Kansas in the spring of 1869. In Washington County he homesteaded 160 acres in the southeast corner of Greenleaf Township, and there he developed a good farm and conducted it until 1901, when he sold out. He still owns 320 acres in Greenleaf Township, his own home on Fourth Street in Greenleaf, a dwelling on Third and Cedar streets and the printing office on Commercial Street. Mr. Longley came to Greenleaf in 1902 and has since been retired from active business affairs.

He is a republican, has served one term as county commissioner of Washington County and was elected as the county's representative in the Legislature to the sessions of 1869 and 1871 and also the extra session of 1870. Mr. Longley is still a director in the Citizens National Bank of Greenleaf. He has long been interested in Masonry, having affiliations with Greenleaf Lodge No. 232, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Topeka Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite.

In 1870, at Greenleaf, he married Miss Laura Fairchild, who died in 1910, the mother of six children. William H., the oldest of these, has the spirit of adventure inherited from his father and ancestors and is now a miner in the mountains of the West. Jefferson C. is a practical farmer at Pond Creek, Oklahoma. Jessie married A. B. Minshall, who is in the elevator and grain business at Pond Creek. Bertha is the wife of C. D. Lueck, a banker at Netawaka, Kansas. Vesta married E. W. Shearburn, a physician and surgeon at Haddam, Kansas. Dorothy, the youngest child, married Albert McLeland, professor of manual training in the schools at Sherman, Texas. Mr. Longley married at Washington in 1915 Mrs. Mattie (Mays) Moon. Mrs. Longley is a native of Kansas.

Edward A. Hood, cashier of the Greenleaf State Bank, has had an active career in Kansas for a number of years, at first in the lumber business and later as a banker. Mr. Hood did not begin life as the son of a wealthy family, but has gained his opportunities by hard work and constant vigilance.

He was born at Salem, Arkansas, October 5, 1878. His ancestors in the paternal line were Scotch people. His grandfather, Graham W. Hood, was born in Scotland, came to this country when a young man and settled in Missouri among the pioneers, and for a number of years was engaged in outfitting freighting trains across the plains. He died at Sedalia, Missouri, more than forty years ago.

G. W. Hood, father of Edward A., was born at Sedalia, Missouri, in 1842, and was reared and married in that state. In 1863, at the age of twenty-one, he enlisted in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, a Union regiment, and was with it until the close of the war, fighting bushwhackers and also in the campaign against Price through Missouri and Kansas. After the war he entered railroading and also took up the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. From Missouri he went to Salem, Arkansas, thence to Little Rock, and in 1890 moved to Stockton, Kansas. He has been retired from the ministry since 1908 and has lived at Tescott, Kansas, since 1906. He is a republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Rev. Mr. Hood married Agnes Mack, who was born in Tennessee in 1849. She was the mother of seven children. Lyda, the oldest, died at Santa Fe, New Mexico, at the age of twenty-two, the wife of the late Col. Max Frost, formerly editor of the Santa Fe Daily New Mexican. The next three children, Paul, Erma and Nellie, died in infancy. The fifth in age is Edward A. Frances and Marie still live with their parents at Tescott.

Edward A. Hood acquired his early education in the different localities where his father had his ministerial duties, including the public schools of Little Rock, Stockton, Logan and Salina, Kansas. At the age of eighteen, on leaving school, he went to work in a general merchandise store of Dougherty Brothers at Logan, Kansas. Six months later he entered the employ of McCrosby Brothers for one year, was then with the Logan Lumber Company a year, and for five years was with the Rice & Johnson Lumber Company at Linn, Kansas. From the lumber business he entered the Exchange State Bank of Linn as assistant cashier in 1908, and in 1910 became cashier of the Washington National Bank at Washington for a year, and then accepted his present post as cashier of the Greenleaf State Bank.

This bank was established in July, 1886, under a state charter, by Mr. Stackpole, William Tobey and C. G. Goodwin. The present officers of the institution are: M. F. Southwick, president; H. J. Meierkord, vice president; Edward A. Hood, cashier; and John Heinen, assistant cashier. The bank is located on Commercial Street in Greenleaf, and its capital is $25,000 with a surplus of $3,500. Mr. Hood is also a director of the Exchange State Bank of Linn and of the Bank of Palmer, Kansas. Besides these important interests he has a farm of 160 acres in Phillips County, Kansas, and has one of the good homes of Greenleaf at the corner of Pine and Fourth streets.

His public spirited activity as a citizen has equalled his business career. Mr. Hood was elected mayor of Greenleaf in 1915 and re-elected in 1917 for a second term. His administration has been a very progressive one. During the first term he completed the installation of the local electric light plant, and at the same time has reduced the city indebtedness by $7,500. Mr. Hood is a republican, is past master of Greenleaf Lodge No. 232, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Tyrian Chapter No. 59, Royal Arch Masons, at Washington, of Greenleaf Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Greenleaf Boosters Club.

In 1899, at Logan, Kansas, he married Miss Sue Bowman, daughter of A. J. and Elizabeth (Dillenbaugh) Bowman. Her mother is still living at Logan, where her father, now deceased, was in the grain and stock business and also a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Hood have four children: Romana, born August 8, 1900, is a senior in the Greenleaf High School; Kathleen, born July 13, 1901, is also in the senior class of the local high school; Edward died in 1916, at the age of seven years; and Graeme, born April 24, 1913.

Jesse M. Foster, a native Kansan, has been a practical newspaper man since leaving college. He is now proprietor and publisher of the Clifton News, one of the oldest papers in continuous publication in Washington County.

This paper was established in December, 1885, by J. M. and J. C. Padgett. It was first known as the Local News. It was changed to the Clifton News in 1891 by L. A. Palmer, then the publisher. The successive owners and publishers were I. C. Ware, one year, A. Q. Miller, two years, N. F. Hewitt, Stoy E. Ware, Burt Fraser, P. M. Harmon, Best & Murdock, later Best alone, and from him Mr. Foster bought the plant. The paper is published at the corner of Willow and Parallel streets. It is a republican paper and has a circulation over Clay, Washington and surrounding counties.

Mr. Foster was born at Clifton, Kansas, February 26, 1888. He is of old American stock. The Fosters came from England to Pennsylvania in colonial times and some of the family served in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, John W. Foster, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1798, married a woman whose ancestors came from Saxony, Germany, to Pennsylvania. John W. Foster was one of the early settlers in that historic City of Galena, Illinois, the home of General Grant before the war. He went from there to Cali-

fornia in the days of '49 and spent three years as a successful prospector and miner, accumulating a handsome fortune of $200,000 in gold. After returning to the States he became a merchant at St. Paul, Minnesota, but finally relocated at Galena, Illinois. He served as a soldier in the Mexican war and in his later years was elected sheriff of Jo Daviess County, Illinois, and was killed while in office. His death occurred at Galena in 1873. He married Ellen E. Lattimer, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1806 and died at Galena, Illinois, in 1856. None of their children are now living.

Alfred B. Foster, father of the Clifton publisher, lived in Kansas for many years and was widely and prominently known. He was born at Galena, Illinois, May 28, 1838, grew up there, and at the age of twenty-four became a soldier of the Union. He enlisted from Galena on August 8, 1862, in Company I of the Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry. His term of service was for three years or during the war, and his actual service with the regiment was three years seven months. He was mustered in at Rockford, Illinois, September 4, 1862, as a private in Capt. John Barker's Company I of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, under Col. Thomas E. Champion. This regiment was recruited by companies under the call of President Lincoln in the months of July and August, 1862. It was mustered in as a regiment at Camp Fuller, Illinois, September 6, 1862. It was part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland. The record of this regiment is almost a record of the war as waged in the Central Mississippi Valley from the fall of 1862 until the close of hostilities. With his regiment Alfred B. Foster was on constant duty, endured the most arduous services and campaigns, and was practically never absent from roll call or from the fighting front when the regiment was engaged. On October 8, 1862, the regiment proceeded to the defense of Cincinnati, which was then threatened by Gen. Kirby Smith. On crossing the Ohio River it was assigned to the batteries in front of Covington, Kentucky, where they were engaged in guard and provost duty. October 19th the regiment removed to Lexington and Danville, Kentucky, and then proceeded under orders to Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The important successive points of fighting and duty at which it was engaged included Fort Donelson, Spring Hill, Franklin, Triune, Liberty Gap, Shelbyville in Tennessee, Chickamauga, Georgia, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, Buzzard Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kingston, Dallas or New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Rough and Ready, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station in Georgia, and the great battles of Franklin and Nashville in the early winter of 1864. After the battle of Nashville the regiment was engaged in scouting duty at Bull's Gap, Tennessee, and after Lee's surrender was ordered to Nashville en route for Texas to operate against Kirby Smith. The news of Smith's surrender arrived when the regiment reached Nashville and it was then returned home for muster out. This regiment endured heavy losses in killed, wounded and missing, and though Alfred B. Foster was always at posts of danger he escaped without particular injury. His regiment was mustered out at Nashville June 10, 1865, and received its honorable discharge at Chicago July 2, 1865. Alfred B. Foster came out with the rank of corporal.

After the war he engaged in teaming in Davenport, Illinois, and was also a pilot on the Mississippi River from New Orleans to St. Paul. During that time he had his home in St. Paul. Following this service he again spent two years in Galena and then started for Kansas. He traveled to St. Joseph, Missouri, by railroad, and from that point drove a prairie schooner across Kansas to a point five miles south and one mile west of Clifton. His arrival here was in April, 1870, and he homesteaded 160 acres, keeping that land until just before his death. The farm was his home and place of activity until 1903, when he retired, living one year in Clay Center, five years at Manhattan, Kansas, and then removed to Clifton, where he died December 31, 1915. From the time he located in Kansas in 1870 until his death he was never once outside the borders of the state. He liked Kansas and never found a good reason to sojourn outside its borders. He made a reasonable success as a farmer and was a man of active relations with his fellow men. In politics he was a republican and in his home locality he served as trustee of Mulberry Township, as clerk of the township and as justice of the peace. He was a Methodist, was for forty-five years connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a charter member of Clay Center Lodge, and was affiliated with Sedgwick Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In October, 1866, at Galena, he married for his first wife Sarah Matson. She died in March, 1867. On February 14, 1873, he married Lila B. Stewart. She was born in 1849 and died at Clifton, Kansas, May 29, 1889. Her children were: Frank W., who died at Clifton at the age of twenty-six, while a student of law in the University of Kansas; Hattie M., wife of George Stoneback, a farmer at Clay Center, Kansas; Alfred B., who lives at Wichita, Kansas, and is engaged in the "shotting" of oil wells; and Jesse M., the youngest of his father's family. His father married for his third wife, in Clay County July 1, 1891, Mrs. Sarah (Atwood) Hazelwood.

The early environment of Jesse M. Foster was his father's farm, and during that time he attended rural schools in Clay County and also the Clay Center High School. For four years and a few months he was a student in the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, lacking only a few weeks of graduation when he left college in 1908. Since then continuously for almost ten years he has been active in the newspaper business, following it in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and Minnesota. In 1913 he bought the Clifton News. Mr. Foster is a republican as well as his paper, and fraternally is affiliated with Clifton Lodge No. 81, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Concordia Lodge No. 586, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On November 3, 1915, at Clifton, he married Miss Hazel Dolan, daughter of T. M. and Flora (Graham) Dolan, both now deceased. Her father was sole owner and proprietor of the telephone system at Clifton, was a notable figure in the democratic party in Kansas and at one time candidate for state treasurer. For several terms he filled the office of sheriff of Washington County.

WILLIAM R. ZOOK. The life of William R. Zook has embraced a wide range of experiences and covered a period of more than forty-seven years in Western Kansas. He was one of those whose labor lent dignity and stability to unsettled and undeveloped conditions, and whose faith in the future was readily communicated to his associates among the early settlers. In the period following the Civil war, in which he had fought as a soldier of the Union, he cast his fortunes among the pioneers of the frontier, and after many hardships and vicissitudes finally emerged triumphant,

the owner of a competence that is allowing him to pass his declining years in the comfort and peace to which his long years of labor entitle him.

William R. Zook, retired citizen of Cuba, was born in the State of Indiana February 4, 1846. He was educated in that state and in Missouri, to which latter he was taken by his parents as a lad of nine years, and was reared as a farmer, a vocation which he was following when the Civil war came on. He was but ten days past his seventeenth birthday when he became a soldier of the Union, enlisting February 14, 1863, in Company M, Second Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, which was attached to the Western Army and engaged in service with the hostile Indians on the frontier. After receiving his honorable discharge, toward the close of 1864, he returned to Missouri and continued farming until 1869, in which year he came to Kansas. Here he homesteaded a quarter-section of land in Republic County, on which he resided for five years. During the early years of his residence in this state Mr. Zook experienced the various hardships which made up a large part of the existence of the hardy and courageous men who went into the new part of the country. At first it was necessary for him to travel to Waterville, a distance of about fifty miles, in order to get his corn and wheat ground, and often he was then compelled to wait for two or three days until his turn came. While he had no serious trouble with the Indians, he, like other early settlers, was often harassed by the thieving redskins, who drove off his horses, cattle and smaller stock, and also appropriated such other movables as they could find. Mr. Zook followed the custom of the pioneers in hugging the creeks, in order that he might secure timber for building and other purposes, as well as for the water facilities. However, there were compensations in the life of the prairie. Buffalo, deer, antelope, wild turkey and smaller game were to be found in abundance, and in addition to being a hunter's paradise, the food of these animals added considerably to the family larder, and their skins, when not used in the home, brought good prices in the markets. The early settlers, also, while as a rule a rough and rugged lot, were kind-hearted, hospitable and generous, honest and sympathetic, and always ready to help the unfortunate.

After spending five years on his original claim Mr. Zook disposed of his interests therein so that he might improve his condition, and moved to another property, which he also reclaimed from the wilderness. This he likewise sold, and continued this mode of procedure, always in Republic County, until declining years and the attainment of a good property caused him to retire from active affairs and he took up his residence at Cuba. Mr. Zook is one of the substantial men of his community, and a solid, dependable citizen who takes a keen and helpful interest in all things making for the material welfare of conditions in general. He is highly esteemed as one of the men who link together the past and present of Republic County, and as one who has always been square and above-board in his dealings with his fellowmen. He has never lost interest in his old army comrades, and is a valued member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Zook married in 1869 Miss Nancy Casteel, and to this union there have been born five children: John F., Tilly, Aaron, Alveretta and Jessie.

Rev. J. A. Glaze is pastor of the Christian Church at Miltonvale. As head of that church he has one of the most spiritually efficient religious organizations in Cloud County. A brief outline of the church's growth and development has its proper place in Kansas History.

The Church of Christ at Miltonvale was organized April 17, 1884, with twenty-four charter members. The officers at the beginning were: Elders John Squires and W. J. Hays; Deacons J. B. Johnson and A. V. Step; and minister, Rev. Kenney. In 1886 preparations were begun for a building. In 1887 the edifice was completed at a cost of $3,200. At that time Rev. R. L. Downing was the resident pastor. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Morgan Morgans. Before that time $1,600 had been pledged for the building fund and at the dedication $1,000 was raised, leaving a deficit of $600, which was assumed by the building committee. The entire church debt was paid by 1899, the total aggregating $5,500. In 1908 $3,000 was expended in improving and remodeling the structure, and the present valuation of the church property at Miltonvale is $6,000. The building has a seating capacity of 350 and it is now one of the finest church buildings in that section of Cloud County. Under Mr. Glaze's pastorate the membership is 175 and there are 150 in the Sunday School.

Rev. Mr. Glaze has spent most of his career as a minister of the gospel in Kansas. He was born at Aiken, South Carolina, March 13, 1887, a son of J. A. and Americus Glaze. Reared and educated in his native town, he attended the common schools and afterwards the high school and early determined upon the ministry as his vocation. In order to prepare for that work he entered the Johnson Bible College of Tennessee. He was graduated in 1910, with the degree B. L. Coming out to Kansas, his first pastorate was at Canton, after which he was pastor of the church at Wakefield, Nebraska, for a time, subsequently was at Hartford, Kansas, and from that church was called to his present pastorate.

In 1911 Rev. Mr. Glaze married Miss Hazel Coons. The one daughter born to their union is Hazel Arline. Mrs. Glaze is a native of Kansas. Rev. Mr. Glaze has membership in the Masonic fraternity and is as socially popular as he is able and efficient in the cause of Christ.

Fred C. Hall, M. D. Of the men devoted to the science of healing in Republic County few bring to bear upon their calling larger gifts of scholarship and resource than Dr. Fred C. Hall, of Cuba. Far from selecting his life work in the untried enthusiasm of extreme youth, the choice of this genial practitioner was that of a mature mind, trained to thoughtfulness by years of practical experience as an agriculturist and to a full realization of the possibilities and responsibilities which confronted him.

Doctor Hall was born in Madison County, New York, in 1856, and is a son of Fred and Hannah (Hatch) Hall, natives, respectively, of New York and Massachusetts. He belongs to a family of Swedish origin, which dates its connections back to William the Conqueror, and whose members, belonging to the Quaker faith, have been noted for their activities in the professions, particularly as preachers and physicians. His paternal grandfather was William Hall, who was born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, March 29, 1767, and who, by two marriages, became the father of twenty-two children. The oldest daughter of William Hall became the wife of Rev. Brinton Darlington, who was sent as one of the first agents to the Indiana Territory and who was a noted preacher and educator of his day. Fred Hall, father of the doctor, had three sons: Ed, who is engaged in business as a contractor; Fred C., of

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J M Copeland & Family

this review; and Tom, who is a surveyor by vocation.

Fred C. Hall received his early education in the graded and high schools of Madison County, New York, and was reared on the home farm. In 1883 he decided to seek his fortune in the west, and at that time located on a farm in Kansas, although it was not until 1888 that he settled in Republic County. For a number of years he continued to devote himself to the cultivation of the soil, but with the accumulation of property came the desire to enter a learned vocation, an ambition which was realized when he graduated from the Kansas Medical College at Washburn with the class of 1900. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Hall returned to Republic County and established an office at Cuba, where he has since been in the enjoyment of a constantly increasing practice. He is a member of the Republic County Medical Society, the Kansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is recognized in his profession as a thorough, studious and learned practitioner who brings to his practice an adherence to the highest professional ethics. Politically he is a republican and has served as county committeeman of his party for seven years. He has contributed to the good government of his community by serving ably and faithfully as clerk and member of the school board and in the capacity of police judge, an office which he held for three terms. His citizenship, the quality of which has never been doubted, has found expression in his support of worthy movements.

Doctor Hall married in 1887 Mrs. M. Q. Pepper, and they are the parents of two sons: Roger D. and George O., both at home. In his religious belief Doctor Hall still clings to the faith of his forefathers. He has been successful in a material way as he has been professionally, and at this time is the owner of 480 acres of fine prairie land in Trego County.

JOHN M. COPELAND is one of the three survivors of that group of pioneers who constituted the original settlement of Glasco in Cloud County. His name has been closely identified with the pioneer history of that locality for more than forty-five years. His part has been an honorable one, has been useful both in what he has accomplished as a private citizen and as a business man and public spirited factor in local affairs.

Apart from his service as a soldier during the Civil war his life has not been one of conspicuous activities, and his accomplishments have come through the formal expression and exercise of the strength and talents granted him and through a realization of his personal responsibilities and duties to his community.

Though Cloud County has been settled and occupied by white men less than half a century, only a few parcels of land do not show several ownerships and transfers. An exception to this rule is the case of Mr. Copeland, who still owns the old homestead which he took up in 1870. The first year he came here he broke some of his land and succeeded by the following year in making the products of his farm support himself and family. Only a few of the early settlers were able to do this.

Mr. Copeland was one of the associates who laid out the Town of Glasco. He and his partners bought eighty acres from Mr. Biggs for that purpose in 1872. In 1871 Mr. Copeland erected the first store building, and after that until 1878 sold general merchandise to the settlers of the community. He finally sold his store to Joseph LaRocque. Mr. Copeland was at Glasco when its population comprised only eleven families. During the period he was in the mercantile business he was also assistant postmaster.

John M. Copeland was born in Johnson County, Illinois, in 1839, a son of Isaac and Nellie Copeland, both of whom were likewise natives of that state. He grew up in Illinois, gained a common school education, and was still a young man when the war broke out. In 1861 he volunteered his services to the Union army, and was a member of Company H in the First Illinois Cavalry. He served a year with that organization, and was assigned to the western branch of the army. Most of his duties were of a scouting nature. From a history which has been written of the regiment the following terse description of the service is taken: "Bushwacked and jayhawked for twelve months among the swamps of south and east Missouri; captured one hundred and seven prisoners, two hundred and nine horses and mules and a large amount of ammunition and arms." During one skirmish with the enemy Mr. Copeland had a horse shot from under him, but the only personal injury sustained while he was on the march was due to the carelessness of one of his comrades. After his honorable discharge at the end of the year he took service in the sutler department, and thus followed the armies of the Union until the close of the war. After the war Mr. Copeland engaged in farming, but during 1866-67 was clerk in a store.

In 1877 he married Miss Mary Rutledge. She represents a family name very prominently connected with the history of Kansas. She is the daughter of William B. Rutledge, who was one of the early settlers of Kansas. He died in his ninety-first year in July, 1917. They have one daughter, Mary Ivy, wife of O. F. Deans, of Alma, Kansas, cashier of the Alma National Bank. Mrs. Copeland was born in Iowa. Religiously they are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LEONARD V. MCKEE. The life, the personal character and the influence of Leonard V. McKee impressed themselves strongly upon the formative period of Marshall County's history. He was founder and president of the Frankfort State Bank, was a large land owner and one of the leading business men and citizens of the community.

He was born in Allen County, Ohio, August 18, 1845, and died at his home in Frankfort, Kansas, December 22, 1916, aged seventy-one years, four months and four days. His parents, Robert and Sarah (Dunlap) McKee, were both natives of Ohio. His father was a cabinet maker by trade, and after his marriage engaged in farming in Ohio. In 1872 he came to Kansas and then lived retired until his death in 1880. His wife passed away at Seneca, Kansas, in 1875.

Leonard V. McKee grew up in Ohio, attended the district schools of that state and gained his education in a time when schools were very inferior in point of equipment and efficiency of instruction to those of modern days. While attending school he also worked on the farm with his father. He was eighteen years of age when in May, 1864, he felt inspired by patriotism to enlist in the Union army. He went into Company E of the One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio Infantry and was with that regiment about four months, engaged chiefly in the defenses around the City of Washington. After being mustered out he returned home and continued to live with his parents until at the age of twenty-five he married.

Starting his independent career as a farmer, he left Ohio after about a year on account of his wife's health. On March 20, 1870, he started for Kansas

with a team and covered the entire distance in that way. He and his wife were thirty-seven days in making the journey. Mr. McKee located on a farm in Marshall County, and was successfully engaged in its management until 1875. He then removed to Frankfort and for about a year conducted a lumber yard. He then opened a general mercantile store and built up a large trade, and his business was one of the corner-stones of Frankfort's early prosperity as a village.

From general merchandising Mr. McKee turned to banking. In partnership with Charles Dougherty he organized a private bank at Frankfort with a capital of $10,000. For three years the private bank continued and Mr. McKee then organized the State Bank of Frankfort and became its first cashier. As an institution the Frankfort State Bank is a monument to Mr. McKee's financial judgment and business integrity. He discharged the duties of cashier continuously for ten years and was then elected to the double office of president and cashier. After about three years Mr. J. W. Lobley became cashier, while Mr. McKee continued as president until he sold his interest in the bank and resigned in 1913. He had seen the institution grow from a small capitalization until it was a bank of $35,000 capital, and surplus and undivided profits of $46,000. This made it one of the strongest banks in Marshall County.

Mr. McKee assisted in organizing several other banks, including the Interstate National Bank of Kansas City, of which he was a director until it removed to Kansas City, Missouri. He was a stockholder in the National Reserve Bank of Kansas City and of the Kansas City Trust Company of Kanas City, Kansas, and in the Fire Insurance Association of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. McKee never lost his love of the country and the open spaces and acquired some large real estate holdings, including nearly nineteen hundred acres of land, all in Marshall County except the quarter section in Cheyenne County.

In politics he was a republican. He was twice a member of the Kansas State Legislature. His first term was when Governor Stanley was in office and he served again under Governor Bailey. He was also several times mayor of Frankfort, was for twenty-five years a trustee of Baker University and for sixteen years a trustee of Bethany Hospital of Kansas City, Kansas. He was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

What his life meant to the community and to many institutions was well told in the columns of the Frankfort Daily News at the time of his death: "For many years he was a trustee both of Bethany Hospital and of Baker University, and to these institutions gave very generously. His gifts totaled more than twenty-five thousand dollars. He was a true husband and father and his family life was always happy. He was a lover of children and this little family group may always be proud to call him 'father.' In the death of L. V. McKee the community has lost a friend and one of its very best citizens. He was a friend of the poor and helped them in many ways. He was a friend of the church, interested in its progress, and gave generously to its support. He was a man of courage and business insight. He believed that a thing worth doing at all was worth doing well. Thoroughness was his word. Though not demonstrative he was essentially a religious man. He clearly recognized his responsibility to God and acknowledged his faith in Him in very practical and substantial ways. He knew even months before his passing that he must go and to his intimate friends he gave assurance that he had made every possible preparation for that event."

Mr. McKee was twice married. In March, 1869, before leaving Ohio, he married Miss Jane Blair, who was born in Allen County, Ohio, daughter of Robert and Sarah Blair. She was educated in the public schools and had taught several terms before her marriage. She came to Kansas with Mr. McKee and died at Frankfort in 1897. There were no children of this marriage.

In 1899 Mr. McKee married Miss E. Etta Lemons. Mrs. McKee, who still lives at Frankfort, was born at Glenville, Minnesota, daughter of J. E. Lemons, who is now living at Snohomis, Washington. Her father was born October 3, 1842, at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, a son of Jacob Lemons, who was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, and became a pioneer settler at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. He went there as a soldier under General Taylor, and he helped build Fort Crawford. Jacob Lemons had served in the War of 1812. He was of French-English descent, and the family located in the Carolinas in Colonial times. His wife was Gertrude Price, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, and was of Holland descent. J. E. Lemons was a pioneer at Glenville, Minnesota, where he married. In 1876 he went to Bethany, Harrison County, Missouri, and in 1879 to Hiawatha, Kansas, where he was one of the early grocers. In 1882 he came to Marshall County, Kansas, locating on a farm near Frankfort. He became a well known citizen of this locality and lived as a farmer in Marshall County until 1906, when he removed to Snohomis, Washington, where he is practically retired, though still occupying his ranch. He is a republican with progressive ideas. Mr. Lemons took a prominent part in local affairs of Marshall County, though never as an aspirant for office. He joined Hiawatha Lodge of Masons and still has membership in Frankfort Lodge of that order. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights and Ladies of Security and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Lemons enlisted in 1861 in the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and was in service until the close of the war, being present in numerous engagements and was once slightly wounded.

Mrs. McKee's mother was Helen Rugland, who was born near Christiana, Norway, July 29, 1849. In April, 1852, her parents immigrated to the United States and located in Northern Iowa, where she was reared. She is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a member of the Woman's Relief Corps. Mr. and Mrs. Lemons had seven children: Lottie, who died in Kansas City, Missouri, in January, 1912, wife of C. L. Andresen, a physician and surgeon of Kansas City; Mrs. McKee, the second in age; Mabel, wife of F. R. Short, a mining engineer now located in Seward, Alaska; Burton E., in the undertaking business at Monrovia, California; Joseph Walter, who died March 26, 1896; Irene, wife of R. M. Booher, a contractor and builder at Seattle, Washington; and Fred, still living with his parents.

Mrs. McKee was educated in the public schools of Hiawatha and in the rural schools of Marshall County, belonging to the Frankfort High School class of 1894. She attended Baker University for two years, and is a woman of culture and many tastes and interests. She is actively identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, with its Sunday School and Ladies' Aid Society, and is a member of Palace Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star and of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Tuesday Club at Frankfort. Mr. and Mrs. McKee had six children, the first born, a boy, dying in infancy. Helen is now a sophomore in the Frankfort High

School, Harold, Leonard and Edgar are all in the grammar school, while the youngest is Miriam.

J. J. DONELAN is secretary, treasurer and manager of the Concordia Gas Company, the progress and development of which have largely depended upon his ability as an engineer and as a business executive.

The plant of the Concordia Gas Company was erected by the American Gas Construction Company. The Lowe-Tenny process of manufacture is used, and the company manufactures gas for lighting, heating and cooking purposes to the amount of about 16,000,000 cubic feet annually or 150,000 feet per day. They have storage capacity for 70,000 feet. The company now has fifteen miles of gas pipe about the city, with 675 service connections. The company was incorporated in December, 1913, with L. R. Eakin as president; H. L. Eaton, vice president; and J. J. Donelan as secretary, treasurer and manager.

Mr. Donelan is a man of original initiative and of thorough business training. He was born in Vinton, Benton County, Iowa, was liberally educated, and is well qualified both by experience and natural talent for the profession of gas building construction and engineering. He has followed that line practically all his life. In 1912 he came to Kansas, located in Manhattan, where he built the gas plant in that city, and he also built plants at Junction City, Abilene and one in Concordia. He is a thorough engineer in everything pertaining to gas plant construction, operation and maintenance. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Elks.

JUDGE ROBERT O. HEIZER. For fourteen years Judge Robert C. Heizer has been on the district bench at Osage City, and the dignities and honors of his later years are a merited tribute to a man who has always relied upon the principle of self help and endured many of the vicissitudes and hardships of early life in Kansas.

He was brought to Kansas in 1858, when two years of age. He had been born at Vermont in Fulton County, Illinois, in 1856. On coming to Kansas his parents located on a quarter section of land along the Santa Fe Trail in Osage County, in the vicinity of what is now Scranton. It is interesting to note that this old homestead is still owned by the family.

While growing up in that rude and simple community Judge Heizer obtained his early education by walking four miles a day to and from the schoolhouse. Subsequently he was sent back to Illinois to attend the common schools, and also had the advantages of the State Normal. For a time he taught, and following the leading of his ambitions for a legal career he spent two years of reading under Judge William Thomson. He was examined and passed the state bar examination under the old law, and for the past thirty-five years has been a successful attorney.

Judge Heizer had three brothers, but all of them are now deceased. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth A. (Kirkpatrick) Heizer, his father a native of Kentucky and his mother of Missouri. The family were slave holders before the war, but afterward released their negroes and they came to Kansas as free state people. In religion the parents were old-school Presbyterians. For a time Samuel Heizer conducted a general store in Illinois, and meeting business reverses he sold out and came to Kansas, making the journey by boat as far as Kansas City and thence by wagon to Osage County. By trade Samuel was a tanner and currier.

Kansas was still a territory when the Heizers became identified with the country around Scranton. It required the hardest kind of work to make a home, and the acres of prairie were broken up with horses and oxen, and the first home was built from native lumber, which was used when still green and when it shrunk there was ample ventilation without the need of opening windows or doors. The family also endured the plague of grasshoppers and the many successive drouths during the decade of the '70s. In spite of it all Judge Heizer's father prospered, and he acquired considerable other land besides his homestead. He finally returned to Kentucky and engaged in merchandising, but soon found that the weight of years was bearing upon him and he returned to die in Kansas. He was a most devout Christian and held Scripture reading and prayer every night in his home. He had an implicit belief in a fixed division between right and wrong, and he guided his life according to what he believed was right. He was a republican but never held any offices. He died in 1889, and his wife in 1901.

From 1882 to 1886 Judge Heizer held the office of county attorney. The duties of that office were exceedingly burdensome and difficult at the time, since it was the period of whiskey troubles, and Judge Heizer had to lead the forces of law observance, and after a hard fight they won.

On February 2, 1882, he married Minerva E. Whitman, a daughter of Professor J. F. Whitman. Professor Whitman was a noted educator in Kansas, at one time was professor of science of agriculture in the College of Pennsylvania, and later came to Kansas and was identified with Baldwin University and with the Agricultural College of Kansas. He was a native of Pennsylvania. Judge and Mrs. Heizer have four children: Florence M., who is a talented young woman, possessing a fine contralto voice, and is teacher of music and English in the high school of Manhattan; Robert S. is a practicing lawyer at Topeka; Crane is a graduate of the University of Michigan; Margaret lives at home; and Charles is now attending school at Emporia.

Only a few friends of Judge Heizer are aware that his earliest ambitions as a youth were to become an actor and make a figure on the dramatic stage. Either he had no opportunity to follow such a career or his plans changed, and anyway he has made a most successful lawyer. He has been a resident of Osage City since 1879. He was attorney for the Osage City Savings Bank, which later failed, and he had much to do with winding up its affairs. He has always been active in republican politics.

Governor Stanley appointed him judge of the Thirty-first District Court over the counties of Osage, Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee. He has been re-elected to this office four times without opposition, and has administered his office with an impartiality and dignity that do credit to the bench of the state. He has been consistently a worker for the benefit of his home city and county, and he helped organize the electric light plant at Osage. In a business way he has prospered, and besides owning the 160 acres of the old homestead he has about a thousand acres of farm land and considerable town property.

Judge Heizer is not affiliated with fraternal orders or with any church, but Mrs. Heizer is active in the Presbyterian Church, as are her children.

ROLEY S. PAULEY. The greater part of forty years Roley S. Pauley has given to farm ownership and management on a large scale in Marshall County. His achievements classify him as one of the leaders in Kan-

sas agriculture. As a practical man of affairs his advice and counsel have naturally been sought by his fellow citizens, and among other honors a term in the State Senate was conferred upon him. He is also interested in banking and other affairs in his section of the state, but essentially first and last he is a farmer and has always kept in close touch with the soil and its interests.

Mr. Pauley was born at Bloomington, Indiana, June 23, 1849. His remote ancestors came out of Germany and were colonial settlers in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Abraham Pauley, was born and reared and married in Kentucky, and then became a pioneer in Indiana. He secured a tract of government land near Bloomington and had to cut a road twenty-six miles through the heavy woods in order to make his claim and homestead accessible. He spent his business life as a farmer, but was also a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years did circuit riding in his part of Indiana. He died near Bloomington in 1852.

Solomon Pauley, father of Roley S., was born in Kentucky in 1815, spent his boyhood there, and grew up on his father's farm in Indiana. He afterward removed to Iowa, being a pioneer in that new state, and was married there. During the Mexican war he served as a soldier in the American army. Otherwise his life was spent as a farmer. He was a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Solomon Pauley died near Albia, Iowa, in 1891. His wife was America Smock, who was born near Bloomington, Indiana, in 1829. She died near Albia, Iowa, in October, 1916, having lived in that one locality and on the old homestead for over fifty years. Of her four children Roley S. was the oldest. Mary A. married John T. Little, and both died in Monroe County, Iowa, where they had a farm. Mrs. Julity M. Lessinger is living in Monroe County, Iowa, her husband having been a carpenter and cabinet maker. James A., the youngest, is a farmer in Monroe County, Iowa.

Roley S. Pauley grew up and attended the rural schools in Monroe County, Iowa, and also in the public schools of Burlington in that state, being a student in the high school for two years. He worked on his father's farm until reaching his majority, and then farmed independently in the same county until 1879.

In that year Mr. Pauley identified himself with the comparatively new district around Beattie, Kansas, buying 160 acres three miles northeast of the town. Hard work and good management have given him a large stake in Kansas farm enterprise. His home farm consists of 560 acres, and he also has a ranch of 500 acres in Graham County, Kansas, and owns a seventh interest in 7,000 acres in New Mexico.

Mr. Pauley is a director in the First National Bank of Beattie, and is director and vice president of the Co-operative Elevator Company of that town,

For two years he served as county treasurer of Marshall County. During his official term and for four years altogether he had his home in Marysville, but with that exception he has lived at his fine country place three miles northeast of Beattie continuously for thirty-six years. Among other public service he has had an official part in the management of his home school district.

As a republican Mr. Pauley was elected to represent his district in the State Senate in 1912, and made a creditable record in the session of 1913. In that session he was chairman of the fish and game committee, and also a member of the live stock committee, the federal building committee and other committees. He is affiliated with Beattie Lodge No. 259, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Marysville Chapter No. 29, Royal Arch Masons, and also belongs to Marysville Lodge No. 168 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Pauley married in 1882, near Beattie, Kansas, Miss Nora E. Totten, daughter of Joseph and Susan (Posten) Totten. Her parents are both deceased. Her father was a pioneer farmer near Beattie. Mr. and Mrs. Pauley have an interesting family of six children. Della E, is still at home. Ray S. manages his father's farm in Rock Township of Marshall County. Jesse T. is also a farm manager for his father. Elsie graduated from Salina College and is now a stenographer and assistant in the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Cora E. is a senior in the Beattie High School, and Wayne, the youngest of the family, is a member of the freshman class in the same high school.

ARNOLD R. HOFFMANN. It is the business of every man to get ahead in the world, to provide for himself and those dependent upon him, and to perform with all due diligence and faithfulness those duties which are a part of home making and citizenship. From the time he was a boy with a boy's strength Arnold R. Hoffmann has proved equal to all emergencies and by hard work has become one of the leading business men and stock breeders in Washington County, Kansas. His home is at Haddam.

Mr. Hoffmann was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, March 14, 1868, but has lived in Kansas since he was three years of age. Doubtless some of the characteristics that have been responsible for his success in life are an inheritance from his sturdy Swiss ancestry. Both his parents were natives of Switzerland, while his grandfather Hoffmann was born in a German province and early in life went to Switzerland. He was a locksmith by trade, and finally came to the United States. The family never knew exactly about his last days, but it is thought that he died of yellow fever in New Orleans. He married a Miss Whipmer, who was born in Switzerland in 1790. She died in Washington County, Kansas, in 1872.

J. M. Hoffmann, father of the Haddam business man, was born in Canton Glauris, Switzerland, in 1830. He grew up at Molis, Switzerland, and about 1850 came to the United States. He lived for several years at Philadelphia and while in that city he married Miss Lucy Gality. She was born in March, 1830, in Canton Glauris, Switzerland, and she died in July, 1908, at the home of her son John Henry in Grant Township of Washington County, Kansas. J. M. Hoffmann was a chemist by profession. While in Philadelphia he worked in a laboratory a number of years, and his technical ability then brought him employment in a factory for the making of linoleum and oil cloth. He was in that factory when the war broke out and it was his intention to serve in the Union army. About that time the factory received a large contract from the United States Government to make haversacks for the soldiers, and he decided to remain, being thus a worker for the government though never in the army. The business was one that made heavy drains upon his physical health and he finally had to leave and, going out to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, found more active outdoor employment in the lumber and sawmills. In 1871, bringing his family to Kansas, he homesteaded 160 acres in Grant Township of Washington County, and after that was prosperously engaged in farming until his death in the spring of 1902. The home farm where he spent his last years was four miles south of Haddam in Grant Township. He was a man of such ability and character as to command the respect of his

fellow men and enjoyed a large friendship and acquaintance in Washington County. His fellow citizens called upon him to serve as treasurer of Grant Township several terms, and he held other township offices. He was a republican and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The oldest of his children is John M., who now lives on a ranch in Oregon. Rudolph, the second in age, has developed a homestead in Colorado. John Henry is a farmer in Grant Township of Washington County. The fourth in the family is Arnold R. The daughter Eva died at the age of thirteen. Jacob died at seventeen, and there were two other sons and one daughter who died in infancy.

Arnold R. Hoffman secured his education in the rural schools of Grant Township. At the age of twenty-one he rented his father's farm and conducted it on his own account for five years. In 1895 Mr. Hoffmann bought a place of his own in Grant Township, and gave all his time to its management and cultivation until the spring of 1903.

At that date he came to Haddam and for the first two years was in business as a stock feeder. In the fall of 1901 he had bought a half interest in a general mercantile, hardware and implement store at Haddam and in 1908 he became sole proprietor and has continued the business successfully under his own name to the present time. He has a large trade and well equipped store and also owns the building in which it is located on Main Street.

Mr. Hoffmann is a breeder of thoroughbred registered Shropshire sheep. At the present time he has a flock of thirty head of rams and ewes, all registered animals, and the demand for these high grade sheep, from farmers all over the state, is increasing to such an extent that Mr. Hoffmann finds the business one requiring much of his time and attention. Mr. Hoffmann owns a block of ground on Simpson street, where his home is, and has twenty-five acres in the southwest part of town divided into lots. His main farm is in Grant Township, containing 640 acres, and he also owns 150 acres in the State of Oregon.

Though one of the busiest men at Haddam Mr. Hoffmann regards it a duty and privilege to serve the welfare of the community in every way possible. While living in Grant Township he was clerk, treasurer and trustee, and at Haddam he was on the city council four years and in the spring of 1917 was elected to the post of mayor. He has also served as a member of the school board ten years.

In Washington County, Kansas, in 1899, Mr. Hoffmann married Miss Anna Carlson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carlson, who live on a farm in Grant Township. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmann are the parents of eight children, five of whom are living and constitute a lively household. Russell was born February 8, 1903; the next, a daughter, died in infancy; Harold was born July 5, 1908; the fourth and fifth, both sons, died, the former in infancy and the latter at three years; Helen was born July 8, 1912; Lester was born in August, 1914; and Dora, the youngest, was born in January, 1917.

WILLIAM L. PRIVETT has had much to do with the public life and affairs of Doniphan County, and is now in his third consecutive term as county clerk and county assessor, with official quarters in the courthouse at Troy.

Mr. Privitt represents probably the oldest of the pioneer names with a continuous connection with Doniphan County and one of the oldest families in the annals of settlement in the entire state. A number of generations back the Privetts had their home in Germany, and immigrating from there settled in Pennsylvania in colonial times. The founder of the family in Kansas was Mr. Privett's grandfather, William Privett, a native of Tennessee. It was in the year 1846, eight years before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act precipitated the struggle between slavery and freedom in the western territory, that William Privett brought his family across the Missouri River and preempted the quarter section in what is now Doniphan County, a tract of land that has been continuously in the same ownership for over seventy years, and part of which is now owned by Mr. William L. Privett. William Privett made a farm out of this land which had never known cultivation in all the ages preceding, and he lived there and prospered until his death in 1875. When the Privett family located in Doniphan County there were only one or two shacks between their home and the river landing at St. Joseph, Missouri. William Privett married Mary Curtis, a native of Missouri. She died on the old farm at the early age of twenty-eight years. Her children were: William L., Sr.; Willis, a retired farmer living at Salem, Oregon; and Burns, a retired farmer living in California and owner of considerable land in Rooks County, Kansas.

William L. Privett, Sr., who was born in Tennessee in 1837, was nine years of age when his parents came to Kansas. He grew up on the old homestead and spent all his active career as a farmer there. He died in 1899. During the war he had joined the Kansas State Militia and was in active service when Price invaded Kansas. In politics he was a loyal republican, was a member, steward and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, belonged to Troy Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and for a number of years held the office of road overseer in his district. William L. Privett, Sr., married Margaret Berry, who was born at Springfield, Missouri, in 1843, and is still living on the old homestead. They had four children: Charles, a carpenter by trade, and now serving as assessor of Center Township with home at Troy; Leonard, living on the home farm with his mother; William L.; and Ada, wife of G. C. Turpin, a farmer residing 2½ miles southwest of Troy.

William Landren Privett was born February 1, 1873. His birthplace was the old farm 2½ miles southwest of Troy and his residence is still on that quarter section where he was born. He grew up there, early became acquainted with the duties of a practical farmer, and acquired his education in district school No. 20. Aside from his active participation in official affairs in Doniphan County, he has worked the farm and owns and operates the west half of the original quarter section taken up by his grandfather more than seventy years ago.

For eight years Mr. Privett served as road overseer of Center Township, was township trustee six years, and in 1912 was elected for his first term as county clerk. He was re-elected in 1914 and in 1916. Along with the duties of county clerk he performs those of county assessor. Mr. Privett is a republican, and is a Scottish Rite Mason, having membership in Troy Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also belongs to the Scottish Rite Consistory at Kansas City.

He married in December, 1905, at Troy, Mrs. Alice (Goss) Taylor, a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Dittemore) Goss. Mrs. Taylor died January 12, 1917. Her mother still lives at Troy and her father is deceased. He was the owner of a fine farm of 320 acres a mile and a half north of Troy.

Dan A. Michael is now in the concluding months of his four years of service as the capable and popular sheriff of Mitchell County. His term ends with 1916 and according to the custom enjoined by a decree of law he is not eligible for another term in the same office, though his fellow citizens would gladly see him there and would feel that every function of the sheriff's duties was in splendid hands. Mr. Michael served four years as under sheriff prior to his election to the office.

Though not a native of Kansas he has lived in the state nearly all his life. He was born in Missouri in 1883, a son of Noah and Phoebe Michael. Sheriff Michael has one sister, Flora. His mother died in Missouri, and the father with his two children immigrated to Kansas when Dan was two weeks old. They established their home in Mitchell County, where Dan Michael was reared and educated. The father was a farmer, and the son followed in the same course when it came time for him to choose a permanent location. However, he subsequently became a skillful butcher, and followed that occupation for about ten years. He was called from the work of his trade to the duties of sheriff, an office to which he was elected by a large majority. As sheriff he has the management of the county jail and at the present writing the average number of prisoners is about thirty. During his administration only one capital crime has been committed in the county, a case of murder in the third degree. The prevailing crime has been a violation of the prohibitory law and larceny.

Mr. Michael is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In December, 1915, he was happily married to Miss Minerva Holms, daughter of Mr. P. Holms.

Thomas H. McCall. Because of his fine business qualifications and his upright character, Thomas H. McCall, of Beloit, Kansas, has been frequently chosen by his fellow citizens for offices of public trust and responsibility. For the past four years he has served with the greatest efficiency as county clerk of Mitchell County and previously in other important positions. It reflects credit on a community when men of Mr. McCall's character and experience are selected for offices which in their operation closely concern the general public.

Thomas H. McCall was born in 1855, in Clinton County, Ohio, and is a son of David and Mary (Burrows) McCall. While Thomas was yet young his parents moved from Ohio to Pennsylvania. He was a schoolboy when they went to Iowa and but little beyond his majority when they came to Kansas in 1877. Here David McCall bought out a homesteader located on section 5, Center Township, Mitchell County, and this remained the family home. He had eight children, seven of whom survive, namely: Mrs. M. C. Buchanan, Mrs. H. L. Wiley, Mrs. A. O. Lisle, Mrs. Joseph White, Mrs. E. L. Leslie, Mrs. Sadie Smith, and J. W. and Thomas H., the last two being twins. By trade David McCall was a boot and shoemaker and because of that he was a great addition to the community in which he settled. He was a man of energy, and he also knew how to make his land productive, in the course of years becoming an extensive stock dealer and shipper. He became well known all over Mitchell County.

For many years after coming to Kansas, Thomas H. McCall was engaged in agricultural pursuits and resided on his well tilled farm. He then embarked in a general mercantile business at Beloit and was one of the leading and reliable business men of the place for some years. A large amount of public business comes under the jurisdiction of the county clerk of Mitchell County, and during the four years of his incumbency Mr. McCall has handled it with care and efficiency and it is a subject to remark that courtesy always prevails in the office of the county clerk. Mr. McCall was elected to his third term in the office in 1916, being the only man ever elected the third time in the county.

Mr. McCall married in 1880 Miss Lucinda A. Barber, who is a daughter of Marcus Barber, and they have four children: Clarence, John, Eva and Thomas. For many years Mr. McCall has been prominently identified with the fraternal order of United Workmen, and is past worshipful workman of his local order and for seven years was financier in that body.

Keeler Brothers. Perhaps no more attractive town in Mitchell County, Kansas, can be found than the one that bears the name of Scottsville, which might now celebrate its thirty-eighth birthday, although it was not incorporated for a number of years afterward. It has made wonderful progress since first laid out in 1878, and from then on down to the present great credit must be given for the same to the Keeler family, for it has been continuously identified with all the substantial development here.

Ira B. and A. N. Keeler, under the firm style of Keeler Brothers, are the leading general merchants of Scottsville. They were born in Illinois and are sons of J. and Lydia E. (Morse) Keeler, who came to Kansas in 1878, accompanied by their four children: Ira B., Harriet B., A. N. and Delia L.

The mercantile interests of Scottsville were and still are very important here. After the town was laid out, as above noted, on a section of land owned by G. W. Werts, two enterprising men, B. R. Glidden and J. Keeler, embarked in a general store business and continued until burned out on December 31, 1884, at which time a second mercantile firm, Peters and Culp, also suffered from fire. The latter firm, as Culp & Miller, subsequently resumed business. In 1901 the two sons of J. Keeler, who was the first postmaster of Scottsville, went into a general mercantile business that they have expanded into one of the large enterprises of this section. The firm of Keeler Brothers has high standing all over Mitchell County. In 1907 the firm erected a substantial two story and basement building, with dimensions of forty by eighty-five feet, which gives them floor space for their business amounting to 3,400 square feet. The upper floor is owned by the Masonic fraternity. The store is well stocked, the merchandise having been carefully selected with a knowledge of local tastes and prevailing fashions, and as the proprietors are courteous, obliging and impartial they enjoy a large patronage.

The city of Scottsville was incorporated in January, 1907, with Ira B. Keeler as first mayor, an office he administered for two terms. His successors have been four other leading citizens: Daniel Shamburg, A. F. McKeller, H. Christie and J. E. Squires.

In 1895 Ira B. Keeler was married to Miss Rose L. Harmon, who is a daughter of Charles and Sarah Harmon. They have had four children: Clyde J., deceased, Guy V., Delia M. and Philip R. Ira B. Keeler is a Mason and belongs also to the Modern Woodmen.

A. N. Keeler is a graduate of the university at Salina, Kansas. Previous to embarking in the mercantile business with his brother he taught school very acceptably for ten years in Kansas and two

years in the State of Washington. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In June, 1910, A. N. Keeler was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Lipke, who is a daughter of W. F. and Alice Lipke. They have one son, James V.

S. T. Blades, M. D. The problems of health are really the problems of life and must pertain to all questions of human interest. Useless is wealth or station and vain are great achievements if good health is lacking. Thus comes the great value placed on the services of that body of noble men who have dedicated their lives to the healing art. The most necessary resident in any community is the physician, although he probably is never fully appreciated and seldom does he claim any foremost place, although his usefulness entitles him to it. Among the well known medical practitioners of Mitchell County, Kansas, is Dr. S. T. Blades, the only physician and surgeon at Scottsville, where he is also proprietor of a well stocked drug store, Dr. Blades being a graduated pharmacist.

S. T. Blades was born at Minneapolis, Kansas, in 1875. He attended the public schools in his native place and after completing the high school course at Minneapolis and at Salina, entered the Kansas City University Medical College as a medical student, and later the Kansas City University, from which he was graduated. As an interne he spent two years in practical training work in the Kansas City hospitals, leaving there in 1903.

In 1904 Doctor Blades came to Scottsville and began the practice of his profession here and has been a continuous resident and practitioner although not the only one, for he has seen other medical men come to the village and has seen them go. His professional standing is so well established here that, although the field is wide, little encouragement has been given other physicians. He controls an extensive practice. Doctor Blades is not the only member of his family in the profession, his brother Dr. Joseph E. Blades being equally prominent at Randall. Doctor Blades keeps thoroughly abreast with the times through post graduate courses on special subjects and through membership with such representative medical bodies as the Mitchell County, the Kansas State and the National Medical Associations. His drug store was established in 1906 and he has been owner and proprietor since 1910.

Doctor Blades married in Kansas Miss Minnie Hoffmeister, who is a daughter of W. C. Hoffmeister, and they have one son, Bryan.

In politics Doctor Blades is a democrat. He is identified fraternally with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen. Doctor Blades' popularity with his fellow citizens does not rest solely upon his professional skill, his personality has much to do with it, for they know him to be kind, generous, sympathetic and companionable, worthy of their friendship and confidence.

Benjamin Rees. For a half century the Rees family has been known in Mitchell County, Kansas. While largely agricultural, it has been otherwise connected but has always been numbered with the stable, reliable, progressive and law-abiding class. The leading representative at present, Benjamin Rees, a substantial farmer residing at Asherville, was born on the site of this village in 1869. He is a son of John and Nancy Rees, the former of whom is an honored retired resident of Barnard, Lincoln County, Kansas, and the latter of whom died there in 1906.

John Rees was born in Wales and from there in early manhood came to the United States and made his way to Missouri. This was in the early days of the Civil war, and very soon after arriving he enlisted as a private in a Missouri regiment and passed four years as a soldier. He participated in many of the great battles of the war, in one of which he was seriously wounded in the hip. He was honorably discharged and then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Very soon afterward he returned to Georgia, but his mission was of an entirely different character from his first one in that state as a soldier, this visit being undertaken for the purpose of marrying one of the fair daughters of Georgia. This was one of the unwritten romances of the war and is an interesting bit of family history. During the campaign in Georgia, Mr. Rees, a tired and weary soldier, paused at a door-step and courteously asked for a drink of water. The request was so quickly, cheerfully and kindly granted that an interest was aroused in Mr. Rees concerning the amiable young woman and seemingly the interest was mutual. Mr. Rees confided to his soldier comrades that one day he would return to Georgia and if persuasion would be effective, he would make that girl his wife. He did return and in 1866 Miss Nancy Goodwin became his bride and accompanied him to a home he had prepared in Mitchell County, Kansas, a farm of 160 acres on the present site of Asherville. This marriage proved a happy one and they were blessed with a large family of children, all born in Kansas and the following survive: Banjamin, DeWitt, Charles, Thomas, Emma, Ida, Hattie and John.

Not only was John Rees a gallant soldier but he was during many active years a prominent and influential man in this section of the state. He acquired 240 acres more, becoming one of the large land-owners in the county, and was one of the founders of Asherville, was the first merchant in the village and operated an elevator and dealt in grain, in addition to handling stock extensively. He was one of the early physicians and surgeons of the county, practicing for many years and was influential in public affairs also and served as a member of the State Legislature in 1872 and 1873.

Benjamin Rees attended the public schools and gave his father assistance on the home farm until his marriage. He is a practical farmer, progressive and prosperous, and owns eighty acres of fine land, on which he has substantial improvements and on which he lived for twenty-two years.

In 1893 Mr. Rees was united in marriage with Miss Olive Hull, who died in 1912. She was a daughter of Thomas and Malissa Hull, old residents of this section. Mr. and Mrs. Rees had four children: Daisey, Alma, Ferrill and Phyllis, all but one surviving. Mr. Rees and family belong to the Baptist Church at Asherville. He has never been very active in politics but is not lacking in public spirit and his neighbors all know that he is willing to co-operate when movements for the general welfare are brought to his notice.

Ben Daniels. There is no doubt but that the luxury of yesterday becomes the necessity of today. As culture advances, more is demanded to satisfy it. Hence have arisen, wherever culture and refinement have followed education, special lines of business, organized and directed by individuals whose artistic gifts have been worthily employed. One of these lines, under the name of arts and crafts, has been the originating and fashioning beautiful furniture

that satisfies the cultivated taste that is weary of the commonplace. A high order of talent, however, is required to design such artistic furniture and decorations as are manufactured at Beloit, Kansas, by Ben Daniels, proprietor of the Arts and Crafts Shop in that city.

Ben Daniels was born in Decatur County, Kansas, in 1891, and is a son of Rev. J. L. and Nellie Daniels. His father was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church and as such was attached to many of the leading churches of his conference. Two daughters and one son were born to Reverend Daniels and wife: Vernie R., Nellie O. and Ben.

In the public schools Ben Daniels secured his education and is a graduate of the Jewell High School and of the Beloit High School, a member of the class of 1909 in the latter institution. Mr. Daniels' artistic talent is natural rather than acquired. He established his Arts and Crafts Shop at Beloit on August 1, 1909, for the manufacture of furniture of exclusive and original design for churches, schools, halls and public places, and for the dwellings of people of discriminating and cultured taste. His plant is equipped with the latest type of wood working machinery, the power being electric motors. He is thus able to compete with larger concerns and his orders are so crowding him that further expansion seems a near necessity. This is the only plant in Northwestern Kansas, outside of Topeka, that is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of fine furniture and fixtures. It is most creditable to the community that so artistic an establishment should be so liberally patronized.

In 1914 Mr. Daniels was married to Miss Susan L. Sorgatz, who is a daughter of F. F. Sorgatz, a native of Kansas, and they have one son, Oscar L. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

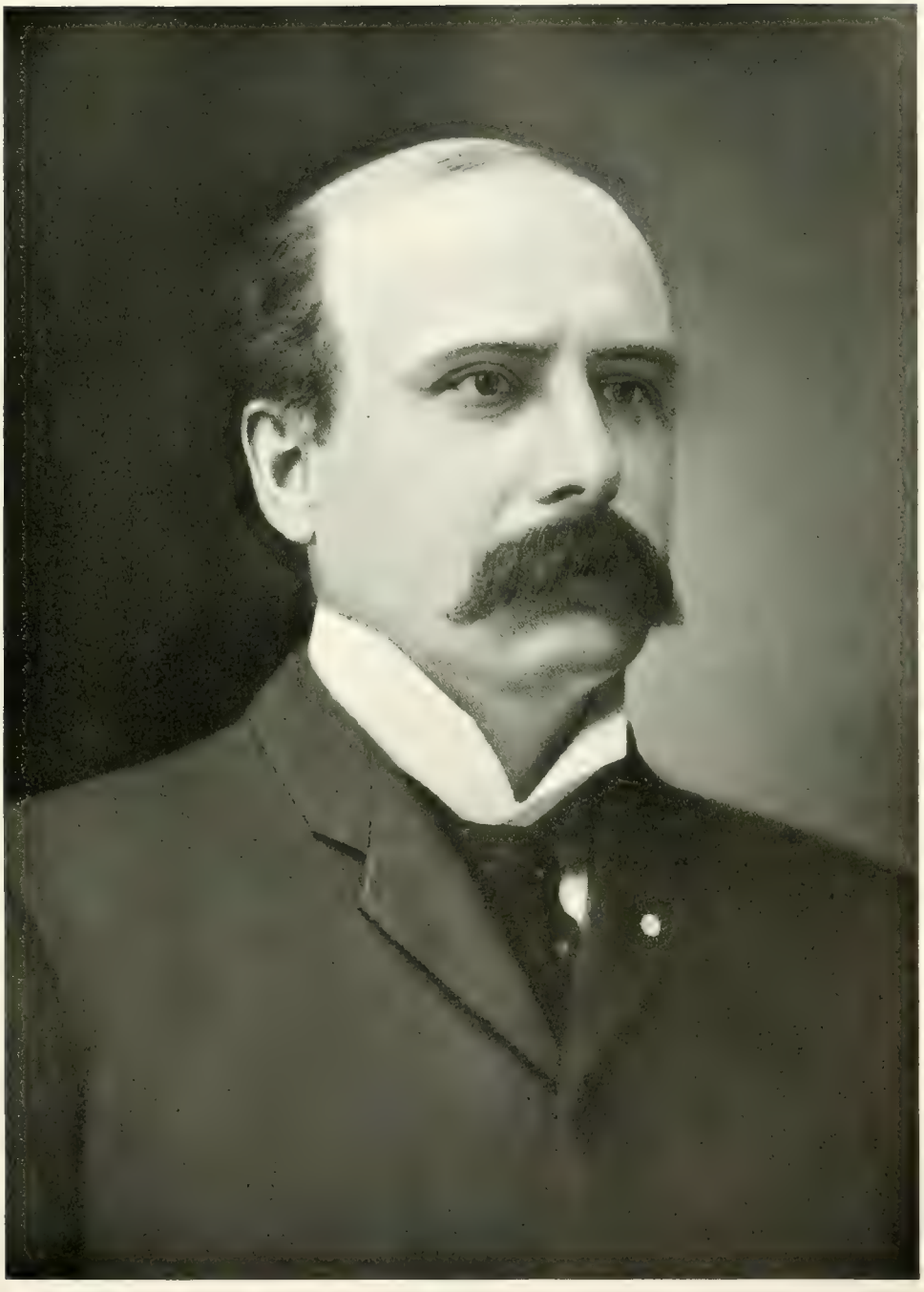
Hon. N. T. Van Natta. Accurately speaking there remains no new locality in our country, and pioneers and pioneer life no longer exist. An engrossing and interesting condition has passed into history, and its lessons and inspiration live principally in the retrospection of those individuals who endured the hardships and contributed by various services and diversified gifts to the upbuilding of the present. Republic County has as noble a roll call of early settlers as any part of Kansas, and among those inseparably connected with the Republic County records none are more deserving of prepetuation in its annals than Hon. N. T. Van Natta, of Jefferson Township. A pioneer of 1867, Mr. Van Natta was a school teacher when educational institutions were few and far between; he was a tiller of the soil on new land which, before his arrival, had not known the touch of the plow; he was an early lawyer who took a prominent part in many of the county's earliest court battles; and was an early legislator. Today, in his eighty-third year, he is still active in his profession and in other directions, and is an excellent representative of the type of pioneers to whom the credit for the development of the state is due.

N. T. Van Natta was born in Schoharie County, New York, October 6, 1833, and is a son of Henry and Hannah (Montaigne) Van Natta, who were of Holland extraction. His early education was secured in New York, and after he had passed through the various grades of the district schools entered Troy (New York) Seminary, from which he was duly graduated. He passed some time in teaching school in his native locality, and in the meantime applied himself assiduously to the study of law, finally enrolling as a student at the National Law School, Poughkeepsie, New York, where he was graduated in the class of 1858. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and at once began practice. While he was building up a clientele in his profession Mr. Van Natta served as county superintendent of schools for Schoharie County for some years. In 1867 Mr. Van Natta answered the call of the West and moved to Missouri, where he was admitted to the bar and where he was likewise made county superintendent of schools in his locality. At this time he filed a homestead claim in Republic County, Kansas, to which he moved in the following year, and on which he proved up. The emoluments from his farming operations were not great at first, nor were those which he received as a practicing member of the Kansas bar, to which he had been admitted shortly after his arrival. He, therefore, to add to his income taught school for several years in the winter terms, and it is an interesting fact to note that in later years he was succeeded as teacher of the same school by his son, daughter and grandson. As Mr. Van Natta's abilities became more widely known his legal practice grew and developed and he became one of the prominent lawyers of his locality. During six years he served as county attorney for Republic County, and in 1870 was elected a member of the Kansas State Legislature, a body in which he served during that and the following year, working faithfully in behalf of his constituents, his county and his state. He has continued as an active member of his profession throughout almost fifty years in Kansas, and as a thorough and finished attorney, with force of character and a keen sense of the ethics and amenities of legal practice, is adjudged one of the most representative members of a calling which does not lack for strong men in Republic County.

While his legal practice has demanded a large part of his time and attention, Mr. Van Natta has continued as a tiller of the soil. At the time of his arrival he had for his neighbor his brother James, who homesteaded the adjoining quarter-section, but other neighbors were far removed. The Pawnee Indians were to be found in great numbers, but did not injure the persons of the early white settlers, although they often stole their horses. The family larder was supplied by deer, antelope and buffalo. The crops in those days were good, but were practically worthless from a money-making point of view, as ten cents per bushel for corn or wheat was considered a good price. Mr. Van Natta added from time to time to his holdings, and is now the owner of a valuable property in Jefferson County, which has been improved by the erection of handsome and substantial buildings and the installation of new and improved equipment.

Mr. Van Natta married in 1857 Miss Catherine Smith, of New York, and to this union there have been born six children: Margaret A., Minnie, Henry H., George, Estelle and Mabel, of whom Henry H. and George survive, the former being a well known attorney and at present county attorney for Republic County.

Hon. Robert W. Turner. One of the most distinguished citizens of Kansas, Hon. Robert Wilson Turner has been a prominent practitioner of the Mankato and Jewell county bar for more than a quarter of a century, and during this time, as well as prior thereto, a leading figure in public life. His public service has been of great practical value not alone to his community, but to the state and the country, and while his fearless independence, both of speech and political action, has at times brought him into conflict with



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other state and national leaders, it has decidedly raised him in public estimation.

Robert Wilson Turner, ex-consul general to Spain, was born at Plattsburg, New York, February 4, 1858, a son of Robert Wilson and Martha (Galbreath) (Butler) Turner. His paternal grandfather was Samuel W. Turner a native of England, who was a Government contractor in firearms, and died at Castle Dublin, Ireland, while his maternal grandparents were Samuel and Jane (Lilly) Galbreath, of County Antrim, Ireland, ardent adherents of the principles of Robert Emmet, the great Irish patriot. Robert Wilson Turner, the elder, was born in 1837, at Castle Dublin, Ireland, where he was reared, and during the Crimean war of 1854-56 served in the Thirty-ninth H. M. Infantry, participating in the battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkermann and the siege of Sebastopol. In 1856 he left the English army and came to America, first locating at Montreal, Canada, where he was married to Mrs. Martha (Galbreath) Butler, widow of Dr. Fred Butler, a preceptor in McGill's Medical College of Montreal. She was born in 1832, at Belfast, Ireland, and died in Smith County, Kansas, in 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Turner had two children: Robert W., and Alice, who is the wife of T. W. Amis, proprietor of a furniture establishment at Woodward, Oklahoma. In the same year of their marriage, 1856, Mr. and Mrs. Turner removed to Plattsburg, New York, where Mr. Turner engaged in the produce business. He was so engaged when the Civil war came on, and as he had been a sergeant major in the British army he made a desirable soldier for the Union, enlisting in 1861 in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, an organization with which he served four years and three months. His command was connected with the Army of the Potomac, and participating in some of the hardest fighting of the entire war, taking part in a number of crucial engagements, in one of which Mr. Turner was wounded in the foot. At the close of his military service he returned to the produce business at Plattsburg, but in 1869 removed to Illinois, where he followed the same line of endeavor until December, 1878. On coming to Smith County, Kansas, at that time, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, taking up school land as a pioneer, and residing on this property until 1898, when he went to Woodward, Oklahoma. There his death occurred in the following year. Mr. Turner was a republican in his political views, was a Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Robert Wilson Turner, the younger, received his early education at Plattsburg, New York, and at Winona and Fairbury, Illinois, completing his studies at the age of seventeen years, at which time he began to teach in Smith and Jewell counties, Kansas. After four years he was elected county superintendent of schools of Jewell County, serving a full term, and after his re-election, in 1886, served for three months, when he transferred his activities to journalistic work, buying the Western School Journal, published at Topeka, from H. C. Spear. He removed to that city and edited his publication until May, 1889, when he sold it to John McDonald, having been appointed consul general to Cadiz, Spain, by President Harrison. He went to that country in July, 1889, and remained a little over four years, resigning in September, 1893, although his services were of such an eminently satisfactory character that he could have held the office indefinitely. While in Spain Mr. Turner's diplomatic labors were of the greatest benefit to American trade. He translated the commercial laws of that country, this work being published by the United States Department of State and being considered one of the most thorough and comprehensive labors of its kind ever accomplished. It was largely through his individual efforts that information was secured by the State Department which resulted in so changing the tone of the Spanish press that the treaty was made possible between Spain and the United States abolishing the prohibition of the use of American meats. Acting with Lieut. McCarthy Little, U. S. N., Mr. Turner awarded the contracts for the building of the caravels Pinta, Nina and Santa Maria, which were exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893 and 1894, and for these services was decorated by the Sociedad Columbina de Espana. Upon the election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency, Mr. Turner resigned as consul and returned to the United States. Prior to going to Spain he had studied law and had been admitted to the bar in 1886 by Hon. Clark A. Smith, formerly associate justice, and when he located at Mankato, in October, 1893, resumed his large law practice, a general and criminal practice which brought him as representative of prominent interests into the state and federal courts. This professional business has grown in size and importance and he now controls practically all the criminal law business of Jewell County. Mr. Turner is a member of the Jewell County Bar Association, the Kansas State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and maintains offices in the Hill Building, on Commercial Street.

In 1896 Mr. Turner was urged to become a candidate for Congress, but declined. The attitude of the republican party with regard to the silver question did not meet with his views, and after that party's national convention he declared himself in support of bi-metallism. He was chairman of the committee on resolutions of the Silver Republican State Convention, in favor of bi-metallism and the candidacy of Bryan and Sewall, the findings of which body were unanimously adopted by the party. He was subsequently made the national committeeman of the bolting republicans of the state and was sent as delegate-at-large to the silver convention at St. Louis, and during the campaign that followed was one of the strongest and most forceful advocates of bi-metallism, making a thorough canvass of the state.

In 1897 Mr. Turner was appointed secretary of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. When the question of calling an extra session of the Kansas Legislature was raised, he took an advanced position in opposition to the necessity of such procedure, holding that the law, as it then existed, gave the board power to fix rates and control the charges of railroads and that with a few slight amendments, which could be made at a regular session, it could be made the most effective railroad law in the United States. He made an able argument through the press in support of his contention, and this was sustained by Judge Randolph in the livestock freight rate case, August 27, 1897, in which the court held that the board could make an order establishing rates and secure the enforcement of just rates so made through the state courts. This ruling was of the greatest importance to the shippers of the state, and Mr. Turner's action in the premises was evidence of his legal acumen no less than of his courage in opposing the policy of party managers in so determined and forceful a manner. In the same year he gave another evidence of his independence in politics by refusing to support a bi-metallist for judge of his district, holding that partisan politics should not be permitted to influence American citizens in making selections for the judiciary of a free people, but that fitness for the position alone should be the test. He

supported the regular republican nominee, who overcame a majority of 2,000 and was elected. By reason of his independent stand in this judicial contest Mr. Turner secured the enmity of certain members of the administration, and his relations with them subsequently became so strained that in May, 1898, he resigned his official position and resumed his practice of law at Mankato, which carries him almost entirely into the higher courts. It is sufficient to remember that while he lost some ground in political circles, he made many friends by an earnest, straightforward expression of his opinions, irrespective of his political future. Later Mr. Turner was tendered an appointment as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-third Kansas Regiment by Governor Leedy, but declined this honor, stating that as all the officers and men that would be under him were colored, it would be much better to make no exception in his case, but to appoint a colored officer to the position.

Mr. Turner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His connection with fraternal life has made him widely known in this connection, and at the present time he belongs to Mankato Lodge No. 87, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Mankato Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Mankato Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a member of the Grand Lodge of the last named body, in 1900 was elected to the office of grand master workman of Kansas and during his incumbency of that position, from 1901 to 1903, distributed $1,500,000 to beneficiaries in the state. In 1906 Mr. Turner erected a modern residence on High Street, Mankato, in addition to which he owns another residential property on the same thoroughfare and farming lands in Jewell County aggregating 640 acres.

Mr. Turner married first in 1881, in the community formerly known as Omio, Kansas, Miss Eva G. Kramer, daughter of the late Michael and Etta (Bartlett) Kramer, the former of whom was a florist. Mrs. Turner died in 1907, at Mankato, being survived by two children: May, a graduate in music of Lindsborg College, and now the wife of Samuel Peters, a mining engineer of Denver, Colorado; and Robert Blaine, a graduate of the Mankato High School, who took a two-year course at Kansas University and is now engaged in farming and stockraising in the vicinity of Ionia, Kansas. In 1909, at Spokane, Washington, Mr. Turner was united in marriage with Mrs. Frances V. (Watson) Sturtevant. Mrs. Turner is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Watson, of Gem, Nebraska, where Mr. Watson is engaged in agricultural operations.

Mr. Turner was chairman of the Belgian committee that raised $3,400 in Jewell County, and was active in raising $34,000 in Jewell County for the American Red Cross.

J. S. Fahlstrom is one of the pioneers of Cloud County, where he has had his residence and his principal activities since 1870. Cloud County was then a wilderness and he has witnessed practically every advancement made here in the past forty-five years. His individual success calls for more than passing mention, and few men starting out with only the capital of their native intelligence and the strength of their hands achieve so much.

Mr. Fahlstrom was born in Sweden in 1842. He attended schools only a few months altogether, and his real education was gained in the school of experience, and he says that he has never graduated from that university and is still a student. He early began to cherish an ambition to make a success out of his life. Everything was concentrated and directed toward that end.

The land of promise appealed to him when a boy in Sweden and he felt that his fortune would be made if he could come to America, where all men were politically equal and where there was also equality of opportunity. In 1868 he left Sweden, having just enough money to carry him to Chicago. From that western city he made his way into Iowa, and there by hard manual toil was able to accumulate a little fund necessary for his further advance. All that he heard impressed him strongly with the possibilities of Kansas and therefore in 1870 he came out to Cloud County and took up a homestead about four miles north and east of Concordia in Sibley Township.

In spite of discouragements that came Mr. Fahlstrom made this land yield its crops season in and season out, and the success that attended his efforts on a quarter section was sufficient to permit further investment. In a few years he had acquired an additional 440 acres, and this brought his land holdings in Cloud County up to 600 acres. Even with that he was not entirely satisfied, and feeling that Kansas was too small for his dreams of land conquest, he went westward into the State of Colorado and there bought 800 acres. His Colorado land he rents to tenants. Thus at the present time he has 1,400 acres, a great part of it improved, in cultivation, and worth a vast sum more than what he paid for it in cash. The entire 1,400 acres represents also the achievements of his own hands and brain, and he has never had any other help than what he could give himself. He confined his attention strictly to raising the best crops of the field and the best grades of livestock. Whatever he does he believes in doing well, and that he has adhered to this principle in practice needs no other proof than what has already been stated.

In 1880 Mr. Fahlstrom married Miss Louise Berggren. They are the parents of three sons: J. E., S. M., and L. R., all of whom are unmarried as yet and are making worthy progress toward independent success as farmers. The family are members of the Lutheran faith.

Henry H. Van Natta is the present county attorney of Republic County. He has nearly completed two terms of service in that office. That service has been a distinction to himself and a matter of eminent satisfaction to the people of the county.

He was first elected to the office in November, 1912, upon the republican ticket. In 1914 he had opposition neither at the primaries nor in the general election. In Kansas local politics this was an almost unprecedented condition. One of the contributory causes was doubtless the fact that Mr. Van Natta is not only an able attorney and popular citizen himself but is the son of the venerable Nelson T. Van Natta, one of the splendid pioneers of Republic County where for thirty years he has successfully practiced law. Reference to the career of this pioneer lawyer is found on other pages. Even more important in the election of Mr. Van Natta as county attorney was the fact that in his previous administration he had shown unusual efficiency and had also practiced the principle contained in the declaration "equal rights to every one and special privileges to none." It has been characteristic of both his personal character and of his official administration that the most lowly vagrant accused of crime has received fair, honest consideration for the sole purpose of arriving at the real and true facts in the case. Once the facts

have been ascertained, Mr. Van Natta has prosecuted with full consideration of those facts and under the warrant of law, and has not only given the accused but also the State of Kansas a square deal.

A son of Nelson T. and Catherine A. Van Natta, Henry H. Van Natta was born in Jefferson Township of Republic County, Kansas, December 29, 1875. Though he was admitted to the bar more than ten years ago, the greater part of his life has been spent on a farm. He attended the country schools and also the grade and high schools of Belleville, and in the meantime lived with his parents and found more or less constant occupation for his mind and muscles in the duties of farming. In September, 1902, he entered the law department of the university of Kansas, where he was graduated LL. B. in June, 1905, and in the following months passed a successful examination for the state bar. Being qualified as a lawyer, instead of taking up active practice he resumed the role of farmer and followed that vocation until August, 1909. Since then he has practiced with offices in Belleville, and a few years later came the official honor which has furnished employment for his professional energies to the present time.

Mr. Van Natta is a member of the honorary law fraternity Phi Delta Phi, to which he was elected while in the university. He was also affiliated with Belleville Lodge No. 129, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. On April 3, 1909, he married Miss Ethel B. Colville. Their two daughters are Virleen K. and Bernice E. Van Natta.

Hon. Edwin S. Nelson. Among the rising men of Republic County who are standing prominently before the people because of their achievements in public life, Hon. Edwin S. Nelson, of Belleville, is entitled to more than passing mention. Not yet thirty-two years of age, this stalwart son of Republic County has won recognition of his marked abilities and has attained a place in the public confidence that many other men of talents have worked long years to possess. As a member of the Kansas Legislature he is working indefatigably in the interests of his constituents, and as a member of the legal fraternity is attending to the legal business of a large and rapidly increasing practice.

Hon. Edwin S. Nelson was born in Republic County, Kansas, in 1885, and is a son of Gust and Edla (Swenson) Nelson. The family originated in Sweden, where Gust Nelson learned the trade of mason, and from that country both he and the lady who later became his wife immigrated to the United States when young. In 1874 they located in Republic County, Kansas, where they took up a homestead of 160 acres. This was put under a high state of cultivation and gradually developed into one of the really valuable farms of the locality of Norway Township. For a number of years Mr. Nelson carried on mason contracting, and in this direction his skill and good workmanship were contributing factors to the development of the community. When his farming interests became so important that they needed his undivided attention he gave up the contracting business, but the effect of his work may still be seen in the solid nature of the buildings in the county where his activities were prosecuted. Through his industry and good management, his foresight and acumen, he became a large landholder and was considered one of the substantial men of his county. While he did not aspire to public position, Mr. Nelson was a natural leader. To him his fellow-citizens appealed for counsel and guidance in their affairs concerning local matters, confident that he could adjust differences. His advice was always timely and frequently was the means of preserving peace and quietness in his township. His children were as follows: Minna, Ida, Edna, Leona, Albert, Amit and Edwin S. All the children are a credit to their parents and their communities, all have grown prosperous, and all, with the exception of Albert, who is manager of the Daily Express of Beatrice, Nebraska, are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Edwin S. Nelson was given good educational advantages in his youth and made the most of them. After securing his primary training in the public school in the vicinity of his father's farm he took a course at the Republic High School, and followed this by attending and graduating from the Kansas State Normal School and the Kansas University. With this preparation Mr. Nelson began teaching school, having adopted the vocation of educator, and in addition to having country schools under his charge was for three years principal of the school at Cuba, in the eastern part of the county. Mr. Nelson was so engaged when, in 1910, he was elected clerk of the District Court for a term of four years. It would seem that he was specially fitted for public service, for he took up the duties of his office in a business like manner and established a record that at once gained him the favor of the people. In 1914 he announced his candidacy for the Kansas Legislature, and was elected to that body by a handsome majority at the election of that year. While he has not been spectacular in his activities in the House, and has not displayed a wealth of bombast in his speeches before that honorable body, he has been a quiet, forceful worker in behalf of his community, its people and his state, and has had a hand in the passage of some decidedly important and beneficial legislation. While serving as clerk of the District Court, Mr. Nelson decided to enter the law, and during the time he was discharging the duties of that office spent his spare hours in faithful and energetic study. In June, 1915, he passed the state examination and was duly admitted as a member of the bar. Mr. Nelson has been engaged in practice but a short time, but already has a large and influential clientele. He belongs to the Kansas State Bar Association and the Republic County Bar Association, and is considered a thorough legist, appreciative of the responsibilities and ethics of his calling.

Mr. Nelson married in 1913 Miss Edna Clark, daughter of E. J. and Augusta Clark, of Nebraska. Mr. Nelson is a member of Belleville Lodge of the Masonic order and also fraternizes with the Odd Fellows.

Frank Geoffroy, who is a successful commission and grain merchant at Abilene, is a native of Kansas, and he and his people have been identified with this state since early pioneer days.

Kansas was a territory and was known throughout the country as "bleeding Kansas" when his father and grandparents came and located as pioneers in Franklin County in 1855. His father, Ernest Geoffroy, was born near Metz, France, September 7, 1841, and was brought to America in 1849. The grandparents lived on a farm in Iowa for a few years, but in 1855 came out to Kansas and began their pioneer work in Franklin County. They were among the very first settlers there and the people of that district, as elsewhere, were divided in partisanship over the slavery question. At the age of sixteen Ernest Geoffroy left home and engaged as a driver of an ox

team for a government contractor hauling supplies across the plains of Western Kansas to the United States military post in Colorado. That was in the years before the Civil war. The western country was then filled with hostile Indians, and there were also many other dangers and hazards of a life on the prairie. When the Civil war came on Ernest Geoffroy tendered his services to the Union cause, but was rejected on account of his age. For more than half a century he has been a practical farmer, fourteen years of which period were spent in Canadian County, Oklahoma. He was identified with the early establishment of white men's civilization in old Oklahoma. He now owns and operates a farm adjoining Abilene on the east.

At Ottawa, Kansas, Ernest Geoffroy married Miss Mary Jane Farris. She was born in Lyons County, Kansas, and the Farrises were also early settlers in Kansas. To their marriage were born nine children, seven sons and two daughters, namely: Lillian, now the wife of A. B. Wilson, a fruit grower at Bentonville, Arkansas; Emele, a farmer at Bowen, Illinois; Fred E., who is now farming in Dickinson County, Kansas; Frank; Maggie A., wife of J. T. Findlay, of Abilene; LeRoy A., a farmer at Abilene; Lloyd E., born June 21, 1894, and a resident of Abilene; Albert Farris, born January 24, 1896, and assisting his father on the home farm; and Otto E., born November 5, 1899.

Mr. Frank Geoffroy was born in Franklin County, Kansas, on a farm, November 10, 1884. He was still a child when his father removed to Canadian County, Oklahoma, and he spent fourteen years of his life there. He has an intimate knowledge of early conditions in old Oklahoma, helped to farm some of the virgin acres of that state, and also gained his education in the public schools there.

At the age of seventeen he had his first experience in the grain business by employment in an elevator at Yukon, Oklahoma. Subsequently for seven years he traveled for a grain commission house. Thus he learned the business in all its details and was well equipped by experience when in 1912 he started business of his own at Wichita. In 1914 he came to Abilene, one of the important grain receiving centers of Western Kansas, and has operated very successfully, building up a large clientage among the grain raisers of that section.

On December 26, 1905, at Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Geoffroy married Miss Lulu Irene Morgan. Mrs. Geoffroy was born at Fairfield, Illinois, October 25, 1888. She is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Geoffroy belongs to the Masonic Order. Four children have been born to them, three sons and one daughter: Glenn G., born at Marysville, Kansas, June 12, 1909; Marjorie Ione, born at Wichita May 22, 1911; Jack Morgan, born at Wichita August 22, 1912; and Robert Gordon, born at Abilene September 27, 1915.

William H. F. Gabe. The local history of the city of Beloit will always find it necessary to make reference to Mr. William H. F. Gabe, who was one of the pioneers in that section of Mitchell County and his early experiences and the work with which he has been connected have been a part of the development and upbuilding of the state.

It was in 1870 that he brought his bride to Mitchell County. Both he and his wife were born in Germany, he in 1837 and she in 1844. They came to the United States in 1868 and in the following year were happily married in Richland County, Illinois.

On coming to Kansas in 1870 Mr. Gabe took up a homestead in Mitchell County. Some of that land is now included in the City of Beloit. The first year of the family residence in Mitchell County Mr. Gabe excavated a dugout which served as the family habitation for a year. In the second year he built a substantial stone house. The first town meeting was held in Mr. Gabe's home. He and his wife also boarded the hands who operated the first sawmill in that section. Mr. Gabe recalls the fact that during 1870 the settlers were much alarmed by the different Indian hunting parties, though there was no real danger. However, only a year or two before two of the Bell children had been captured and taken away by the Indians, and that incident was sufficient to make the early settlers very cautious in their dealings with the Red Men for several years.

In 1871 Mr. Gabe and wife moved on to their homestead. That made it necessary for Mrs. Gabe to give up the boarding of the mill hands, but as she was the only woman in the settlement the men persuaded her to do their washing. This she did more for the sake of accommodating them than out of necessity.

In 1886 Mr. Gabe sold forty acres of his homestead as part of the townsite of Beloit and the remainder of his land he sold to the Beloit Land and Improvement Company. After selling his original homestead he and his wife moved to the land where they now live. There were some good improvements on the quarter section when he took possession, but since then year by year he has been adding others, and now has one of the fine estates of Mitchell County.

Mr. and Mrs. Gabe are the parents of five children: Nancy, Elvina, Condry, Ludorph and Clara. The family are members of the Lutheran Church and in politics Mr. Gabe is independent.

Rev. Michael T. Hoffman is pastor of the Church of the Holy Cross at Emmett. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1908 and practically his entire service has been given in Kansas. He is a devoted and zealous churchman and has done much in a constructive way for the upbuilding of Catholic influence in Kansas.

Father Hoffman was born in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, June 4, 1885, but has lived in the United States since he was five years of age. His father, John Hoffman, was a native of the same border country but then under the Dominion of France, born in 1836. He grew up and married a native of the same province, Elizabeth Emmerich, who was born in 1844. John Hoffman had eight years of active military experience in Europe, and was discharged from the army just before the Franco-Prussian war. In 1890 he brought his family to New York City and was engaged in the wholesale tea and coffee business in that city until his death in 1909. As an American citizen he was a democrat in politics. Both he and his wife were faithful members of the Catholic Church. His wife died in New York in 1908. Father Hoffman was the youngest of a large family of twelve children. The oldest, also Michael by name, died at the age of six years. John is a florist in New York City. Margaret died when four years old. Elizabeth is married and living in New York City. Phillipina is the wife of Otto Paul, a baker living in New York City. Peter is in the wholesale coal business at New York. Louisa is married and living in New York. Philip is a musician of New York City. Catherine married Valentine Groben, who is a musician and also a gold and silver worker. Mary, unmarried and now living in New York City, was until recently a member of the

household of her brother, Father Hoffman. Joseph is an attorney by profession and is now bookkeeper for the Bush Terminal Company at New York.

Father Hoffman attended the parochial schools of Brooklyn and for seven years was a student in St. Francis Xavier College in New York City, taking the academic and college course. He graduated in 1904. He soon afterward began his preparation for the priesthood as a student in St. Francis Seminary at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he spent one year in the philosophic course and three years in theology. He was graduated in 1908 and in June of the same year was ordained and said his first mass in St. Aloysius Church of Brooklyn. A few days later he arrived in Topeka, Kansas, and for a year was assistant to Father Hayden in the Assumption Church of the capital city. He was then given his first charge as pastor of the Church of the Holy Family at Summerfield, and was there five and a half years.

Father Hoffman took charge of the Church of the Holy Cross at Emmett on November 1, 1914. This church was established in 1881, and it is now a large and prosperous parish of 500 members. Father Hoffman is a member of Frankfort Council of the Knights of Columbus.

Frank J. Hauber. A business is only as strong as that of the character and the personal forces behind it. This has been demonstrated over and over again, and perhaps no one enterprise in Kansas is a more signal illustration of this truth than the great Hauber Cooperage Company of Kansas City, Kansas. The president of this company is Mr. Frank J. Hauber. It is a business which has endured all the arrows and slings of fortune, was twice destroyed by floods, and twice by fire, and Phoenix-like has arisen again and is now bigger and better than ever. The plant of the company at Seventeenth and Osage Avenue is considered one of the largest cooperage and barrel plants in the Middle West.

The president of the company has been a resident of Kansas since 1878, and for many years lived at Lawrence, until his business interests at Kansas City, Kansas, compelled him to remove to this city. He is now the only survivor of the three children of Joseph Anthony and Agatha (Rapp) Hauber. Frank J. Hauber was born at Marysville, Hastings County, Ontario, Canada, January 22, 1856. His father was born in Wuertemberg, Germany, March 25, 1820, while his mother was born in Westphalia, Germany, on September 24, 1827. They came to America in early youth, and were married in Ontario, Canada, April 3, 1855. Joseph A. Hauber lived for a number of years at Rochester, New York, where he served an apprenticeship at the cooper's trade. As an American citizen he was a democrat, and was active in the Catholic Church, while his wife was a Lutheran. Her death occurred in Lawrence, Kansas, October 7, 1888. Their sons were Frank, Joseph and John. Joseph A. Hauber worked at his trade in Buffalo, New York, in Cleveland, Ohio, and on removing to Lawrence he opened a small factory, in which he and his three sons employed their skill in the manufacture of barrels. The old shop which they acquired at Lawrence had formerly been a cooperage department of the wholesale house of Ridenour-Baker Company.

Frank J. Hauber was educated in the parochial schools in Canada and in New York State and learned the cooper's trade under his father. He was twenty-two years of age when he arrived at Lawrence. He and his brother Joseph became practical assistants to their father in conducting the business, and the firm soon became J. Hauber & Sons. Later it was known as Hauber Brothers.

In March, 1886, a branch plant was established in Kansas City, Missouri, by Joseph Hauber, the plant being located at the corner of Twenty-first and Walnut streets, and subsequently at Fourth and James streets. In 1897 a new site was secured in Kansas City, Kansas, at the corner of North Second Street and Riverview Avenue. Through the dishonesty of a business partner this plant was soon all but wrecked, and the Hauber brothers had to bring all their courage and business prudence to the rescue. Frank J. Hauber and his brother weathered the financial crisis, and soon had a large and flourishing business. Mr. Hauber's brother Joseph died March 22, 1899, and that proved a severe blow to the business and entailed upon him personally a double load of responsibility. He had in the meantime kept his residence at Lawrence and looked after the business of the firm there, but after his brother's death he spent part of each day at Kansas City, Kansas, and the rest at Lawrence, until in 1903 he sold the Lawrence branch of the business and removed to Kansas City, Kansas.

In 1903 occurred the great flood which devastated the Missouri Valley and Kansas City in particular. Mr. Hauber lost nearly all of his carload of household goods being transported from Lawrence to Kansas City at the time. The cooperage plant was all but destroyed in that flood, and there was no indemnification for the losses. However, he soon had the plant rebuilt and was again operating with full force. In November, 1905, the entire plant and contents were destroyed by fire, only one-third of the loss being covered by insurance. Operations were resumed in a building at 1200 South Mill Street. In the matter of misfortune it never rains, but pours. In June, 1908, the plant was badly damaged by another flood, and on the 23rd of August the factory was completely destroyed by fire.

There is no severer test of character than the ability to recover from disaster and begin over again after disheartening losses. Such courage is evidently the foundation stone in Mr. Hauber's personality. He soon had rebuilt a plant on Mill Street, and in 1910 sold the property to the Kansas City Terminal Railway Company. He then secured his present site at the corner of Seventeenth Street and Osage Avenue, and in January, 1911, completed the erection and equipment of the largest and most modern cooperage plant in the Middle West. This is the business which he now directs as president and manager, and the plant covers four acres of ground, the average daily output is 4,500 barrels, and about fifty men are constantly on the pay roll year in and year out. Mr. Hauber for a number of years has had the active assistance and co-operation of his sons. Formerly the company maintained branch plants in other cities of Kansas, but the business is now entirely concentrated at Kansas City.

Mr. Hauber is thoroughly public spirited, and proved his character as a citizen when he refused to be defeated by disaster and kept a business going which meant much to the vital prosperity of his community. He is a democrat, but has never sought political office. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Knights of America, and he and his family are active in the Catholic Church.

On June 13, 1882, Mr. Hauber married at Lawrence Miss Barbara Ellen Knuehl. To them were born thirteen children, twelve of whom are living. Mrs. Hauber is a native of Chicago, but was reared in Lawrence, Kansas, where she attended the parochial

schools. Her parents were Joseph A. and Sarah (McGee) Knuehl, the former of German and the latter of Irish stock. They lived to a ripe old age, spending their declining years in Kansas City with Mrs. Hauber.

WILLIAM EDWIN NELSON, who became superintendent of the public schools of Sabetha in the fall of 1917, is a thoroughly experienced educator, a native of Kansas, and for five years before removing to Sabetha was superintendent of schools at Robinson.

Mr. Nelson has the qualification and training of a practical lawyer, which was the profession of his father. For many years one of the ablest attorneys of the Trego County bar was the late John A. Nelson. Born in Sweden, near Stockholm, in 1851, he was brought when an infant to the United States by his parents, who located in Illinois, where he grew up and acquired a liberal education. He was graduated from Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, with the degree A. B., studied law in Galesburg, was admitted to the bar, and after some years of practice there moved out to Western Kansas in 1879 and was one of the pioneer lawyers at Wakeeney. He enjoyed a large and influential clientele in that section and was in active practice until a short time before his death, when he removed to Lawrence, Kansas, and died there in November, 1915. For many years he served as county attorney of Trego County, and was a member in good standing of the Trego County Bar Association, the State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. Politically he was a republican, was an active supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church and belonged to the Masonic Fraternity, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

John A. Nelson married Lena M. Lokie, who was born in Kankakee, Illinois, in 1861, and is still living at Lawrence. Of their children William Edwin Nelson, who was born at Wakeeney, Kansas, January 5, 1883, is the oldest. The others in order of birth were: Earl, who died when nearly two years of age; Raymond A., who has been a school teacher for eight years and is now pursuing the higher studies in the University of Kansas at Lawrence; Allene, who lives at home with her mother.

William E. Nelson was educated in the public schools at Wakeeney, graduated from the Baldwin High School at Baldwin, Kansas, in 1900, and in 1903 took a course in Boyles Business College at Omaha, Nebraska. For several years Mr. Nelson found ample employment for his energies in his father's office, and while there picked up a practical as well as theoretical acquaintance with the law. In 1906 he entered Baker University and was graduated A. B. in 1910. For the following two years he was again in his father's office, and in 1912 became superintendent of the Robinson public schools. During the summers he has taken post graduate work in the University of Colorado, University of Kansas and the Chicago University. He made a splendid reputation as an educator, both as a teacher and as a school administrator, and in 1917 the schools of Sabetha, Nemaha County, called him to their management.

Mr. Nelson takes an independent stand in matters of politics. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married June 17, 1914, at Holton, Kansas, Miss Winifred Moorhead, of Holton, who is also a graduate of Baker University, as well as a graduate of the school of music of Campbell College.

HENRY D. STRONG is one of the youngest bankers of the State of Kansas, being president of the Troy State Bank, having been elected to that office soon after passing his twenty-ninth birthday. His family have been prominent in Northeastern Kansas since territorial days, and the first banking institution in Troy was established by his maternal grandfather.

Henry Boder, Jr., the maternal grandfather of Henry D. Strong, was one of the strong and resourceful men of Northeastern Kansas in the early days and for half a century was identified with its business history, particularly as a banker.

He was born in Ohio January 28, 1837, and died at Troy, Kansas, January 24, 1909, aged seventy-one years, eleven months and twenty-three days. His father, Henry Boder, Jr., was of French stock and a native of Switzerland, and emigrated from Switzerland to America, arriving in this country March 18, 1834. On April 18, 1836, he married at Mount Eaton in Wayne County, Ohio, Leona Mattoit, a native of France. They became the parents of two sons, Henry being the older. The younger, Louis, was born at St. Joseph, Missouri, August 24, 1848. The family had moved out to St. Joseph in 1844. Mrs. Henry Boder, Sr., died there July 3, 1854. Henry, Sr., died January 18, 1887, and their son Louis passed away October 18, 1907.

The date of Henry Boder, Jr.'s, arrival in Troy, Kansas, was May 28, 1857. He became deputy county clerk under James R. Whitehead, and on June 2, 1859, was elected county clerk. Under territorial laws he was required also to perform the duties of registrar of deeds and clerk of the Probate Court. At the first election held under the State Constitution he was chosen clerk of the District Court. Henry Boder, Jr., was married January 22, 1863, to Anna E. L. Zimmerman, who was born in the State of Maryland in 1840. Her father, George T. Zimmerman, was also a pioneer in Doniphan County. From 1864, for six years, Henry Boder was a merchant at Troy. On February 4, 1870, he and his brother Louis opened the first bank of that village, under the name Boder Brothers. This firm continued for seventeen years. On the dissolution of the partnership Henry Boder, Jr., continued the banking business, and in 1890 it was reorganized as the Bank of Troy. He finally retired from banking March 6, 1906, after an experience of over forty-five years. He was not alone successful in maintaining and directing a substantial and flourishing institution in his home town, but his influence as a financier affected the entire state. He never neglected an opportunity to improve and strengthen the banking laws of Kansas and his financial genius gave him a conspicuous position among the bankers of Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri.

From April 7, 1881, to 1887 Henry Boder served as mayor of Troy. That was a time of municipal advancement in many ways, but his interest in the city was not measured only by official service and he was always a helpful factor in behalf of schools and other institutions. He had been a charter member of Troy Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons since February 4, 1867. Mrs. Henry Boder, Jr., was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church in Troy for many years. She was always a ready helper for the good of the church and continued to aid in its different activities until her death, which occurred at her home in Troy on February 5, 1906. She was born April 30, 1840. She was the mother of two children, Anna L. and Henry L.

Henry D. Strong was born at Troy, Kansas, December 6, 1887, was educated in the public schools, and at the age of eighteen began his active career as a banker. For two years he was assistant cashier

of the Doniphan State Bank in his native town and than became bookkeeper in the Troy State Bank with which he has maintained more or less active relations ever since. Mr. Strong and his brother Louis L. opened an office for handling farm loans in 1909 and that business has gone on with continued prosperity until the present time. In 1913 Mr. Strong was made a director in the Troy State Bank and was elected president on December 15, 1916.

The Troy State Bank was established August 18, 1906. Its first officers were: W. F. Zimmerman, president; Dr. W. B. Campbell, vice president; and Edward E. Doughty, cashier. The present officers besides Mr. Strong are Edward A. Sinclair, vice president; and Edward E. Doughty, cashier. The bank has a capital stock of $15,000 and surplus in a similar amount.

Mr. Strong is a republican in politics. He is senior warden in Troy Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, while his brother Louis is junior warden. In Troy Chapter No. 16, Royal Arch Masons, he is serving as king, while his brother is scribe. He also belongs to Washington Council No. 2, Royal and Select Masters, at Atchison, Washington Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, at Atchison, and Abdullah Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

On November 5, 1913, at Troy, Kansas, Henry D. Strong married Miss Veda M. Campbell, daughter of Dr. W. B. and Mabel (Perry) Campbell. Her father, now deceased, was a prominent physician of Troy and also one of the original officers of the Troy State Bank. Her mother is still living at Troy.

Rev. Michael Joseph McManus is pastor of St. Michael Archangel's Church at Wheaton. Father McManus has lived in America ten years and most of his work as a priest has been done in Kansas. A record of good deeds and capable service preceded him to Wheaton, and in this parish his good work has continued and has brought him high favor both with his own parishioners and non-Catholic people.

Father McManus was born in County Mayo, Ireland, May 4, 1881. As a boy he attended the national schools and obtained his classical education in Mount Melleray College, County Waterford, where he was graduated in 1902. He prepared for the priesthood in St. John's Seminary at the City of Waterford, graduating in 1906.

He landed in New York October 26, 1907, and en route to the West he visited a friend at Cleveland a day and reached Kansas City, Missouri, October 29, 1907. Soon afterward, in order to acquaint himself with American manners of life, he entered the Cincinnati Seminary and was ordained a priest June 7, 1908. Father McManus said his first mass at St. Catherine's Church in Cleveland. From July to November, 1908, he was assistant pastor to Father Kuhl in St. Mary's Church in Kansas City, and was then connected with the Catholic Orphans Home at Leavenworth until July, 1910. His first regular pastorate was at St. Bridget's in Marshall County, a community which he served most capably and faithfully until July, 1913. He was then pastor of St. Joseph's Church at Waverly, Kansas, until he came to Wheaton in July, 1915, and took charge as pastor of St. Michael Archangel's Church.

This church was established in 1888 and the church edifice was erected in that year. Father Meehan was the first pastor in charge and was succeeded by Father Harrigan. For a time the church was conducted as a mission. The parish extends on the south to Flush, on the east to Onega, on the west to Blaine parish and on the north to the Irish Creek parish. Father McManus is spiritual leader and adviser to 225 people in this parish.

Father McManus is a son of Michael and Catherine (Quinn) McManus, who still live at their old home in County Mayo, Ireland. His father has been a farmer there all his life.

Rev. O. H. Deever. One of the strongest churches of the United Brethren faith in Kansas is at Concordia. The pastor is Rev. Mr. Deever, who though a young man has had considerable experience in various pastorates, and is regarded as one of the most efficient leaders and most talented preachers in his church in the state.

A brief reference to the early history of the church at Concordia should be given. The church was organized in 1887 with twenty-one charter members. The Rev. Joseph Bayz was the first pastor and one of the charter members. The other members who constituted the church were: Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Kulp, Mr. and Mrs. Beaver, Mr. and Mrs. Thacken and two children, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Walshel, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Bogue, Mr. and Mrs. Easter and Mrs. Isgreig.

In the past thirty years this church has maintained a steady and prosperous growth, and it now has a membership of 240. The substantial church edifice was erected in 1911, and the church has property at Concordia valued at $15,000. With Rev. Mr. Deever as its pastor the church is now growing in strength and efficiency as a factor in the moral and spiritual life of the city.

Reverend Deever is bound closely to Kansas not only by the ties that connect him with this church at Concordia, but because Kansas is his native state and his forefathers endured and sacrificed in the territorial and early statehood period of this commonwealth.

His paternal grandparents, Jesse and Mary Deever, migrated from Wisconsin to Kansas in 1859. Jesse Deever took up a homestead and from that time forward was one of the staunch and steady makers of early history in this frontier region. When the Civil war broke out he was one of the first to volunteer his services in defense of the free institutions of the Union. Jesse Deever's son William was also a soldier in the Civil war and lost his life on one of the great battlefields of that struggle. Rev. Mr. Deever's paternal grandfather was Mr. Ethrington, who was likewise a Kansas pioneer. He brought his family to Kansas Territory in 1856, settling on a homestead twenty-five miles south and east of Topeka in Douglas County.

It is not strange, therefore, that Rev. Mr. Deever should have special affections for the commonwealth in which he was born and nurtured. Mr. Deever was born in Kansas in 1883, a son of J. B. and Jennie B. Deever, his father a native of Wisconsin and his mother of Pennsylvania. His father was three years of age when brought to Kansas in 1859. Rev. Mr. Deever was reared and educated largely in the City of Topeka, graduating from the high school there in 1903. He then entered Campbell College, where he was graduated in the literary course in 1909. His studies preparing him for the ministry were pursued in McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1911. On the 26th of September of that year he was ordained to the ministry, and since then he has devoted all his energies and talents to the work of the church and on a rising scale of success. He served the churches of Pawnee,

Illinois, Collinsville, Oklahoma, and Frankfort, Kansas, before coming to Concordia in 1915. He is a forceful preacher and has the gift of making his discourses interesting as well as instructive and thus he wields a large influence over the audiences which attend his church every Sunday.

In June, 1911, Rev. Mr. Deever married Miss Dora C. Van Dyke. They are the parents of three children: Harold, Hazel and Merwin.

WILLIAM JACOBS, M. D. By the activities of a long and successful career Dr. William Jacobs is identified with the great plains period of the West before railroads were built across the continent, also with business and official affairs, and has for more than forty years been a resident of Washington County and only recently retired from an active practice as a physician and surgeon. Doctor Jacobs is still active in affairs as president of the Farmers State Bank of Washington.

He was born at St. Louis, Missouri, December 19, 1844, and is now in his seventy-third year. His grandfather, Frederick Jacobs, was a native of Germany and brought his family to America in 1835, settling on a farm in Missouri. He died there in 1848. Fred Jacobs, father of Doctor Jacobs, was born in Germany in 1820 and was fifteen years of age when he came with his parents to America. They settled on the Missouri River near Washington, Missouri, where he grew up and married. He gave his active years to farming as a vocation. After his first marriage he lived in Warren County, Missouri, but in the fall of 1864 went to Nebraska as a pioneer and lived in Pawnee County, that state. On the death of his first wife in 1871 he made his home with his son Doctor William until 1876 when he married a second time and lived in Hanover, Kansas, until his death in 1887. He was a republican in politics and a member of the Lutheran Church. His first wife was Mrs. Margaret Kappleman Taylor. She was born in Germany in 1812 and died in Pawnee County, Nebraska, in 1871. They had ten children, the four youngest dying in infancy. The oldest was Benjamin, deceased, the next Henry, deceased, and the third was Doctor William. The next in age was John, also deceased, while Fred is a farmer in Dewey County, Oklahoma, and Annie lives at Dubois, Nebraska, widow of Mart Herrington, a farmer who died in 1917. The father married for his second wife Mrs. Mickleson, who died at Hanover, Kansas, leaving no children.

Doctor Jacobs was reared on his father's farm in Warren County, Missouri, and attended the rural schools there until 1863, when, at the age of nineteen, he went out to Pawnee County, Nebraska, and in that frontier region worked for his brother Benjamin, a blacksmith, and at the same time attended school in the academy at Pawnee.

Doctor Jacobs in 1864 enlisted in the Second Nebraska Regiment of Infantry and saw some active service as a soldier until mustered out on February 28, 1865. All of this service was on the plains against the Indians. After leaving the army he engaged in the overland transportation business. In the fall of 1865 he drove six yoke of cattle drawing a wagon load of grain from the Missouri River to Denver, Colorado. He reached Denver December 1, 1865, and his load of grain brought 11 cents a pound, a price surpassing even the high figures for grain in this modern day.

After this far western trip Doctor Jacobs began working in 1866 at the blacksmith trade with a man named MacCaflin at Pawnee, Nebraska. In 1871 he married, then served two years as postmaster of Pawnee City, and in the meantime had begun preparation by private study for a medical career. He finally entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated M. D. in 1876. Doctor Jacobs afterwards took post-graduate work to acquaint himself with modern developments in the Chicago Eclectic Medical Institute, where he specialized in X-Ray and other branches of modern therapy.

On March 1, 1876, Doctor Jacobs began practice at Hanover, Kansas. That town was his home for six years, and his removal to Washington came as a result of his election as county treasurer. He filled that office two terms, four years, and then resumed an active private practice at Washington, which he continued until 1915. He was formerly actively identified with the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association and for a number of years served as health officer.

Doctor Jacobs has prospered in a business way, and in addition to his position as president of the Farmers State Bank at Washington owns a good home on Second Street and 320 acres of land in Colorado.

His political career has identified him with the republican party. For ten years he was member of the Washington School Board. He belongs to the Christian Church, and in 1868 became affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Pawnee Lodge in Nebraska. He is past noble grand of that order. In Masonry he is past master of Frontier Lodge No. 104, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Tyrian Chapter No. 59, Royal Arch Masons, Hiawatha Commandery, Knights Templar, Abdullah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth, and also belongs to Washington Lodge No. 119, Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Sons and Daughters of Justice.

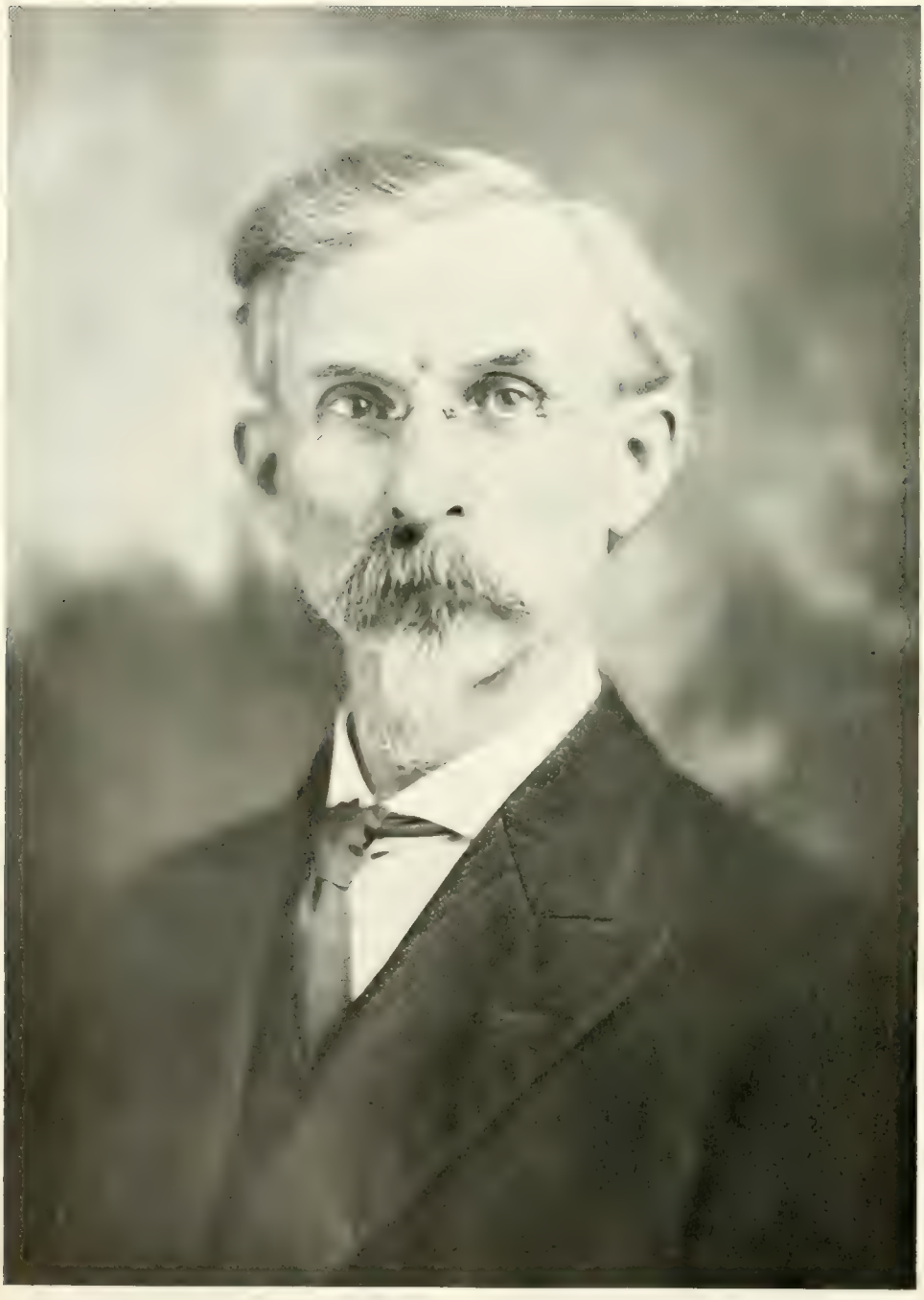
In 1871, in Pawnee County, Nebraska, Doctor Jacobs married Miss Gusta D. Bates. Her parents were Orin and Mary (Goodrich) Bates, her father a farmer, now deceased, and her mother living with Doctor and Mrs. Jacobs. Doctor and Mrs. Jacobs have four children: George, who is cashier of a bank in Lake City, Florida, married Avis White, and they have a child named Bernard W. Maggie is the wife of Walter E. Wilson, a prominent banker and business man of Washington, elsewhere mentioned, and they have one son, Walter William. William, Jr., is head credit man with the Emahizer & Spielman Furniture Company at Topeka. He married Mayme McCahan and has a daughter, Wilma Ernestine. Eolia O., the youngest child of Doctor Jacobs, is the wife of Ernest Baker, they live at Topeka and Mr. Baker travels for the Southwick Automobile Supplies Company.

ROBERT ALGIE, M. D. A physician and surgeon of exceptional attainments, Doctor Algie has been engaged in a large and growing practice at Linn for the past fourteen years. His home has been in Kansas since early youth.

Doctor Algie was born in Glasgow Scotland, March 22, 1874. His grandfather, James Algie, was born at Paisley, where the famous shawls come from, and spent his life there as a carpenter, his death occurring at Paisley before Doctor Algie was born. He married Margaret McCallum, who likewise spent her life in Scotland. Of their children only one is now living, Margaret, whose home is in Glasgow, widow of George Duncan, who during his active career was a merchant.

James Algie, Jr., father of Doctor Algie, was born

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Henry T. Honey

at Paisley, Scotland, in 1836. In his native country he was in the grocery business and in 1884 he brought his family to America, locating in Washington, Kansas, where he continued an active factor as a merchant until retiring in 1902. He then moved out to Spokane, Washington, where his death occurred in 1910. Religiously he was a very active member of the Baptist Church and in American politics gave his support to the democratic party. He married Margaret Patterson, who was born at Bishop Brigg, Scotland, in 1842, and is still living at the age of seventy-five, making her home with her son, Doctor Algie. They had a family of eight children: Agnes, wife of David Robertson, a jeweler at South Framingham, Massachusetts; James, who is connected with a department store at Rock Island, Illinois; Matthew, a real estate broker at Los Angeles, California; Dr. Robert, fourth in age; John, a farmer at Como, Montana; Margaret, wife of John Ayre, a lumberman at Deer Park, Washington; Isabelle, who is unmarried and lives at Spokane, Washington; and George, whose home is in Spokane and whose business is as a traveling salesman for a jewelry firm.

Dr. Robert Algie's recollections of his old country are confined to that period of his life up to the age of ten. He attended school in Glasgow and after the family came to Washington, Kansas, he continued his education in the Friends' Academy, from which he graduated in 1894. Doctor Algie completed his medical studies in Barnes Medical College at St. Louis, from which he holds his degree Doctor of Medicine granted in 1899. On being licensed to practice he located at Palmer, Kansas, but in 1903 came to Linn, where he has enjoyed a steadily increasing medical and surgical practice, his present offices being on B Street. Doctor Algie is a member in good standing of the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association.

Besides his home in the north part of Linn he owns a farm of 160 acres in Osborne County and a similar tract of land in Kearney County, both in Western Kansas. Doctor Algie has been a member of the school board of Linn for the past twelve years, being now clerk of the board, and is treasurer of Linn Township and is serving a second term as mayor of Linn, having been first elected in 1915. In politics he is a democrat and is an active Mason, being past master of Fraternal Lodge No. 170, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and his Scottish Rite affiliations are with Topeka Consistory No. 1, and with Isis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Salina.

Doctor Algie married at Washington, Kansas, in 1900, Miss Lulu Hackney, daughter of W. F. and Flora E. (Anderson) Hackney. Her mother is still living at Washington and her father, deceased, was for many years in the real estate business. Mrs. Algie died March 14, 1914, leaving two children: William, born June 7, 1902, and Robert, born January 29, 1912.

HENRY J. MEIERKORD, vice president and cashier of the Exchange State Bank of Linn, and officially identified with other banking and business enterprises in this part of Kansas, came to this country a comparatively poor boy many years ago, and by hard work and strength of will has won a commendable station in business affairs and is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Washington County.

Mr. Meierkord was born near Bremen, Germany, June 29, 1871, and is the only member of his family in America. His father, Fred Meierkord, was born in the same locality in 1841, spent his life there as a farmer, and died in 1913. He was a devout member of the Lutheran Church. The maiden name of his wife was Sophia Raven, who was born near Bremen in 1842 and died there in 1914. Henry J. was the oldest of their four children. His brother William is a farmer near Bremen, but at last accounts was in the German army on the eastern front against Russia. Herman is also a farmer living near Bremen and when last heard from was serving with the army in Belgium. The only daughter, Sophia, is the wife of Diedrich Wohrtman, a Bremen farmer and a musician in the army, being now engaged in recruiting service.

Henry J. Meierkord was accorded the usual education of the public schools at his birthplace, and he grew up on his father's farm. He was about sixteen when he broke the ties which bound him to the Fatherland and to his family, and in 1887 came to the United States. For several years he was known as an industrious and hard working farmer in the vicinity of Linn, Kansas, where he spent five years farming during the summer and attended school in the winter. That was only a preparation for his real business career.

In 1892, at the age of twenty-one, he entered the Exchange State Bank at Linn as bookkeeper. He had the thoroughness characteristic of the German mind and the alert enterprise acquired by active association with American business affairs, and after six months in the bank he was made assistant cashier, and in January, 1894, promoted to the post of cashier. He has steadily looked after the duties of that office for twenty-three years and is now vice president also. The Exchange Bank of Linn was established in 1886, under a state charter, by C. W. Snyder and M. F. Southwick. Mr. Southwick, who lives at Topeka, is president, with Mr. Meierkord, vice president and cashier, and H. P. Schroeder, assistant cashier. The bank, whose home is on Main Street, has a capital of $25,000, surplus of $5,000, and has made an enviable record of service and of safety.

Mr. Meierkord is vice president of the Bank of Palmer and the Greenleaf State Bank, is secretary and treasurer of the Linn Store Company, secretary and treasurer of the Linn Rural Telephone Company and has acquired a large amount of real estate and other property. His home on Second Street in Linn is a modern residence which he built in 1900. Among his farm properties he has a place of eighty acres a mile east of Linn and another of eighty acres two miles south and one mile west.

In matters of politics Mr. Meierkord is strictly independent, giving his support where he thinks it will do the most good in the cause of good government. For many years he has been a member of the school board, and has also served on the city council of Linn. For years he was master of Fraternal Lodge No. 170, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is past noble grand of Linn Lodge No. 548, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also belongs to the Rebekahs.

Mr. Meierkord married at Linn in 1898 Miss Sophia A. Raven, daugher of John and Mary (Meyers) Raven. Her mother is living at Linn and her father, now deceased, was a pioneer farmer in Washington County, where he located in the '60s.

HENRY R. HONEY. A pioneer of North Central Kansas, where he has resided for more than fifty-three years, Henry R. Honey has watched and participated in its growth and development from Indian days and has been variously identified with the movements and institutions which have brought about advanced civilization and the establishment of conditions that make this one of the most prosperous and enlightened sec-

tions of the country. He has been connected prominently with business and financial affairs, but more particularly with journalistic work, and for over two decades has been publisher and proprietor of the Western Advocate, the leading newspaper of Jewell County. In public affairs he has also been active and prominent, and at this time is postmaster of Mankato, having held this office since August, 1914.

Mr. Honey is of Irish descent, but also has a strain of Iroquois Indian blood in his veins, being one-sixteenth Iroquois, this coming through his paternal grandmother. The Honey family originated in Ireland, where the name was spelled Mahoney, and the great-grandfather of Mr. Honey, who spelled his name in the old way, fought as a soldier during the Revolutionary war. Joseph Honey, the grandfather of Henry R. Honey, was born in 1791, in Vermont, was there reared, and married Miss Shipman, through whom Mr. Honey has inherited his Indian blood. Joseph Honey fought as a soldier from Vermont in the War of 1812, being with Gen. Wade Hampton at Lake Champlain, and in 1835 removed with his family to Trumbull County, Ohio, as a pioneer, there continuing in agricultural pursuits until a short time before his death, which occurred at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1879. The grandmother also died in that state.

Randal Honey, father of Henry R., was born in 1820, at Windsor, Vermont, and at the age of fifteen years was taken by his parents to Trumbull County, Ohio, where he was brought up on the home farm. Agricultural life did not appeal to him, however, and he learned the trade of pattern-maker, his ability in this vocation being such that he whittled out his own patterns with a jack-knife, and for some years worked at that trade in various foundries. From Ohio he removed to Jefferson, Wisconsin, and in March, 1864, took up his residence as a pioneer homesteader in the vicinity of Ames, Cloud County, Kansas. He continued to be engaged in the cultivation of his 160 acre tract of land during the remainder of his life, and died thereon in 1902. Mr. Honey was one of the reliable and substantial citizens of his community, had the respect and esteem of his townspeople and he performed his full duties in life. He was a republican in his political adherence. He married Polly A. Phillips, who was born in 1822, in Connecticut, and died at Concordia, Kansas, in 1906, and they became the parents of the following children: Rosella, who married W. M. Wilcox, and is a pioneer of Concordia, where Mr. Wilcox is a retired farmer; Elson H., who is the owner of a ranch at Olympia, Washington; Henry R.; and Kittie V., who is the wife of Daniel Zedeker, a farmer of Northern Idaho. Mrs. W. M. Wilcox was engaged in educational work for some years prior to her marriage, and taught the first school in Cloud County, Kansas.

Henry R. Honey was born at Jefferson, Wisconsin, March 21, 1859, and was five years old when brought by his parents to Cloud County, Kansas, where he received his education in the rural schools. He was reared on his father's farm, where some of his boyhood playmates were the sons of the Indian residents who were still to be found in large numbers in that locality, and when he was sixteen years of age bound himself out as an apprentice to the printer's trade, which he mastered at Concordia. There he became the owner of the Concordia Empire, which he bought in 1880 and published until 1883, in the latter year disposing of his interests therein and entering the Concordia State Bank as cashier. While he was connected with this institution it became nationalized, and he remained until 1885, when he went in the same capacity to the Merchants State Bank of Ellis, Kansas, being identified with this institution until 1892. Mr. Honey's next experience was in the life insurance business, in which he was engaged for one year at Indianapolis, Indiana, then being made state agent for Nebraska of one of the large life insurance companies, with headquarters at Lincoln, remaining in this capacity for one year. It has been said that once an individual has been in the newspaper business no other line of endeavor will ever satisfy him. At any rate, Mr. Honey again entered this field at Concordia with the publisher of the Concordia Blade, in which he had an interest for one year. Next, he was a partner in the publication of the Concordia Kansan, until the fall of 1896, when he came to Mankato and here, in January, 1897, bought the Western Advocate, of which he has since been publisher and proprietor. This, the leading paper of Jewell County, democratic in its policy, was founded in 1890 by W. E. Bush. Under Mr. Honey's management it has extended its scope and influence materially and now circulates through Jewell and the surrounding counties, having a large subscription list and splendid advertising support. The modern plant and offices are located in one of the finest buildings of the city, located on Main Street and owned by Mr. Honey, in connection with which is run an up-to-date job printing department, where all manner of work is done in an artistic and expeditious manner. Mr. Honey is a clever and accomplished newspaper man, familiar with every angle and department of the business, and wielding a trenchant pen. His paper is considered a valuable party organ and in its conduct Mr. Honey has given the readers a clean and strictly reliable sheet which has become more than ordinarily effective in the molding of public opinion. Long one of the prominent democrats of his county, Mr. Honey in August, 1914, was appointed postmaster of Mankato by President Wilson, and this office he still retains. Under his administration the office has advanced to the second class and free city delivery being given to the patrons. Mr. Honey is ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church, belongs to the Mankato Commercial Club, and is very prominent in fraternal circles, belonging to Mankato Lodge No. 87, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Jewell Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Jewell, of which he is past high priest; and Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar, of Beloit, Kansas; also being an ex-member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. With profound faith in the future prosperity of his community, he has invested his means in realty, and is now the owner of his own home on Center Street, dwellings on Main and Jay streets, and 320 acres of farming land in Rawlins County, Kansas.

Mr. Honey married in 1884, at Nashville, Illinois, Mrs. Sarah (Logan) Kennedy, who was born at Laporte, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Honey have had no children, but by her former marriage Mrs. Honey had two daughters: Imogene, who married the late James C. Remfery, an insurance man, and died in 1917 at the home of Mr. Honey; and Georgia L., who is the proprietor of a linotype shop at Jacksonville, Florida.

Alvin H. Tegeler is still a young man but has had more than fifteen years of active experience as a banker, beginning in early boyhood, and has been continuously identified with the Bank of Palmer, of which he is now cashier.

This is one of the older banking houses of Washington County. The firm of Bissell & Kaiser established it as a private bank in 1882, but it has operated under a state charter since 1887. The bank, whose home is

on Main Street, has a capital of $25,000 and surplus of $5,000. The present officers are: M. E. Southwick, of Topeka, president; H. J. Meierkord, of Linn, Kansas, vice president; Alvin H. Tegeler, cashier; and Roy M. Dean, assistant cashier.

Alvin H. Tegeler was born at Concordia, Missouri, January 25, 1884, but has spent his life since early infancy in Kansas. His grandfather, Louis Tegeler, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1831, came to this country when a young man, and lived for some years in Madison County, Illinois, and from there went to Concordia, Missouri, where he became a successful business man as a stock buyer and farmer. His death occurred at Concordia in 1916. His first wife, Carolina Tegeler was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1833 and died at Concordia, Missouri, in 1874. She was the mother of his children, the record being briefly as follows: Charles H.; Minnie, a milliner and dressmaker at Battle Creek, Nebraska; Fred, a farmer at Battle Creek; Louis, who was a merchant and died at Palmer, Kansas, in 1909; Henry, in the hardware business at Concordia, Kansas; Herman, a sheep herder and feeder in Idaho; and Julius, a minister of the Lutheran Church at Beemer, Nebraska. The grandfather married a second wife, her maiden name being Louise Roose. She had two children by her first husband. Her death occurred at Concordia, Missouri, in 1907.

Charles H. Tegeler, father of Alvin H., was born in Madison County, Illinois, March 24, 1859, and at the age of seven went with his parents to Concordia, Missouri, where he grew up and married. While at Concordia he worked as clerk in a general merchandise store and in 1885 removed to Palmer, Kansas, and was a pioneer merchant there. He has been in active business at Palmer for over thirty years and keeps a well-stocked mercantile enterprise on Main Street. He is a republican and a member of the Lutheran Church. The maiden name of his wife was Augusta Schroeder, who was born at New Melle, Missouri, September 6, 1859. Alvin H. is the oldest of their children. Hulda is the wife of Roy M. Dean, assistant cashier of the Bank of Palmer, as noted above. Frances, who is unmarried and lives at home, is bookkeeper in the Bank of Palmer. Charles H. lives on a farm in Washington County, Kansas.

Alvin H. Tegeler secured his education in the public schools of Palmer, and at the age of fifteen entered the local bank and was soon handling the duties of bookkeeper. He has been steadily with that one institution ever since, having been promoted to assistant cashier in 1901 and has served as cashier since 1905.

Mr. Tegeler also owns a farm of 160 acres in Graham County, Kansas, and is secretary of the Palmer Rural Telephone Company. He is unmarried, a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics is a republican.

De Witt C. Tyler, M. D. Though he is now retiring from the work which has engaged his attention for so many years Doctor Tyler is properly credited with being the oldest physician and surgeon of Clifton, where he began practice thirty-six years ago. By intense devotion to his work Doctor Tyler long enjoyed a splendid practice in Clay and Washington counties, and though much of his service has gone unremunerated he has exercised fine business ability and owns a large amount of property in this section of the state.

Doctor Tyler was born at Roscoe, Illinois, March 13, 1850, and largely educated himself by earning the means necessary for his higher education. He is of old American and New England stock. His great-grandfather and also his grandfather, Asa Tyler, were natives of Vermont. Asa was born in that colony in 1777, served with credit in the War of 1812 and became a pioneer farmer in Illinois. He died at Monroe in Ogle County, Illinois, in 1873. He married Fannie Tupper, who also died at Monroe.

Freeman Tyler, father of Doctor Tyler, was born in New York State in 1819. In 1832, when he was thirteen years of age, his parents removed to Ohio, locating east of Cleveland, where he grew up and married. He was a cooper by trade, and in 1840 went to Belvidere, Illinois, where he followed his chosen work, located at Roscoe in 1841, in 1854 established a cooperage shop in Beloit, Wisconsin, following that he engaged in farming in Ogle County, Illinois, and from there in 1867 moved to Sycamore, Illinois, where he continued farming until 1880. In that year he came to Kansas and lived on a farm near Ottawa until his death in 1903. He was a democrat in politics and a member of the Masonic fraternity. The maiden name of his wife was Harriet Newell Sexton. She was born in New York State in 1818 and died at Ottawa, Kansas, in 1899. Their children were six in number: Albert W., who became a farmer near Ottawa, Kansas, and died at the age of sixty-six; Mrs. Anna E. Waid, deceased, and her husband, also deceased, was a farmer in Pennsylvania; A. Frank is a retired farmer at Rockford, Illinois; the fourth of the children is Doctor Tyler; R. P. Tyler is a retired farmer at Ottawa, Kansas; and Hattie B. Ringer, a widow, lives at Ottawa, her husband having been a grocer in Olpe, Lyon County, Kansas.

Doctor Tyler spent his early childhood at Beloit, Wisconsin, and attended school there until he was eleven years of age. For the next four years he assisted his father on the farm and at fifteen he entered the Sycamore High School in Illinois. Like many successful professional men Doctor Tyler entered upon his chosen work after a long novitiate as a teacher. He began teaching in country schools in Illinois at the age of eighteen, spent three years in that work, and in 1876 graduated from the State Normal University of Illinois at Normal. He resumed teaching for three years and at the same time studied medicine under a private preceptor. Doctor Tyler is a graduate of Rush Medical College at Chicago, taking his M. D. degree with the class of 1881. After six months of preliminary practice in Kansas City, Missouri, he moved to Clifton in the fall of 1881 and has been steadily engaged in his calling in that town and surrounding country ever since. His offices are on Parallel Street. Doctor Tyler was formerly an active member in the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association, having membership twenty-five years, but has resigned preparatory to retiring from practice. For four years he was a member of the United States Pension Examining Board.

Besides his home on Bartlett Avenue Doctor Tyler owns another dwelling house on the same street, a store on Parallel Avenue, has a farm of 240 acres four miles north of Clifton, one of 160 acres seven miles north of Vining and one of eighty acres three miles north of Clifton. He is a democrat in politics, is past master of Clifton Lodge No. 122, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Clyde Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Topeka Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite. He has long been active in the Clifton Commercial Club.

In 1885, at Princeton, Illinois, Doctor Tyler married Miss Mary E. Edwards, daughter of Richard and Betsey (Samson) Edwards. Her father, now deceased, was for over twenty years president of the State Nor-

mal University of Illinois. Her mother, at the age of ninety-three, makes her home at Bloomington, Illinois. Dr. and Mrs. Tyler have one son, Frank E., a graduate of the Clifton High School, in the classical course from the Kansas State University and in 1914 received his degree in law from Harvard University Law School. He is now in active training as a member of the Officers Reserve Corps at Fort Riley, Kansas.

William H. Kozel. One of the most prominent business men of Washington County is William H. Kozel, whose interests are concerned with many of the important industries of the little town of Morrowville. Mr. Kozel is a clear-headed business man and has won his success through his own unaided efforts. He has gained a most enviable position in the business world and for a number of years has been doubtless the chief factor in the upbuilding of his particular community.

Mr. Kozel was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 23, 1865, but has spent most of his life in Kansas. He is a son of Jacob and Barbara (Lackey) Kozel, both of whom were natives of Bohemia, Austria. The grandfather, John Kozel, was also born in Bohemia, was a Bohemian farmer, saw service in the regular army of his native land, and in 1855 brought his family to the United States, landing at New Orleans. He lived to advanced years and died at Lodi, Wisconsin, in 1892. The maternal grandfather Lackey immigrated with his family from Bohemia about 1840. He married both his wives in Bohemia, and his first wife was the mother of Barbara Kozel. His death occurred at Seneca, Kansas, in 1879. He followed farming in Wisconsin and Missouri and about 1867 located two miles north of Seneca. By his first wife he had two children, Barbara and C. M. Lackey. The latter served in the American Civil war as a Union soldier and died on the old homestead near Seneca, having reared a family of twelve children.

Jacob Kozel was born July 10, 1834, and had just reached his majority when he came with his family to the United States. From New Orleans he went north to Wisconsin, but married at St. Louis, Missouri. He then returned to Wisconsin, following the business of merchant tailor at Milwaukee from 1870 to 1874, then spent two years at Fairbury, Nebraska, and in 1876 came to Washington, Kansas. A year later, in 1877, he bought a homestead of 160 acres and his prosperity in this state enabled him to accumulate 720 acres. He died at Morrowville in October, 1898. He was independent in politics and was affiliated with the C. S. P. S. and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was also a Union soldier, having enlisted in 1862 in Company E of a Missouri Regiment, and saw much varied and active service until the close of the war. His wife, Barbara Lackey, was born in 1835 and died at Morrowville, Kansas, in 1910. She was only five years of age when she came to this country with her parents. A brief record of the five children is as follows: Slavena, the oldest, lives at Greenleaf, Kansas; George, a farmer near Morrowville; William H.; Charles, a farmer near Morrowville; and Paulina, wife of F. J. Tauber, in the furniture and undertaking business at Greenleaf.

William H. Kozel was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, the rural schools near Fairbury, Nebraska, the city schools of Washington and again in rural schools near Morrowville. From the schools of the different communities where his parents lived during his youth he acquired the equivalent of a high school education.

Mr. Kozel spent the first thirty years of his life in his father's home and continued actively the career of a farmer near Morrowville until 1896. Through his industry and capable judgment everything he has handled has responded with some further contribution to his financial prosperity. At the present time Mr. Kozel owns a farm of 160 acres two miles northwest of Morrowville, one of 160 acres a mile north of that town, and three tracts of land in Texas, containing respectively 710, 200 and 44 acres. Mr. Kozel and family live in one of the best homes in Morrowville, located on Main Street. He has twice remodeled this residence, the last time in the fall of 1916, and it is now thoroughly modern in all its appointments and conveniences.

In 1901 Mr. Kozel, with his brother Charles, engaged in the lumber business at Morrowville, having bought the old established yard of H. R. Maloney. In 1905 William H. Kozel bought his brother's interest and has owned it ever since. He owns the business and the plant on Main Street and also has a coal yard and owns a quarter interest in the creamery and butter factory near the Burlington Railroad tracks. Other possessions include a dwelling house, a business building on Main Street, and the opera house on Main Street. Mr. Kozel is a director and stockholder in the Mokla Oil & Gas Company of Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Kozel is now (1917) installing city electric lights in Morrowville and is the promoter and owner of the plant, which has twenty-four hours' service machinery. He is also owner of the Morrowville Opera House, which he erected in 1911, and this opera house would be a credit to a city of any size. He has the largest and best apple orchards in Washington County in which he takes great pride. It is expected to bear 3,000 bushels this year (1917).

With all these business interests Mr. Kozel is also identified with the social and civic life of his community. He is past noble grand of Morrowville Lodge No. 509, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is affiliated with Morrowville Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America and with Concordia Lodge No. 586 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In matters of politics he is strictly independent.

In May, 1896, at Cuba, Kansas, Mr. Kozel married Miss Julia Prymek, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Prymek. Her mother is now deceased, and her father, who lives at Cuba, is a retired farmer and is also in the furniture and undertaking business there with his son Otto as active manager. Mr. and Mrs. Kozel have one daughter, Blanche, who is a graduate of the eighth grade and is now a senior in the Morrowville High School.

A. W. Matthews, former county official, has been active in business affairs at Washington for upwards of twenty years, and has a well established business in real estate and loans. He individually owns considerable farming property and has made all he has by close attention to business and honorable and straightforward relations.

Mr. Matthews was born on his father's homestead in Cloud County, Kansas, November 23, 1874. His father, W. T. Matthews, who now lives at Miltonvale, Kansas, was born in Iowa in 1848. When he was a boy his parents moved to Kirksville, Missouri. Grandfather Matthews was in business at Kirksville for a number of years and died at the age of eighty-nine. The maiden name of the grandmother was Covey. She also died at Kirksville.

W. T. Matthews grew up in Kirksville, Missouri, and though very young at the time he enlisted and served until toward the close of the Civil war and did most of his fighting against the bushwhackers. In

1873 he brought his family to Kansas, homesteading 160 acres in Cloud County. He proved up on his land, and finally established the first store at Miltonvale and was active in business as a merchant until 1909, since which date he has lived retired. He is a republican and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. W. T. Matthews married Anna Raridon, who was born in Missouri in 1857. A record of their children is as follows: V. T. Matthews, an electrical engineer living at Marengo, Iowa; A. W. Matthews; Ida, wife of Fred Kuhnle, a retired land owner at Concordia, Kansas; Clara, wife of Idan Bumgardner, a farmer near Miltonvale; Laura, wife of Thomas Watson, a farmer at Brownell, Kansas; and Blanche, wife of Ezra Huscher, manager of the Concordia Ice and Cold Storage Company.

Mr. A. W. Matthews received his early education in the public schools of Miltonvale. At the age of eighteen he began learning the butcher's trade, was in business at Miltonvale until November, 1899, and then moved to Washington, Kansas, where he continued the retail meat business until 1908. He was then elected to the office of register of deeds, filling that with admirable competence and judgment four years and in 1912 he entered the real estate and loan business with offices in the Farmers State Bank Building. He has built up a large clientage and is respected for his thorough ability and knowledge of his work.

Mr. Matthews owns a farm of 240 acres six miles southwest of Washington, another of 160 acres 7½ miles southwest of the county seat, and one of 160 acres 2½ miles southwest of Greenleaf. He has his home on Third Street in Washington, where he remodeled the house into a modern residence in 1916.

Mr. Matthews is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Commercial Club, and is affiliated with Frontier Lodge No. 104, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Solomon Lodge No. 152, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Waters Camp No. 759 of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In June, 1896, at Miltonvale, he married Miss Margaret Mull, who is a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children: Neil, who lives at home and is employed by the Empire Oil and Gas Company, and Margaret, now in the senior class of the Washington High School.

C. W. Copeland. A veteran in the ice business, C. W. Copeland is president of the Belleville Ice and Cold Storage Company. He is one of the leading business men and citizens of that thriving city.

The Belleville Ice and Cold Storage Company was incorporated January 15, 1915, with Mr. Copeland as president and with G. H. Bramwell as secretary and W. K. Bramwell as treasurer. This plant has a capacity for the manufacture of twenty-five tons of ice per day, and has storage capacity for 5,000 tons. The plant, eligibly situated on the Rock Island Railroad tracks, covers 90 by 170 feet of ground, and is modern in every point of equipment. The company employs about seven hands during most of the season, and their ice is manufactured from an unfailing supply of pure water, drawn from a 145-foot well.

Mr. Copeland has spent twenty-two years in the ice industry and has also had a wide experience in other lines of business. He was born in Danville, Virginia, in 1868, and represents an old Southern family. His parents were William N. and Eleanor F. Copeland. His father was a Confederate soldier during the war between the states. Reared and liberally educated in his native state, C. W. Copeland came West in 1889 and his mature career has been identified principally with the states of Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas. While in Arkansas he became cashier of the State Bank of Fort Smith, but soon afterward turned his attention to the ice industry.

In 1894 he married Miss Jennie LeFevre. To their marriage were born two sons: Charles W., Jr., and James H. Fraternally Mr. Copeland is a high degree Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite.

Barnard and Galley, D. V. S. As veterinarians one of the best equipped firms in the State of Kansas is that of Barnard & Galley of Belleville. In a few years they have acquired a practice extending all over Republic County, and they are both accomplished young men, scientific and practical, and valuable adjuncts to the business of agriculture and animal husbandry in their section of the state.

The senior member of this firm, W. R. Barnard, is a native of Kansas, born in 1880, and a son of W. A. and Hannah Barnard. His parents were Illinois people and in September, 1878, came to Kansas. Doctor Barnard was one of three children, but the only other one still living is his sister Hattie.

Educated in the common schools, Doctor Barnard showed from early youth an inclination for the handling of livestock, and early determined upon veterinary surgery as a vocation. He entered the Kansas City Veterinary College and was graduated there in 1909. Since then he has been in active practice in Belleville. In December, 1915, he formed a copartnership with Dr. F. W. Galley. This firm has built and furnished with the most modern equipment an office and hospital for the treatment of all kinds of domestic animals. On January 22, 1915, the State Board of Agriculture honored Doctor Barnard by appointment to the office of veterinarian. He is also secretary of the Republic County Agricultural Association. Besides attending to the duties of his profession he is a member of the city council of Belleville and is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. F. W. Galley, his junior associate in practice, is also a Kansan, and was born in Osborne County in 1889. He is the oldest of the five children of C. E. and Eliza Galley, his father a Pennsylvanian and his mother a native of Indiana. In 1888 his parents came to Kansas. Their other children are: Edna, Al, Ruth and Anna.

Reared and educated in Osborne County, Doctor Galley attended both the common and high schools and then entered the Chicago Veterinary College, where he was graduated in 1912. He is one of the very capable members of his profession in the State of Kansas. In 1913 Doctor Galley married Miss Ola Smith. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Louis Henry Rose. That quality of citizenship which gets things done in a wise and constructive manner and at the same time is constantly looking out for the economy and welfare of the individual is wonderfully well illustrated in the career of Louis Henry Rose, one of the oldest business men of Rosedale. Mr. Rose identified himself with this village of Wyandotte County when its population did not consist of more than 500. He helped make it a city and in recent years has headed the fight to secure its consolidation with that larger metropolitan and industrial group of communities known as Kansas City, Kansas.

For thirty years Mr. Rose has been in the real estate and loan business, his headquarters being at 1000 South Boulevard in Rosedale.

Mr. Rose was born February 7, 1860, near Waukesha, Wisconsin. His birth occurred on a small farm of forty acres where his father for a number of years had been engaged in the nursery business. He was the youngest of four sons and three daughters. His parents were Thomas and Sybil (Jeffries) Rose. The Rose family is an old one in America. Mr. Rose's paternal ancestors were English people and early in the seventeenth century joined that religious and high minded group of people who went across the channel to Holland and subsequently immigrated to America. One of his forefathers, Elijah Rose, saw seven years of active service in the French and Indian wars and a like period in the Revolutionary struggle. Thomas Rose was born at Rochester, New York, was reared there and was married in that city to Miss Jeffries, who was a native of Toledo, Ohio. About 1850 they went west and became pioneers in the State of Wisconsin. Thomas Rose on his small farm near the City of Waukesha developed a business as a horticulturist and nurseryman and also did considerable truck farming. In 1870 he removed with his family to Springfield, Missouri, and after a year in that place went overland with wagons and teams to Cherokee County, Kansas. He acquired 320 acres of railroad land six miles north of Columbus. This land was broken with ox teams. Here he became a prosperous farmer and his thorough experience as a horticulturist was valuable to him and to a large community and he was responsible for the introduction of many of the orchards set out in that section of the state. Eventually a town was founded on his land and it was named in his honor Roseland. His farm in Cherokee County was close to that of the Ware family, and the great Kansas statesman and poet Eugene Ware was a close friend of the Rose family. Thomas Rose though a man of moderate education had good ability and expressed his talents in worthy service to his family and to his community. He was a republican and later an active leader in the prohibition movement. He was also a devout Baptist and did much to build up and support union Sunday schools. In 1898 Thomas Rose sold his Cherokee County farm and removed to Rosedale, Kansas, where he lived among his children. His wife died there in 1904 and he passed away in 1910. Their children are all still living. One of them is George E. Rose, a highly successful farmer in Wyandotte County and now president of the Kansas Building and Loan Association of Rosedale, in which L. H. Rose is secretary. Another member of the family is Laura E., now the wife of William Middlekauff, a banker of Argentine.

Louis H. Rose was eleven years of age when he came with his parents to Kansas. In the meantime he had attended to some extent the public schools of Wisconsin. He early showed a disposition and ability to perform a man's work, though only a boy in years. He did his share toward the development of the raw and virgin prairie soil of Cherokee County and whenever possible he attended terms of winter school. He went to school at Columbus, Kansas, and subsequently taught two years in the old home district. He then entered the University of Kansas at Lawrence and for two years was a student in that institution.

Mr. Rose came to Kansas City, Kansas, in 1885, and for two years taught in a district including the northern part of Rosedale and that portion of Kansas City, Kansas, lying south of the Kaw River. From teaching he entered the real estate business when Kansas City, Kansas, was on its great boom, and his work in that field has been accomplished chiefly in the Rosedale section. For one year he lived at Armourdale when there was not a single brick house in the village.

As already stated, Rosedale when Mr. Rose first knew it as a resident had only 500 people. It is now a city of 10,000, with all the improvements and facilities of an industrial center. Whenever anything has been needed for the community Mr. Rose has been found stanchly aligned with the promoters. He did much to secure the municipal water plant, the lighting system and other public improvements, and also brought about a substantial reduction of telephone rates. He was one of the organizers of the consolidation party, of which he is treasurer. This is not a political body but an organization maintained for the purpose of bringing about the consolidation of Rosedale with the larger civic unit of which it is essentially a part, Kansas City, Kansas. Mr. Rose has worked effectively to educate the people to the benefits of such consolidation and has graphically shown in many ways how the consolidation would bring about a reduction in public expenses as well as a material improvement and increase in those services which are vital to city life and the protection of property, health and personal safety.

Mr. Rose has worked in politics not as a partisan but for the good he could accomplish. The chief office he has held was that of postmaster, to which he was appointed by President McKinley in 1896. He served continuously for thirteen years. Through his efforts the Rosedale postoffice was made a substation to Kansas City in 1902. He has attended as a delegate state and congressional conventions of the republican party and for eight months served as city attorney of Rosedale in 1898. He has also been active in the Commercial Club and he organized the Cross-Town Traffic Commission, of which he is chairman. He also served as president of the Wyandotte County Traffic Ways Commission, an organization of official and semi-official bodies representing the various commercial and civic interests in Wyandotte County that are essentially part and parcel of the Greater Kansas City, Kansas.

Mr. Rose assisted in organizing the Rosedale State Bank and Commercial State Bank, but the business connection in which he takes greatest pride is the Kansas Building and Loan Association, which he helped organize in 1908, with an authorized capital of $2,000,000. His brother George is now president of this association and he is its secretary. At the close of 1916 this association had total resources of almost $81,000 and has a record of steady growth and wise and conservative management throughout the nine years of its existence.

Mr. Rose is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, is a member of the Mercantile Club, the Rosedale Commercial Club, and attends the Christian Science Church.

On November 28, 1889, he married Miss Abbie E. Bell. Two children were born to them: Harold, who died in 1900, at the age of eight years; and Robert Bell, who was born in 1893 and is now finishing his law course in the University of Kansas.

The late Dr. Simeon B. Bell, father of Mrs. L. H. Rose, was the donor of the Bell Hospital to the State of Kansas and one of the most prominent citizens the state ever had. He lived to a remarkable age, passing away in 1914, at the age of ninety-two. He had come to Rosedale in 1865 and he laid out the Southwest Boulevard as a thoroughfare 100 feet wide. He was in many ways identified with early and later Kansas.

Dr. Bell was born in New Jersey May 13, 1820, one

of the fifteen children of Jabez and Gertrude (Nichols) Bell. He was reared in Ohio, attended Norwalk Seminary, and in 1852 graduated from Starling Medical College at Columbus. He practiced in Ohio until the spring of 1856, when he moved to Iowa and from there to Kansas in the spring of 1857. He first located in Johnson County and was one of the founders of the old town of Aubry, the present Stilwell, where Mrs. Rose was born. Not only as one of the pioneer physicians there but as a man of strong and positive convictions he played a notable part in the border warfare times and the redemption of Kansas from the slave influence. He fought in the battle of Brush Creek, and gave his professional assistance in caring for the survivors of the Quantrell raid. He was captured and taken to Missouri and only his record for deeds of kindness saved him from death. In Johnson County he had a large farm of 1,000 acres and also operated a general merchandise store. In 1865 he came to Rosedale and was one of the real founders and upbuilders of that city. He did not practice medicine to any extent after the Civil war but became very successful as a farmer and land owner. His name will always be associated with the founding of the Eleanor Taylor Bell Memorial Hospital at Rosedale, which he founded as a memorial to his wife. It was long his ambition and desire to locate a medical institution upon his property at Rosedale. While the eminent Doctor Snow was chancellor of the University of Kansas Doctor Bell offered him land to the value of $100,000 on condition that a medical hospital and school should be located upon the park. This offer was accepted and Doctor Bell lived to see his cherished plan realized.

William Gardner Smyser, now living retired at Topeka, is one of the interesting citizens of the capital city both on account of his individual experiences and his long service as a railroad and constructing engineer, and also because of his family lineage. He is connected by family ties with a number of notable Americans.

The Smysers came out of Germany and settled in Pennsylvania early in the eighteenth century. The cause of their coming to America was participation in some revolutionary movement in Germany. The original name of the family was Bowemund. The Bowemunds and others had some part in a local rebellion, and as they failed to accomplish their purpose they had to flee the country, and all of them changed their names. The Bowemund immigrant changed his name to Schmeisser, a word meaning in German a person who delivers a blow or a striker. The name has since been changed to its present form.

William G. Smyser's grandfather was George Smyser, who was born in York County, Pennsylvania, and spent his life in that state, largely as a banker. For a number of years he served as an associate judge. He died at Gettysburg. He had served loyally with the American army in the War of 1812. The maiden name of his wife was Catherine Gardner, who was a lifelong resident of Pennsylvania.

Daniel M. Smyser, father of William G., was born near Gettysburg in 1809. His only sister, Margaret, married George Swope, a prominent banker in Southern Pennsylvania. Their only son, Dr. John A. Swope, represented his district in Congress for many years. He died in Washington, D. C., and was vice president of the Washington Loan and Trust Company.

Daniel M. Smyser grew up in his native place, graduated from Dickinson College at Carlisle with the degree of A. B., read law, and was admitted to the bar. He became noted as a Pennsylvania lawyer, and his attainments brought him into close association with other notable men of his time. He was once a law partner of the famous Pennsylvanian and national character, Thad Stevens. He practiced for a number of years in Gettysburg, served in the State Legislature for a number of terms, and finally was elected presiding judge of the seventh judicial district. While in that office he moved his family to Norristown, Pennsylvania, and that was his home the rest of his life, though he died while visiting Gettysburg in 1873. He was an active whig during the existence of that party and was subsequently a republican. At one time he was offered the position of attorney general of Pennsylvania, but declined. In 1854 he was the whig candidate for chief justice of the Supreme Court, but on account of the eruption of the know-nothing party the entire whig ticket was defeated in Pennsylvania except the candidate for governor. Judge Smyser was beaten in that campaign by Jerry Black, another eminent Pennsylvanian. Judge Smyser belonged to the Episcopal Church. He married Catherine Barbara Miller, who was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and died at Gettysburg in 1890. She had three sisters and one brother. The brother, Andrew Galbraith Miller, while practicing law in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was appointed United States district judge for the then territory of Wisconsin. When that territory became a state he was recommissioned and served until he was seventy-three years of age, when he retired from the bench. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, James Graham Jenkins. Judge Jenkins was later promoted to the circuit bench. One sister of Mrs. Smyser married James Cooper, a distinguished lawyer of Pennsylvania. Mr. Cooper served many times in the State Legislature, was attorney general, served one term in the United States Senate, and died in 1863 at Columbus, Ohio, as a brigadier general in the United States army during the Civil war. Their only daughter, Annie, was married to Dr. Charles Page, assistant surgeon general, U. S. A. Another sister of Mrs. Smyser married Godlove S. Orth, of Lafayette, Indiana. Mr. Orth was a lawyer and for many years represented his district in Congress. During President Grant's administration Mr. Orth was United States minister to Austria. The other sister lived and died unmarried.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Smyser all had some special distinction by position or attainment. Their oldest, Catherine Jane, became the wife of Judge David Wills, of Gettysburg, both now deceased. Eugene was a successful physician and surgeon and died in Long Island. The third in the family is William G. Smyser. John, the youngest, who died at Florence, South Carolina, in 1916, was at that time a retired officer of the United States Marine Corps. He had been retired from active duty on account of eye trouble contracted while on the South Pacific Station.

John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was the great-great-great-grandfather of William Gardner Smyser, and John Bannister Gibson, for many years chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a jurist of the highest national reputation, was his great-uncle.

William Gardner Smyser was born in the historic city of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1845. He attended the public schools of Norristown, Pennsylvania, also the Tremont Seminary, and entering the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia was graduated in 1865 in the civil engineering course. During the Civil war as a boy he had trained with the military company in the Polytechnic College, but was never called into service.

As a civil engineer Mr. Smyser worked in Pennsyl-

vania one year, and during 1867-68 was connected with the surveying corps which laid out the route for the old Kansas Pacific Railroad across the continent to California. Subsequently he was for a time connected with the engineering department of the road known as the European & North American Railroad from Bangor, Maine, to St. Johns, New Brunswick, Canada. Returning to Kansas in 1869, Mr. Smyser was engaged in the building of the line between Leavenworth and Atchison, now a part of the main line of the Missouri Pacific. Later he put in three years constructing the bridge across the Missouri River at Leavenworth. Gen. W. W. Wright was the engineer-in-chief, and Mr. Smyser was his chief assistant and in direct charge of the work. For two years he was with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and then went East for a year and was with the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad.

Mr. Smyser is a veteran of the Santa Fe Company, having connected himself with that corporation in 1879, when nearly all of its lines of railway were within the states of Kansas and Colorado. He continued actively for nearly thirty years, when he retired in 1908. Mr. Smyser has lived at Topeka since October, 1881. He owns one of the comfortable homes of the city, situated in a very choice location on Eighth Avenue, opposite Bethany College Park.

He also has an interest in a farm near Kansas City. Mr. Smyser is a republican and an active member of the Episcopal Church. He was a vestryman of Grace Cathedral and has been for many years one of the trustees of Christ Hospital in Topeka.

He married at New Oxford, Pennsylvania, in 1878, Miss Louise M. Gitt, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Baughman) Gitt, both now deceased. Her father was a civil engineer and was engaged in building the European & North American Railroad, and Mr. Smyser served under him in a subordinate capacity for one year.

Archibald Miller. Chase County was organized in 1859. One of the local citizens of the meager population then living here who took a prominent part in the organization, and one of the very few survivors of that time, is Mr. Archibald Miller, now living in comfort and retired from business cares at Cottonwood Falls, the county seat. Mr. Miller has witnessed all the development of this Kansas county, its growth and population, the development of its splendid resources as an agricultural and stock raising section and has borne more than an individual share in all these developments, having been a resident of Chase County sixty years.

Mr. Miller is several years past the age of fourscore. He has lived long and usefully and well and has made his generous prosperity almost altogether from Kansas land and Kansas business. He was born on a farm in County Antrim, Ireland, September 12, 1833, a son of John and Jane (McCarter) Miller. His father was born in 1802 and died in 1847, and the mother was born in 1816 and died in Chase County, Kansas, in 1879. Their children were six in number, four sons and two daughters, named Elizabeth, John, Archibald, Patrick, James and Jane. All of these are now deceased except Archibald. James when last heard from had shipped as a sailor on a vessel sailing from London for India.

Archibald Miller grew up on an Irish farm. He was fourteen when his father died, and he felt the necessity of becoming self-supporting and to earn an honest living he worked out for others for six years.

In 1854, at the age of twenty-one, he came to America. Accompanying him on this voyage, which was of six weeks' duration, were his brother Patrick and his sister Elizabeth. They landed from the sailing vessel at Quebec, Canada, having started from Belfast. Mr. Miller soon went to the vicinity of Detroit, Michigan, and found employment with a farmer at $12 a month, and worked steadily for him three years. He had none of the spendthrift habits of many farm laborers and from his savings he was able to buy 160 acres of Michigan timber land. It was not a very profitable investment, since he later traded it for a team of horses.

It was in October, 1857, two years before the organization of Chase County, that Mr. Miller identified himself with Kansas. At that time he located on Government land three miles east of Cottonwood Falls and was there among the first settlers. He endured the vicissitudes and hardships of existence on the frontier, and he made his home on the original claim for fifty years. That land still belongs in the family. When in 1906 Mr. Miller gave up active farming he was the owner of 3,330 acres. This almost princely estate was then divided among his five children.

In 1857, the year he came to Kansas, his mother crossed the ocean from Ireland and joined him in this state, also taking up a claim. She brought with her her two younger children, John and Jane. The son John was accidentally drowned in the Cottonwood River in 1866.

In 1882 Mr. Miller became one of the constituent organizers of the Chase County National Bank. He contributed to the growth and welfare of that institution by his official connection as a director and vice president, and only resigned these offices in 1917. He has been a successful farmer, a raiser of horses and cattle, and all his undertakings seemed to have prospered. At the same time he has not neglected the welfare of the community, and has filled the office of county commissioner. Mr Miller has always been a democrat in matters of party affiliation.

On July 23, 1868, he married Miss Mary McNee. She was born in Scotland May 19, 1837, and came to America in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had seven children, five sons and two daughters. The record is as follows: John, born January 13, 1870; Margaret, born May 30, 1871, died March 18, 1877; Jane, born December 30, 1872, now the wife of Archibald Harpole, a farmer in McLean County, Illinois; Archibald, born December 1, 1874, died August 12, 1908; James McNee, born October 13, 1877; George McNee, born October 4, 1879; and William Steele, born August 7, 1882.

Alonzo F. Dove, postmaster at Hamilton, is a native of Greenwood County and son of a pioneer family there. For many years he followed the work of educator in his native county and since retiring from the school room has been engaged in telephone work and has handled loans and insurance at Hamilton, where his last teaching work was done, and during the present administration was appointed to the office of postmaster.

Mr. Dove's English ancestors emigrated to Virginia in the colonial period of our history. In Rockingham County of that state was born Henry Dove on February 7, 1765. He married Susannah Hoffman, who was born in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1777. The grandfather of Mr. Dove, Elijah Dove, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 27, 1811, where he spent most of his life and raised his family. In later years he went to Illinois and spent the rest of his life in that state. He died at Shelbyville, Illinois, in 1906. Elijah Dove had two brothers, Ruben Dove, whose home was in Winchester, Ohio, and Jacob Dove of Warsaw, Indiana. There were five sisters, namely: Laney Dove (Montgomery), Peggy Dove Orwig, Mary Dove Hummel, Annie Dove

(Benadnur), all of Winchester, Ohio, and Elizabeth Dove (Kistler) of Warsaw, Indiana. The wife of Elijah Dove, Anna Mary Small, was born in York, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1814. She was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Louchs) Small, both of whom were born in York County, Pennsylvania, John Small on September 16, 1781, and Elizabeth Louchs on January 16, 1794. The Louchs family were French Huguenots. Mrs. Anna Mary (Small) Dove had four brothers, Israel, John, Jacob and Aaron, and four sisters, Lucy, Tarcy, Cordelia and Caroline, all of Shelbyville, Illinois. Elijah and Anna Mary (Small) Dove had a large family of thirteen children. Those still living are: Samuel, a farmer at Billings, Montana; Edward H., a retired farmer at Severy, Kansas; Mrs. Delicia Brobst, who resides at Marcy, Ohio, where her husband was a merchant; Elizabeth Basch who lives in Colorado.

It was in 1868 that the Dove family was transplanted to the plains of Kansas and located on some of the virgin prairies of Greenwood County. Jacob Small Dove was head of the family at the time. He was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 22, 1840, grew up there, then removed to Shelby County, Illinois, where he was married, and in 1869 he brought his family to Greenwood County, Kansas. His homestead was 160 acres of land on Otter Creek. He lived a very industrious though quiet life, enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity and had sufficient for his own needs and ample provision for his growing family. He was from first to last a democrat and his chief interest outside his family and business was the Methodist Episcopal Church. He served both as steward and class leader, and always bore his share of responsibilities in the maintenance of church activities in the community. His death occurred on his farm on Otter Creek November 17, 1878. Jacob S. Dove married Emaline Neil. She was born in Shelby County, Illinois, January 29, 1849, and died at Wichita Hospital January 6, 1908. She was a daughter of John and Sarah Ann (Shultz) Neil, the former born in Tennessee in 1811, and died in Shelby County, Illinois, in 1877, and the latter born in Tennessee in 1816, and died in Shelby County, Illinois, in 1869. Mrs. Sarah Ann Neil had three brothers, Jake, Joab and Martin, and one sister, Katie. The parents of these children, the Shultzes, were from Germany and spoke and read the German language. John Neil had two brothers, Landon and Matt, and three half brothers and three half sisters. Four children were born to Jacob S. and Emaline Dove: Arthur N., who died when four years of age; Alonzo F.; Jesse R., a farmer at Oswego, Kansas; and Daisy D., wife of Elmer J. Weaver, a farmer in Greenwood County.

Mr. Alonzo F. Dove was born at the old homestead in Otter Creek in Greenwood County, December 11, 1873. His environment was that of the farm and the rural district until he was seventeen years of age. While he learned the practical details of farming he never followed it to any extent as an occupation. After leaving his mother's home in 1891 he spent two years as a farmer in Shelby County, Illinois. In the meantime he had progressed through the rural schools of Greenwood County, and an ambition for a higher education stimulated many of his early efforts. After leaving Illinois he entered Hillsdale College at Hillsdale, Michigan, where he was graduated with a normal diploma in 1895. In the meantime, during the winter of 1893, he was a student in Stanberry Normal School at Stanberry, Missouri. Later he attended several terms in the State Normal School of Emporia.

From the time he returned from Hillsdale College Mr. Dove taught every winter for thirteen consecutive years. Each summer he spent on a farm or attending school, and he arranged his affairs so that he lost practically no part of the year on account of vacations or the enforced idleness due to the winter seasons. In 1905 Mr. Dove came to Hamilton, Kansas, and for two years was principal of the Hamilton schools. That concluded his work as a teacher and since 1907 he has been in the loan and insurance business.

He has acquired some valuable property interests, including his residence on Jackson Street. He also owns a farm of 160 acres in Otter Creek Township of Greenwood County, is a stockholder, secretary and manager of the Hamilton Mutual Telephone Company, and is owner and proprietor of the Star Theater. He assumed his duties as postmaster at Hamilton in January, 1915.

Mr. Dove is a democrat, a member of the Baptist Church, and is affiliated with Hamilton Camp No. 1817 of the Modern Woodmen of America.

He was married July 12, 1905, in Chase County, Kansas, to Miss Rosina Belle Proeger, born in Chase County, Kansas, March 17, 1881, a daughter of George H. and Emma (Beasley) Proeger. Her father was born in Zottishofen, Germany, July 19, 1833, and came to this country in 1854 and to Lyon County, Kansas, in 1857. He was an honored veteran of the Civil war, serving in Company C, Eleventh Kansas Volunteers, having enlisted August 23, 1862, and was mustered out with the company August 7, 1865. Most of his military service was under Preston B. Plumb, and he was with the troops that repelled Price's raid and did a large amount of service against the guerrillas on the border. Soon after the war he settled on a farm in Chase County and was married March 10, 1872. They raised a family of nine children, six girls and three boys. Mrs. Proeger died August 17, 1907. He retired from the farm in 1909, moving to Emporia, where he lived till his death, April 11, 1917. Emma (Beasley) Proeger was born in Piatt County, Illinois, and was among the early settlers of Chase County, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Dove have three children: Dorothy Emma, born September 17, 1907; Alice Allegra, born March 23, 1910; and Frances Eleanor, born May 3, 1913.

James Blair Lower, president of the First National Bank of Washington, is a banker of long and active experience, and represents a family in which the financial ability has been highly developed, two of his brothers being also well known western bankers.

Mr. Lower has spent most of his life in Kansas, but was born at Lenark in Carroll County, Illinois, July 30, 1860. A number of generations back his first American ancestors came out of Europe and settled in Pennsylvania. His father was of German descent and his mother of Irish-Scotch descent, her father being Irish and her mother Scotch. Mr. Lower's great-grandfather, Adam Lower, fought as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, David Lower, a native of Pennsylvania, married in that state and subsequently became a pioneer farmer in Illinois and died at Lenark. He married Susan Rhodes, a native of Pennsylvania, who also died at Lenark. Of their children two are still living: Eli, a retired farmer at Lenark, Illinois, and Hannah Leah, wife of George Weed, a farmer at Lenark.

Levi Lower, father of James B., was born in Pennsylvania, April 16, 1830, and in his early youth accompanied his parents to Illinois. He followed farming there, also the business of contractor and builder, and in the spring of 1870 he arrived in Washington County, Kansas, homesteading 160 acres in Strawberry Township. Here his family joined him in Au-

gust of that year. He was a successful business man, and in 1898 he retired and made his home successively at Heddam, Concordia and Clifton until his death on September 12, 1914. He was a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Washington County for one three year term, during which time the present courthouse was erected. In politics he was a republican and was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1861 he enlisted from Illinois in the Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and fought at Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga and in many other engagements; was several times wounded, but continued with the army until practically the close of the war, marching with Sherman to the sea.

On November 13, 1854, Levi Lower married Mary Dougal, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1832, and died at Clifton, Kansas, October 13, 1909. Of their six children James B. was the second in age. The oldest, David E., is president of the American State Bank of Lincoln, Nebraska. H. M. Lower, the third, is a farmer near Wichita, Kansas. Emma C. married Carter H. Foss, who was seriously injured while engaged in railway construction work and is now living retired at Clifton, Kansas. Frank G., the fourth son, is living retired at Grandfield in Tillman County, Oklahoma, and is the owner of a number of farms and valuable oil property. W. S. Lower, the youngest of the family, is president and the largest stockholder of the Concordia State Bank at Concordia, Kansas, where he resides. He also owns a large ranch of about fifteen hundred acres near Republic, Kansas, and is president and largest stockholder of the Republic State Bank.

James Blair Lower was ten years of age when brought to Kansas. He began his education at Port Byron, Illinois, and subsequently attended the rural schools of Washington County, Kansas, and graduated in the commercial course from Monroe Institute at Atchison. Before he was twenty-one he was teaching school in Washington County, spending six years in school work, the last two years at Palmer.

Mr. Lower has been a banker for thirty years. In 1887 he became cashier of the Bank of Palmer, and served that institution for nearly eleven years. On February 1, 1898, he became cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Haddam and left that place in December, 1916, to enter upon his duties as president of the First National Bank of Washington, to which he was elected in November, 1916.

The First National Bank of Washington was established under a national charter in 1883, and is today one of the strongest banks in Northern Kansas. It has a capital of $25,000, with surplus of an equal amount, and undivided profits of about $5,000; its circulation in bank notes is $25,000 and it now holds deposits of over $375,000.

Besides his interest in his Washington bank Mr. Lower owns a majority of the capital stock of the State Exchange Bank at Clyde, the Citizens State Bank at Haddam, and the State Bank of Narka, and is president of these three institutions and a director and vice president of the Concordia State Bank. He is an active member of the Kansas Bankers Association and the American Bankers Association. Mr. Lower owns a fine home in Washington, and also rental residence property.

As a republican he was elected to the State Senate from the Twentieth Senatorial District for two terms, serving in the regular sessions of 1905, 1907, 1909, and 1911, and the special session of 1908. He was a member of the standing committee on ways and means, assessment and taxation, banks and banking, legislative apportionment, education and educational institutions, penal institutions and other important committees, and in the session of 1911 was chairman of the committee on banks and banking, one of the most important committees in the Senate. Fraternally Mr. Lower is affiliated with Dirigo Lodge No. 226, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Haddam, also with camps of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Royal Neighbors at the same place.

In 1888, at Palmer, Kansas, Mr. Lower married Miss Minnie Potter, daughter of Charles D. and Lavinia A. Potter. Her mother still lives at Palmer. Her father, deceased, was a general merchant, elevator man and farmer at that place. Mr. and Mrs. Lower have three children. Ora May born February 11, 1889, is the wife of O. T. Muth, assistant cashier of the Citizens State Bank at Haddam. Mrs. Muth is a graduate of the College of Sisters of Bethany, at Topeka, Kansas. Edna L., born February 22, 1891, and also a graduate of Bethany College, is at home with her parents. Ruth E., born January 23, 1901, has also taken instruction in Bethany, but is now at home during summer vacation.

Horace E. Potter, M. D., has been located at Clifton for over thirty years, and besides his successful associations with the profession is a man of high standing and wide repute for his active relations with community affairs.

Doctor Potter came to Kansas on his graduation from medical college. He was born in Henry County, Illinois, December 25, 1858. His ancestry is Scotch and his forefathers came from Scotland to Connecticut in colonial times. His father, Loren E. Potter, was also a physician. He was born at Potter's Corners near Buffalo in Erie County, New York, in 1822. When he was twelve years of age his parents moved from Erie County to the Ohio Western Reserve and he grew up and married in Northeastern Ohio. Three of his children were born near Ashtabula. While in Ohio he studied medicine with Dr. Horace Eton, beginning practice in that state, moving from there to Henry County, Illinois, and soon after the Civil war moving to Marshall County, Iowa, where he practiced thirty years. During part of this time he had his home on a farm, but the last fifteen years of his life were spent at Algona, Iowa, where he died in December, 1897. As was true of most of the good Americans living in the Western Reserve, he was strongly identified with the abolotionist cause before the war and subsequently was an equally ardent republican. His church was the Presbyterian. Dr. L. E. Potter married Thankful Rickard. She was born near Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1822 and died at Algona, Iowa, in 1902. Of their four living children Horace E. is the youngest. Orange A., the oldest, was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war and is now a farmer in North Dakota. Albert C. is also a physician and surgeon and lives at Hutchinson, Kansas. Laurens E. is a farmer at Algona, Iowa, and has served as county auditor of Kossuth County in that state.

Dr. Horace E. Potter was six or seven years of age when his parents moved to Iowa, and he spent part of his youth on a farm in Marshall County. He attended the rural schools, the public schools at Gilman, graduating from high school there in 1879. The next four years he spent as a teacher in Marshall County and while teaching he took up the study of medicine. Doctor Potter graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1885 with the degree M. D. and subsequently specialized in diseases of the eye in the Chicago Homeopathic College. Doctor Potter located at Clifton, Kansas, in 1885 and through the subse-

LIBRARY



W. P. Thompson

quent years has borne with credit and efficiency the increasing burdens of a large general and surgical practice. Doctor Potter has his offices on Parallel Street and his residence is on Bartlett Avenue. He also owns a farm of 108 acres in Clay County.

Doctor Potter has voted the republican ticket since 1880, when he supported Garfield and Arthur. He has served as coroner of Clay County and when the Clay County High School Board was organized he was appointed one of its first directors and served the second year by election. He is a member in good standing of the County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. Doctor Potter has long been an enthusiastic fraternity man. He is past master of Clifton Lodge No. 122, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also belongs to Topeka Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite. He is past noble grand of Clifton Lodge No. 81, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and for over twenty years has sat in the Grand Lodge and is now chairman of the Committee on Legislation. He is past master workman and past grand representative of Clifton Lodge No. 40, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is also a member of Clifton Council No. 70 of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

In 1887, at Greenleaf, Kansas, Doctor Potter married Miss Iza E. Ware, daughter of I. C. and Mary (Gallion) Ware, the latter now deceased. Her father served in the Union army, and is a civil engineer and retired farmer now living at Clifton. Doctor and Mrs. Potter have one son and one daughter. Rayburn, the older, is a graduate of the Clifton High School, spent one year in Washburn College and one year in the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and is now in the Engineering Corps of the United States Army at a camp in Texas. The daughter Mary is a graduate of the Clifton High School, continued her studies in the State Agricultural College and is now preparing for work as a nurse in St. Francis Hospital at Topeka.

Park E. Salter. The name Salter has had a very vital and intimate relationship with Butler County for forty years, particularly with the development of its livestock interests and also, in later years, with the oil and gas industry.

The founder of the family in Butler County was the late Thomas B. Salter, a figure of unusual prominence in that section of the state. He was born in Centerville, Iowa, in 1849 and came to Kansas in 1876. In Butler County he took a claim of 160 acres, and after improving that he continued increasing his holdings until before his death his ownership extended to twelve hundred acres. This was used principally as a stock ranch, and many carloads of cattle, hogs and horses went from that ranch to the markets. In 1910 Thomas B. Salter retired and moved to Wichita, in which city he resided until his death on August 23, 1912.

Thomas B. Salter married Louisa Banks, of Centerville, Iowa, and she is still living. Their four children were: Frank, deceased; Margaret, wife of Edward Rash, of Wellington, Kansas; Park E.; and Norah, who married Walter J. Hays, of Wellington.

Park E. Salter, a son of the pioneer, is widely known over the state not only as proprietor of Park Place Stock Farm, the home of thoroughbred cattle, hogs and horses, but also for his active work in promoting the discovery and development of the oil and gas resources in his section.

He was born in Butler County July 14, 1877, about a year after his parents located there. He graduated from the Augusta High School, and afterwards took special courses in Salina Normal and the State Agricultural College. For a number of years he was closely associated with his father in the stock business and in 1910 went with his father to Wichita and set up an office in the real estate, loan and insurance business. He was one of the very successful men in that line until June, 1916, when he sold out his business and has since devoted his entire time to his stock farm and his oil interests.

The late Thomas B. Salter was for many years convinced that oil could be found in Butler County and took an active part in sinking the first well. His son, Park Salter, has since carried out to a large degree the plans of his father and has justified his faith. He owns oil leases on 10,000 acres of land lying in the center of the oil region, including Butler County. He and E. A. Haines wrote the first oil lease west of Walnut River. Mr. Salter also has interests in several producing oil wells. These wells are near his stock farm, which occupy a central position in the field, and the drills are now at work sinking wells for oil, and there are also gas wells on the farm joining that furnishes fuel for the engines in the drill houses.

For a number of years Park Place Stock Farm has been noted for its thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle. At the head of the herd is Rosewood Dale, son of the celebrated Shorthorn Avondale, for which Mr. Salter paid $2,000. He also has at the head of his herd two imported bulls, imported Bopton Corporal and Newton Friar. Other stock are thoroughbred Poland China hogs and registered Percheron horses. Mr. Salter bought about 800 acres of his father's farm from the other heirs and has since added 200 acres more, so that Park Place now comprises about 1,000 acres.

October 21, 1903, Mr. Salter married Miss Grace Brown, of Andover, Kansas. Her three children are Alma, Gladys and Thomas B.

Hon. William Howard Thompson was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, October 14, 1871. He is a son of John Franklin Thompson and Emma Dora (McGriff) Thompson, and with his parents came to Kansas in the year of 1880, and settled on a farm six miles north of Sabetha, in Nemaha County, and made that county has home until he went to Topeka, where he served as clerk of the Court of Appeals. Senator Thompson is descended from patriotic stock. His paternal ancestors were early Colonial Americans of Scotch-Irish lineage, and fought as soldiers in the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican war, and his father was a Civil war veteran, having served in the Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteers. The Senator's father was a farmer and lawyer, and was elected judge of the twenty-second judicial district in 1890, serving with distinction.

In 1882, the family moved to Seneca, where Senator Thompson continued his education, graduating from the high school in 1886, at the age of fifteen years. At the age of sixteen he was appointed deputy register of deeds of Nemaha County, and taught a term of school in Brown County; and at the age of eighteen was deputy treasurer of Nemaha County, and at twenty he served as court reporter of the twenty-second judicial district.

Upon his graduation from the Seneca High School, he commenced studying law under the direction of his father, and during the time he was serving as court reporter, passed the law examination and was admitted to the bar. At the close of his term as court reporter, he went into partnership with his father and practiced law at Seneca until January,

1897, when he was appointed clerk of the Court of Appeals, which office he held until 1901. As clerk of the Court of Appeals he converted an annual deficit into a surplus and made the office more than self-sustaining, a condition that had not existed since the office was created. While acting as clerk of the Court of Appeals, Mr. Thompson practiced law at Topeka, and upon the expiration of his term, again joined his father in the practice, who had in the meantime gone to Iola. He practiced at Iola until 1905, when he removed to Garden City, where one year later, at the age of thirty-five, he was elected judge of the thirty-second judicial district, for a term of four years. He was the first democrat ever elected judge in that district, and was re-elected in 1910 by a majority of 643 in a district with a normal republican majority of 1,500.

When he went on the bench, land titles in his district were in a clouded, confused and uncertain condition on account of old mortgages, tax sales and tax deeds, some of which were void and nearly all of which were voidable, and this brought him considerable responsibility and work because the land was becoming valuable and settlers desired to have their titles perfected. He rendered many important decisions on subjects having to do with these titles, all of which attracted the interest of the bar and judiciary throughout the state and in the western country generally. In all doubtful cases, he favored the actual settlers, those who had come to the West to build and make homes. No land shark or speculator had a chance in his court to establish a title upon an unjust technicality. The decisions rendered by him in these matters have become a part of the law of the state, and generally recognized and accepted as being sound. He also gained distinction by cleaning up his court dockets which for many years had been burdened with accumulated litigation. The rapidity with which this was accomplished gave rise to the western legal phrase "Jack Rabbit Justice," which his friends represented by the picture of a jackrabbit and used in political campaigns to indicate his ability to run.

Another distinguishing quality was his determination to prevent lawlessness and to see to it that persons who committed wilful crimes, were punished without fear or favor. The natural tendency of westerners had been to trifle more or less with human life and a number of murders had gone without trial because the country was so sparsely settled that jurors could not be obtained who would qualify. In the early part of his service, he gave it to be understood that lawlessness of every kind and character would be dealt with fairly in his court. One case that attracted the attention of persons interested in such matters, was that of a man who had wilfully shot and killed another in the most sparsely settled county of the district. Attorneys employed by him boasted that he never could be tried because every person in the county would be disqualified as jurors. As the term of court approached when the trial was to be had, the judge summoned the attorneys for the defense and prosecution to meet with him and he plainly told them that the man was to be tried and that he was going to examine jurors himself, if necessary, and that any man would be accepted as a juror who convinced the judge that he would fairly try the accused upon the law and evidence submitted in court, regardless of whether he already had an opinion on material matters connected with the case; and he at that time advised the attorneys for the defense that upon their motion, he would change the venue of the case to some other county where many jurors might be called and the court would not be so limited in its discretion. They declined to do it upon the theory that the court would get himself in a box, and that any conviction would be reversed that would be had. The impanelling of the jury proved a trial of wits between the judge and the able lawyers who defended the accused, but in the end, a jury was secured and the man convicted, and the Supreme Court in reviewing the case, not only affirmed the proceedings had at the trial, but took occasion to compliment the trial judge upon the very careful and able manner in which the jury had been selected and the keen sense of justice exhibited by him in seeing to it that men who were capable of giving the defendant a fair trial were not dismissed, simply because they may have had a mere opinion about the case.

He was always a strong advocate of the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. He entered the 1912 primaries as a candidate for the nomination for United States senator under the Oregon plan then the law in Kansas. He proved a new force in Kansas politics and succeeded where others had failed. He not only consulted the leaders of his party, but kept in mind the fact that the vote of the fellow who was not denominated a leader counted just as much as that of the leader, and hunted him up, visiting every county in the state, with the result when the returns came in, it was found that Judge Thompson had secured the democratic nomination for United States senator and at the general election in 1912, won by a majority of 21,000 votes over his progressive republican opponent, Gov. W. R. Stubbs. This popular choice was ratified by the Legislature on January 29th, 1913, against the efforts of a few politicians to throw the election in the Legislature under the old time political methods. Regardless of this controversy he received the unanimous vote of the State Senate, and all but three votes in the House. He took his seat in the Senate at the special session of the Congress in the spring of 1913. Since his election to the Senate, he has moved to Kansas City, Kansas, and is head of the law firm of Thompson & Robertson.

Senator Thompson, going to the Senate as a democrat, has proved one of the forceful, progressive, independent and constructive workers in the Upper House of the National Legislature during the present administration. He has been identified with that splendid program of economic and social legislation by which the democratic party justly earned its power and influence in national affairs during the present decade. He has not been a servile follower of his party, but has contributed original thought and leadership in national affairs, and while working with and in his party has often displayed a complete independence in his views on public policy. He has been one of the leaders in the fight for national prohibition and national woman suffrage. The senator was one of those favorably considered by President Wilson for a place on the Supreme Court of the United States, and had he not been a democratic senator in a republican state at a time when his party needed him in the senate, it is generally believed he would have been offered this place.

Senator Thompson has been a factor in Kansas democratic politics since he became of age. Except while on the bench he participated in every state and national campaign since 1896. As a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, in 1916, he took an important part in the making of the platform with which the democratic party went before the country. He is active in Masonry, is past commander of the Knights Templar, and is also affiliated with the Mystic Shrine and the Benevolent

and Protective Order of Elks. He was married at Seneca, Kansas, August 29, 1894, to Miss Bertha Felt. She is a daughter of ex-Lieut.-Gov. A. J. Felt of Kansas, a Union soldier who saw service with the Seventh Iowa Infantry. Senator and Mrs. Thompson have three children: Thelma Bertha, Wilbert Felt and William Howard, Jr.

Richard O. Preston, M. D. Since he completed his medical course Doctor Preston has been in active practice in Meriden in Jefferson County, and his reputation as a capable physician and surgeon is now widely extended. He is the son of a physician, and the name has been identified with medicine and surgery in this part of the state for over forty years.

The Prestons are a family originally from England, and they were pioneers in the state of Missouri. Dr. Richard O. Preston was born at Arrington in Atchison County, Kansas, March 12, 1885. His father, Dr. J. F. Preston, who is still in active practice at Effingham, Kansas, was born in Missouri in 1849 and lived there until he was seventeen years of age, when he came to Kansas in 1866, locating in Leavenworth County, where he came to manhood and married. He graduated from the University of Louisville, Kentucky, with the degree M. D., and has been in practice over forty years. He was located at Arrington twenty years, and for the past twenty-three years his home and center of professional labors has been at Effingham. The senior Doctor Preston is a republican of the old school, is an active member of the Christian Church, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Elizabeth Sutton, who was born in Leavenworth County, Kansas, in 1854, member of an old territorial family of Kansas. Their children are six in number. Eva married James Ellis, and they live at Effingham, where he is head clerk in the People's Store. Luella is married and lives at Tulsa, Oklahoma, where her husband is engaged as a contractor and builder. Lucian died at the age of twenty-nine in Effingham, when at the beginning of a very promising career, being manager of a chain of stores for C. W. Harlow, of Topeka, at the time of his death. The fourth in age is Dr. Richard O. T. B. Preston is a farmer at Effingham, and Scott, the youngest, is on a ranch in Coffey County, Kansas.

Doctor Preston was educated in the public schools of Effingham, graduating from high school in 1906, and then entered the medical department of Washburn College at Topeka, where he was graduated M. D. in 1910. In 1911 he received his diploma in medicine from the Kansas State University, and in 1913 he took post-graduate work in the Chicago Post-Graduate School. Doctor Preston began his professional work in Jefferson County and has since made his home at Meriden. His offices are on Main Street. Doctor Preston is now serving as coroner of Jefferson County.

He is a member of the Jefferson County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association, is a republican, belongs to the United Brethren Church, and is affiliated with Meriden Camp No. 1491, Modern Woodmen of America, Meriden Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Meriden Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Mystic Workers.

On September 29, 1909, at Topeka, Doctor Preston married Miss Edna Lea Harlow, daughter of C. W. and Edna (Davis) Harlow. Her parents reside at Topeka. Mr. Harlow owns a store at Henryetta and in one or two other places in Oklahoma and has made a business of buying and selling stocks of bankrupt mercantile establishments. Doctor and Mrs. Preston have three children: Harlow, born June 6, 1910; Gwendolyn, born in 1913; and Edna Geraldine, the youngest.

Jacob E. Brewer. The author of the two cent railroad fare law in Kansas is Jacob E. Brewer of Abilene. Mr. Brewer proposed, introduced and successfully advocated that law during his membership in the State Senate from 1905 to 1909, representing the district of Clay and Dickinson counties.

Mr. Brewer is an old and well known merchant of Abilene. He has the chief department store there and is also a wholesale commission merchant. It is said that 200 carloads of eggs are gathered and shipped to market through his plant every year. Permanence and solidity is a part of Mr. Brewer's personal and business character. His big store at Abilene occupies the same site where he first began selling goods thirty-five years ago.

Besides his store Mr. Brewer is a director of the Abilene National Bank, is a prominent Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and has long taken an active part in republican politics in his section of the state. While in the State Senate he was chairman of the insurance committee, a member of the oil and gas committee, of the fees and salaries committee, and an active worker in behalf of all the advanced and progressive legislation proposed during his term. For a number of years he served as chairman of the Dickinson County Republican Central Committee and has been a delegate to various state conventions. He has always been deeply interested in educational affairs and long served as president of the Board of Education at Abilene.

Born in a log house on a farm in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1863, Mr. Brewer has lived in Kansas since he was a child, and he came to manhood practically without any knowledge of luxury or of the easy circumstances in which many boys are reared. Many would say that Mr. Brewer has throughout been the architect of his own destiny. His parents were Joseph M. and Susan (Angle) Brewer, both natives of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and industrious and worthy people who came out to Kansas in 1879 and located in Dickinson County. Jacob Brewer was then sixteen years old. His education had been acquired in the public schools and an academy of his native state. Having no capital nor experience to start business, he laid the foundation of a business career by clerking for nine years in a general store at Abilene.

In 1887 Mr. Brewer set up in the mercantile business on his own account and on the same lot where his large department store now stands. As a young man in Abilene he identified himself with the English Lutheran Church. He still holds his membership therein and is one of the official board of the church.

On May 12, 1887, at Abilene, he married Miss Annie L. Curtis, a daughter of R. N. Curtis, of Illinois. They have three children: Grace, wife of Grant Willis, a farmer at Kerwin, Kansas; Curtis Angle, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan; and Noble Elmer, who is now in college at Davenport, Iowa.

Harry J. Miller has been one of the business factors in the Town of Olsburg for over a quarter of a century. He was formerly engaged in agricultural pursuits in that rich and fertile district of Pottawatomie County, but now gives all his time to the management of a garage and the real estate business in Olsburg.

His people were pioneers in two states, Tennessee and Illinois. His grandfather was born in Tennessee about twenty years after the close of the Revolutionary war and before the opening of the nineteenth century. In 1818 he took upon himself the responsibilities of pioneering in a new country and went to the frontier of Illinois, the same year that Illinois was admitted to the Union, locating in Morgan County, where he was identified with farming the rest of his active career. He died there in 1871. William Miller married Hannah Irwin, who also died in Morgan County.

Illinois is the native state of Harry J. Miller. He was born in Cass County February 16, 1861, a son of Francis Marion Miller. His father was born in Morgan County in 1832, grew up there, and was for many years a farmer in that and in Cass County. In the fall of 1873 he moved with his family to Iowa, was a farmer in that state and in 1881 located in Nemaha County, Kansas, where he continued farming, but for several years lived retired at Wheaton, where he died in 1908. He married Sarah Malone, who was born in Cass County, Illinois, and died at Wheaton, Kansas, in April, 1902. They were the parents of seven children: Hattie A., who died at Wheaton; Luella, a nurse living at Wheaton; William Everett, a Canadian farmer; Harry J.; Effie May, wife of Wade Temple, a farmer at Beattie, Kansas; Elizabeth Kate, wife of Eugene Plummer, a farmer south of Wheaton; and Erwin F., who is an employe at the Rock Island depot in Topeka.

Harry J. Miller was twelve years of age when his parents removed to Iowa and was about grown when they settled in Nemaha County, Kansas. His education was obtained in the rural schools in the different localities where he lived as a youth. Until the age of twenty he found ample opportunities for work on his father's farm and he then went to farming for himself in Nemaha County. In 1891 he removed to Pottawatomie County and was engaged in farming until 1901 and still owns a small farm adjoining the Village of Olsburg. Since December, 1901, his home has been in that village. For several years he operated a livery stable but with the changing conditions brought about by the rapid introduction of automobiles he converted his livery into a garage and has the chief establishment of that kind in this locality. He also handles real estate and as a man of judgment and thorough experience has made a success in that line.

Besides his garage Mr. Miller owns a comfortable residence on Main Street. When a farmer in Sherman Township he served as democratic committeeman. He is past master of Fostoria Lodge No. 392, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

In 1887, in Marshall County, Kansas, he married Miss Maggie A. Moore, daughter of George and Sarah (Bowman) Moore. Mrs. Sarah Moore now lives with Mr. and Mrs. Miller. Her father, an early farmer in Marshall County, died there some years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two children: Francis Marion is a registered druggist at Greenleaf, Kansas, and married Edna P. White. Fred M., the second son, besides assisting his father in business is serving as postmaster of Olsburg.

JOHN HENRY PRESCOTT. At the close of the Civil war, in which he had played a gallant role as a Union soldier and had attained the rank of captain, Mr. Prescott came out to Kansas and from that time until his death on July 5, 1891, was a notable figure in the life and affairs of Salina and that part of the state. He attained high rank as a lawyer and as a jurist, and was also remarkably successful in business affairs. His name and memory may well be cherished by his descendants and by the people of the entire state.

Captain Prescott was born October 14, 1840, at Pittsfield, New Hampshire. He is of old New England stock, and this branch of the Prescott family goes back in American history to the year 1640. His parents were substantial farming people, John and Mary (Clark) Prescott, both natives of New Hampshire. John Henry Prescott was the second in a family of five children and the oldest of the three sons. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and he completed his literary education at Pittsfield Academy. When sixteen years of age he took up the study of law. He was still equipping himself for this profession when the Civil war broke out.

On August 10, 1862, Mr. Prescott enlisted as a private in Company F of the Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. He was almost immediately assigned to duty as commissary sergeant, and on the basis of merit and fidelity to duty was promoted through one grade after another until he became captain of Company I of the Twelfth Regiment. He saw three years of arduous service. He was in nearly all the battles that make up the record of the Twelfth New Hampshire Infantry, including the three days battle of Gettysburg. He came out without wounds but not without weakness due to constant exposure and hardship, though this impairment of his constitution did not betray itself until later years.

In 1865 Captain Prescott came to Kansas, first locating at Junction City, where for a few months he resumed the study of law. His location at Salina was in 1866. He was almost immediately elected county attorney of Saline County and filled the office three years. In 1869 he was further honored by election to the State Senate from the Salina district, and was in the legislature four years, impressing his power and character upon much of the legislation enacted during that period.

In 1872 a new judicial district was created, including Saline County, and Captain Prescott was appointed its first judge. In the following election he was chosen for the regular term, and filled that office three consecutive terms, a total of thirteen years. He had both the temperament and the experience, as well as a sound knowledge of law, requisite for the impartial and prompt discharge of the duties devolving upon a judge. He enjoyed the confidence of the general public and the bar, and there are many of the older lawyers in that section of the state who recall with special appreciation many of the fine traits of Judge Prescott. His retirement from the bench was due to impaired health, consequent upon his earlier experience as a soldier. The rest of his life Judge Prescott devoted to farming and stock raising and his varied business interests. He was unusually fortunate in his investments, and at the time of his death was possessed of over thirteen hundred acres of valuable farm lands in Saline County, besides a large amount of town property. He laid out Prescott Addition to Salina, and Prescott Avenue, where Mrs. Prescott, his widow, now resides and which was named in his honor. He not only handled his individual affairs in such a way as to promote the welfare of the city but was liberal of his means and influence in other directions. He did much to secure for Salina the location and establishment of both the Kansas Wesleyan University and St. John's Military School. For many years he was president of the Board of Trustees of the Military School. He was an active member of the Episcopal Church, and

belonged to John A. Logan Post No. 127, Grand Army of the Republic, of Salina. Throughout his career in Kansas he loyally aided the success of the prohibition movement.

Judge Prescott married at Manhattan, Kansas, January 6, 1869, Miss Mary Emily Lee. Mrs. Prescott's grandfather, George Lee, came from Ireland in 1784. He made the voyage across the ocean in two months. He had royal connections in Ireland. Mrs. Prescott was born March 11, 1842, in a log house on a farm in Wayne County, Ohio, the third daughter in the family of William and Mary (Sinkey) Lee. Her father was born in Virginia and her mother in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Prescott came to Kansas in 1865 in the capacity of a teacher. Her first work was done in the Episcopal Female Seminary at Topeka, an institution which in later times became Bethany College. Her brother, Rev. J. N. Lee was at the time president of the Seminary. Mrs. Prescott taught there for two years. Another brother, Rev. J. H. Lee, was for many years professor of languages in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, where he now lives retired.

Captain and Mrs. Prescott had six children, four sons and two daughters. Henry Lee, the oldest, was born April 13, 1870, and died November 30, 1880; Fred Clark, born September 29, 1871; Charles Frank was born January 30, 1874; Maude was born November 14, 1876; Edward Scott, born January 17, 1879, died July 12, 1879; Margaret was born February 3, 1888. Mrs. Prescott and some of her children enjoy the comforts of a fine old home at 211 West Prescott Avenue.

Martin Van Buren Van De Mark. Under the constitution and civil government of Kansas the office of county attorney is one of the most important. It is in fact too important to be used by patriotic citizens for the purpose of complimenting a friend by election to such honors and responsibilities. The candidate must be worthy of the honor conferred upon him, and with unimportant exceptions it can be affirmed that the people usually choose carefully the incumbent of such an office.

When the people of Cloud County elected Martin Van Buren Van De Mark as their county attorney they made no mistake. Mr. Van De Mark is fearless in his convictions, is exemplary in his habits, is capable and conscientious in the discharge of every duty pertaining to his office, and has wide training and ability as a lawyer, a profession in which he has made his mark.

At the present time Mr. Van De Mark is serving his third term in that office. He has been a member of the Concordia bar for the past eight years. His election as county attorney was from the republican ticket, and the people felt the more confidence in him because of the satisfactory manner in which he had previously filled the position of city attorney of Concordia.

Born at Clyde, Kansas, January 17, 1882, Mr. Van De Mark is a son of Charles W. and Addie S. Van De Mark. His parents came to Cloud County, Kansas, in 1879. Charles W. Van De Mark, who died April 16, 1917, was also a lawyer and a man of many worthy personal and professional qualities, much of his ability having descended to his son. Of the three sons in the family, the county attorney at Concordia is the only one still living in Kansas.

Mr. Van De Mark spent his boyhood in Cloud County, attended the public schools and in 1905 was graduated in the literary course from Washburn College at Topeka. For his law studies he entered the South Dakota University, where he took his degree LL. B. in 1908. Returning to Kansas, he was admitted to the bar in the same year and has since been in active practice.

In 1905 Mr. Van De Mark married Miss Mary E. Cleveland, who was also born in Kansas. They have two children, Vivia and Charles. Mrs. Van De Mark is a woman of much culture and more than ordinary literary attainments, and is regarded as one of the chief writers of poetry in her section of the state. Several of her poems have had more than a local reading and commendation.

Mr. Van De Mark is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also belongs to the Sigma Nu college fraternity.

John P. Marshall was born in New Alresford, Hampshire, England, October 11, 1846. His father was William Marshall, a contractor and builder of that town. Leaving school, John P. Marshall worked in the drygoods business at Southampton, and at Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire, until 1865, when he came to Montreal where he worked in the wholesale drygoods business until September, 1868, when he moved to Chicago. In February, 1870, he came to Wakefield and took up land southwest of town. This he farmed until January, 1890, when he was called to take the management of the Co-operative Store in Wakefield, a position he still holds. He married in June, 1872, Miss Adelaide Pearson, of Baltimore, Maryland, and of their children two girls and three boys are living.

Hon. William H. Beam. The chief executive of the thriving little City of Esbon, in the western part of Jewell County, Hon. William H. Beam, is now serving his third term in the office of mayor. Prior to his first election he had demonstrated to the citizens of this community his ability and resource as a business man, and he was chosen to lead the city government with the trust that he would place the city upon a sound financial standing. This faith has been vindicated in every way and during his three administrations Esbon has benefited materially by improvements which have been installed as a result of his activity in conscientiously discharging the duties of his position. Mayor Beam has been connected with business affairs here since 1907, and is the proprietor of the only furniture and undertaking establishment of the city and of this part of Jewell County.

William H. Beam was born on a farm one-half a mile north of Esbon, Jewell County, Kansas, in March, 1876, and is a son of Francis B. and Jane C. (Palmer) Beam. The Beams were one of the pioneer families of Iowa, in which state, in February 4, 1844, Francis B. Beam was born. He was reared and educated in that state and was seventeen years of age when he enlisted in the First Iowa Cavalry, with which he served throughout the period of the Civil war, taking part in many important engagements and winning honor as a brave and valorous soldier of his country. At the close of hostilities he returned to Iowa, but not long thereafter removed to the State of Missouri, where he was married. His arrival in Kansas occurred in 1871, in which year he located in Mitchell County, there being engaged in farming for about two years, when he came to Jewell County and bought a relinquishment of 160 acres. He continued to be engaged in successful farming operations until 1898, when he retired from active pursuits and moved into Esbon, here living comfortably in

his modern home until his death, February 16, 1909. Mr. Beam was a republican in his political affiliation. He was one of the men of his community who was held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens, whom he was representing as a member of the city council at the time of his death. Reared in the faith of the United Brethren Church, he offered his home for the first services of that denomination ever held in Jewell County, and continued an active supporter of its institutions and movements up to the time of his demise. Mr. Beam married Miss Jane C. Palmer, who was born on August 4, 1845, in Ohio, and who survives him and resides at Esbon. They became the parents of the following children: Doctor Albert, who is a successful practicing physician and surgeon of Wilsey, Kansas; Fred, who follows farming pursuits near Oberlin, Kansas; Eva, who is the wife of Fred Manchester, a general workman of Esbon; Jesse, who resides at Esbon and is a farmer near this place; William H., of this review; John, a farmer of Otego, Kansas; Elsie, who is the wife of Claude Eells, of Concordia, Kansas, a lineman in the employ of the Bell Telephone Company; and Bertha, who is the wife of Boyd Chandler, a merchant of Esbon.

William H. Beam attended the public schools of Esbon and was reared on his father's farm, located not far from this city. When he was twenty years of age he left the parental roof and began to carry on operations in farming and stock-raising on his own account and continued to be thus engaged until 1907, at which time he transferred his attentions to mercantile lines. On his arrival Mr. Beam entered the business colony as the proprietor of a modest furniture business, in connection with which he installed an undertaking department, and this enterprise has since grown to important proportions under intelligent and honorable management. Mr. Beam is the only merchant engaged in handling furniture at Esbon, as well as the only undertaker here, and as he has maintained his high standards and kept the public confidence there have been no business men to enter this field in competition with him in this immediate part of the county. There are other reasons than mere lack of competition for his success, however, for he is energetic, progressive, alive to the advancements of the times and thoroughly interested in the welfare of his customers. His store, situated on Main Street, is a modern establishment, with an up-to-date stock of furniture, and all the known appliances of the undertaker's art for the proper and reverent care of the dead. Mr. Beam also owns his residence on Depot Street, but has disposed of his farm in the country. In his views upon questions of public polity he coincides with the principles of the republican party, in the ranks of which he has been for some years an active worker. Not long after coming to Esbon he was elected a member of the city council, and his services therein made such a favorable impression during his one term that in 1911 he was elected mayor of the city. He received the re-election in 1913, and during his second administration succeeded in securing the installation of the city's water and electric light system, in addition to other improvements. For the term that followed he was not in office, but in 1917 was again chosen to occupy the chief executive's position, and is continuing to give his fellow citizens excellent service. A member of the United Brethren Church, he has been a generous supporter of its movements, and is now serving as church trustee and class leader. His fraternal connections include membership in Salem Lodge No. 228, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Esbon Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Prairie Camp No. 5283, Modern Woodmen of America.

Mayor Beam was united in marriage, in 1895, at Esbon, to Miss Rosie Morrow, daughter of Albert and Sarah (Huntsinger) Morrow, residents of Esbon, where Mr. Morrow is connected with an automobile garage. Mr. and Mrs. Beam have no children of their own, but are rearing a boy, Ward (Runyan) Beam, who was born September 9, 1907.

Edwin W. Shearburn, M. D. A resident of Haddam, Kansas, since 1902, Doctor Shearburn is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Washington County, and in surgery he takes rank among the ablest men of his profession in the state.

Doctor Shearburn is of English lineage. His father, George Lionel Shearburn, was born in Yorkshire County, England, in 1818, and grew up and married in his native country, where he followed the business of farming, stock raising and was also a skilled veterinarian. On coming to the United States in 1848 he located on a farm in Macoupin County, Illinois, where he continued his work as a veterinary. Later he went to Mendota in LaSalle County, Illinois, and lived there until his death in 1892. He was a republican in politics and a member of the Episcopal Church. While in England he served in the regular army and after coming to the United States he was member of an Illinois Home Guard regiment during the Civil war. He married Magretta Wilson, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1828 and died at Mendota, Illinois, in 1886. They had nine children, several of whom have attained successful positions in the world. George Lionel, Jr., the oldest, is an auditor with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, living at Chicago; Thomas D. is practicing the profession of veterinary at Walnut, Illinois; Benjamin Wilson is a farmer in Nodaway, Adams County, Iowa; Elizabeth died unmarried at Mendota, Illinois, in 1907; William H. is a farmer at Corning, Adams County, Iowa; Mary married James Armstrong, a retired farmer living at Ohio, Illinois. Arthur P. is a graduate of the Chicago Homeopathic College, did post-graduate work at Vienna, Austria, and holds an ad eundem degree from Hahnemann University. He is now practicing medicine and surgery at Walnut, Illinois. The eighth in the family is Dr. Edwin Webster Shearburn. Phoebe A. died at Mendota, Illinois, at the age of twenty-eight.

Edwin Webster Shearburn received his early education in the public schools of Mendota, Illinois, graduating from the East Side High School of that city in 1883. After that he applied himself to several occupations to earn a living and finally definitely determined upon the profession of medicine as his choice. For one year he attended the Chicago National Medical University, spent two years in Dunham Medical College of Chicago, and in 1902 graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic College. He received an ad eundem degree in 1906 from Hahnemann University. In 1915 Doctor Shearburn took post-graduate studies in Rush Medical College of Chicago, and in 1898, while still an under graduate, he had six months of clinical experience in the Cook County Hospital at Chicago.

Doctor Shearburn practiced at Chicago and Mendota until he removed to Haddam, Kansas, in 1902. While he has a general practice, he is most widely known as a specialist in surgery and female diseases. He was the first surgeon in this part of Kansas to perform a successful Caesarian operation and saved the

life of his patient. This operation was performed December 12, 1910.

Doctor Shearburn, whose offices are on Main Street in Haddam, is a member in high standing of the County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He owns a good home on Main Street, having remodeled it into a modern residence in 1909. He is a republican in politics and is affiliated with Dirigo Lodge of Masons at Haddam and Haddam Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. Doctor Shearburn owns stock in several oil companies and has been as successful in the management of his business affairs as in the handling of his professional work. In 1905, at Greenleaf, Kansas, he married Miss Vesta Longley, daughter of Captain S. S. Longley, of a prominent family in this part of Kansas. They have one son, Edwin Webster, Jr., born March 14, 1913.

J. Newton Rogers, M. D. While too much credit can never be given the pioneers as a class, the work of the physician in a new and frontier country is deserving of special consideration. Not even the minister of the Gospel did so much to relieve affliction and distress as the hard working, patient and skillful doctor who rode his rounds, often for many miles between calls, and disregarded weather and every hardship in order to be of service to those who needed him.

Of pioneer physicians there was perhaps no finer type than the late J. Newton Rogers, who came to Marion, Kansas, in 1865, when that was a village of some few years' growth and in the same year that Marion County was organized. His was truly a life of service and devotion to humanity.

Doctor Rogers was born October 28, 1841, on a farm in Williams County, Ohio, a son of Adolphus and Cornelia (Whaley) Rogers, his father a native of Massachusetts and his mother of New York. Though Doctor Rogers lived an arduous life, he lived the full span allotted by the psalmist and died at Marion, Kansas, in peace and fullness of honor and esteem August 19, 1912, aged seventy-one.

He grew up on his father's farm, attended country schools, also an academy at Hillsdale, Michigan, and in order to secure the means required for his medical education taught school and raised sheep. His medical studies were pursued in the University of Michigan Medical Department at Ann Arbor, and after completing the full course was graduated with the honors of his class. His first practice was done in Northern Iowa. He soon became a victim of smallpox during a smallpox epidemic, had to leave, and on returning to Ohio, spent a year at the old home and at the same time pursued post-graduate work in medicine.

Doctor Rogers arrived at Marion, Kansas, November 6, 1865, finding here a typical frontier community, a few houses marking the site of the present county seat, and the cabins of the pioneers scattered at long intervals over the unbroken wilderness. He made the entire journey from Ohio to Kansas by wagon, in company with his brother Dallas. Doctor Rogers had two brothers and two sisters: Jasper, Dallas, Celestia and Laura. They are all now deceased except Laura, who is the wife of Myron Chilsen, of New Mexico.

At Marion Doctor Rogers at once began the practice of medicine and was the first physician to locate in the town. For several years there was not enough medical practice to absorb all his time and energies and he taught several terms of school. He was a teacher in the first school house of the county, a log building, which afterwards served as the farm residence of D. H. H. Klein, father of Mrs. Rogers. He also became active in democratic politics and was elected to various county offices. He was the first county superintendent of public instruction. For two terms he represented Marion County in the State Legislature. For a number of years he was a member of the board of county commissioners, filled the office of coroner a long time, and was also county health officer.

While the country was new and in process of development he attained a wide reputation as a successful physician and surgeon. His practice was by no means bounded by the limits of the county. As a matter of fact he went to patients over a radius of 100 miles around Marion, even to Great Bend and beyond. He encountered blizzards, winds, swollen streams, and had to camp out by the roadside at night and sleep under the stars. For most of those journeys he made use of a sturdy Hambletonian horse, known far and wide as "Old Prince." Doctor Rogers was one of the real builders of the present City of Marion. Many times he filled the office of mayor and also served as member of the city council. He was a Knight Templar Mason and for thirty-five years was treasurer of Marion Lodge No. 147, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

There was no meanness in his character. He practiced not for love of money but for love of humanity. It is said that during his residence in Marion he paid out in security debts over forty thousand dollars, and when after his death his private books were opened they showed unpaid accounts upwards of fifty thousand dollars, representing the value of his practical charity, though that by no means measured the entire account.

Doctor Rogers' first wife was Joanna Griffith, who died without children. On September 11, 1871, at Marion, Doctor Rogers married Miss Florence E. Klein. Mrs. Rogers, who now resides at "The Maples," the original homestead in Marion, was born at Goshen, Indiana, January 29, 1855. Before her marriage she had taught school in Marion County for two years. She is a daughter of D. H. and Mary E. (McClary) Klein, her father a native of Virginia and her mother of New Jersey. Her parents came to Marion County in 1869, and were also among the pioneers. Her father died April 8, 1890, and her mother died in California June 12, 1910. They were the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter: Mrs. Rogers; a son that died in infancy; Ira, living at Los Angeles, California; and Joseph, of San Diego, California.

Doctor and Mrs. Rogers were the parents of four children, a daughter and three sons. Lena, born September 13, 1874, now the wife of M. L. Mowry, of Denver, Colorado; Lynn G., born April 6, 1877, died in infancy; Fred Newton, born February 24, 1880, died June 25, 1910; Harry Klein Rogers, the only surviving son, was born August 18, 1889, and is still living at Marion. On October 25, 1914, he married Lena Shearer, a native of Abilene, Kansas. They have one child, Josephine, born February 25, 1916.

Braden C. Johnston is a lawyer by profession and has in a few years' time successfully established himself with a good practice and standing at Marion.

A native of Kansas, his birth occurred on a farm two miles north of Lyons in Rice County March 7, 1889. His parents are James A. and Cynthia (Chitty) Johnston. His mother is of the same branch of Chittys that gave to the legal profession some of its brightest lights both as lawyers and authors of standard law

books. James A. Johnston was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1852, and when a child he accompanied his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnston, from Pennsylvania to Coshocton County, Ohio. He grew up there on a farm, had a public school education, and at the age of eighteen moved to Iowa. He began life with only his bare hands and a sturdy ambition. For a few years he was employed as a farm hand in Iowa, and in 1878 came to Kansas, working for two years on a farm in Rice County. Frugal and industrious and spurred by his marriage and the responsibilities he had assumed as head of a home, he bought a tract of undeveloped land in 1880 and from that time forward has been one of the successful and prosperous farmers of Rice County. His homestead now consists of 640 acres of this proved land, and he also owns 320 acres in Seward County. He is a republican and has for many years been active in public affairs in Rice County. He and his wife were married at Lyons, Kansas, in 1879. Mrs. James A. Johnson was born in Illinois in 1858. She is very active in the Methodist Episcopal Church and in Women's Christian Temperance Union circles in Rice County. Nine children were born to their marriage, four sons and five daughters: Cora, who was married in 1903 to Fred Hensel, a farmer in Cherokee County, Kansas; Chester, deceased; Gertrude, who married in 1906 Guy Gleason, and both died May 30, 1907; Homer R., a farmer in Rice County; Otis, also a Rice County farmer; Braden C., who was the sixth in this family; Blanche, who married in 1914 William Payne, a farmer in Cherokee County; Roxie, who died July 31, 1917; and Hazel, who in 1916 became the wife of E. N. Koprebauch, a railway employe.

Braden C. Johnston grew up on his father's farm in Rice County. He graduated from the Lyons High School with the class of 1910, and then entered Washburn College and the law school, where he finished his course in 1913. Mr. Johnston was admitted to the bar at Topeka July 3, 1913, and soon afterward located in Marion. One of the first steps he took toward making himself known and his abilities useful was as assistant county attorney of Marion County. By appointment he filled that place two years. Since then he has given all his time and talents to his growing general practice. Mr. Johnston is an active and influential republican in his party in the county and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On December 5, 1916, at Marion, he married Anna L. Smith, who was born on a farm in McPherson County, Kansas, November 20, 1886. Her father, W. L. Hill, is a native of Indiana and was a pioneer settler in McPherson County.

Richmond T. Battey is a retired banker at Florence, Kansas, with which community he has been identified as a business man and leader in public affairs for forty years. Mr. Battey is one of the old timers of Kansas. His recollections of the state go back to the territorial period of the latter '50s. His experiences as a whole and particularly those of his earlier years are mainly a reflection of those events and times which form the substance of Kansas history. He knew the western plains and the old trails by actual experience, and is perhaps as well informed on that phase of the great western history as any man now living.

Mr. Battey was born at Providence, Rhode Island, September 16, 1849, and came to Kansas with his parents, Stephen and Rebecca (Cady) Battey. His father was an early day Kansan, concerning whom some record should be made in permanent form. He was a native of Rhode Island and died at Florence, Kansas. In early life he was a confectioner and baker, but subsequently entered the ministry of the Baptist Church and gave several years to that work. In 1858 he came to Kansas, and during the first year he leased land now occupied by the campus of Washburn College at Topeka. After farming this land a year he went into the freighting and transportation business over the western plains. That was his main business for many years until the building of railroads caused the ox and mule trains to depart forever. He drove many wagon trains, drawn by mule teams, across the plains to Colorado and other points. For months at a time he lived on no meat except that of the buffalo and his life was a constant episode and experience of adventure and romance. During a trip across the plains in 1864 a party of hostile Indians stole his teams and it was with the greatest difficulty that he got back to civilization. Stephen and Rebecca Battey were married in 1835. His wife was a daughter of Christopher Cady and was born in Rhode Island, and she also spent her last days in Florence, Kansas. Their children were: Elizabeth Cady, deceased; David Cady, now a retired merchant at Warren, Rhode Island; Andrew Jackson, who became a member of Company A of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and lost his life during the war, being killed by the accidental discharge of a gun; Alvin Dingley, now a retired merchant at Glencoe, Illinois; and Richmond T.

Richmond T. Battey had completed the primary course in the public schools of Providence, Rhode Island, when the family left that eastern home and journeyed to Kansas. He was nine years of age and has a complete recollection of the incidents of that long journey to the West, which brought him into a land of romance and adventure. They traveled by railway as far as St. Louis, thence by boat up the river to Leavenworth, and from there by wagon to Topeka. After coming to Kansas Mr. Battey attended school only three months, in Topeka. His real education was accomplished by experience and by large and diverse commingling with men and affairs. He early learned business by practical experience, and the first year he lived in Kansas he took a large quantity of popcorn raised by his father on the farm and sold it on the streets of Topeka. Topeka then had less than 1,500 people. His first day's sales amounted to $3.60, and some days he brought home $6 to represent his activity as a salesman. As a boy he also sold peanuts and fruit in the halls of the Kansas State Legislature and vended such wares in the dignified Senate chamber where he himself many years later was a member.

At the age of ten Mr. Battey qualified as an ox team driver for his father. Thenceforward for seven or eight years he was almost constantly on the plains, making freighting trips to Denver and elsewhere. He made four round trips from Leavenworth and Atchison westward, one trip each year. His last trip to Denver was made in 1866. Mr. Battey has numerous stories to tell about his experiences on the plains, and he frequently came in contact with parties of hostile Indians, and he is one of the few men now living who saw the buffalo when they comprised a mighty herd beyond estimation of human counting. While at Denver in 1866 Mr. Battey joined a gold prospecting party and went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, intending to proceed to Arizona. At Santa Fe, instead, he entered the employ of the Santa Fe Overland Stage Company as driver, and for a year had the responsibility of driving a four-horse overland stage coach. From there he returned to Topeka, and soon

afterwards, with his brothers David and Alvin, filled a contract to furnish stone for the east wing of the State House. In 1869 he established in Topeka the first sheet iron cornice works in that city.

Mr. Battey came to Florence, Kansas, in 1871. His home has ever since been in Marion County and from 1872 to 1875 he was proprietor of a hardware store at Marion. In September, 1875, he took the post of cashier and responsible head of the Marion County Bank of Florence. He served that institution as cashier and later was president of the bank until January, 1911, since which date he has given up active business responsibilities and has spent his winters in Florida and his summers only in Kansas.

Mr. Battey has had a life and a service that have made him well known all over the state. For years he has been a recognized leader in republican politics both locally and over the state at large. He served three years as mayor of Florence, has been treasurer of the school board, and in 1896 was elected a member of the State Senate from the twenty-fifth district, comprising the counties of Marion, Morris and Chase. He served in that body four years and was a member of the committees on state affairs, railroads, express, banks and others. He retired definitely from politics in 1901. Mr. Battey still owns some farms and town property in Marion County and is one of the prosperous men of that vicinity. He had many friendships with leading politicians and statesmen, including the late Senator John J. Ingalls and Senator Preston B. Plumb. For twenty years he was a business associate of Senator Plumb. Mr. Battey is a member of the Masonic Order.

On May 9, 1879, at Florence, he married Miss Mary E. Riggs, who was born in Appanoose County, Iowa, February 14, 1859. Mrs. Battey is an active member of the Eastern Star. They have only one child, Andrew Field Battey, who is now living at Topeka. He was born May 7, 1881, and on November 20, 1903, married Cora Nogle. Their son, grandson of Richmond T. Battey, is named Richmond T. for his grandfather and was born November 3, 1905.

Eldred Lloyd Eaton has been engaged in practice as a lawyer for the past six years, and in many ways has justified his choice of a profession and calling. In attainments and ability he now ranks as the leading lawyer of Chase County, his home and offices being in Cottonwood Falls.

Mr. Eaton has had a very active career, and he entered the legal profession after considerable experience as a teacher and business man. He was born at Hillsboro, Iowa, November 23, 1876, a son of Eugene E. and Etta Charity (Fligg) Eaton. His grandfather, Ebenezer Ancel Eaton, was a native of Needham, Massachusetts. Eugene E. Eaton was born in Lee County, Iowa, January 3, 1851, and spent the greater part of his life as a farmer and stock grower. He died April 6, 1906, at Stratton, Nebraska. Mr. Eaton's parents were married in Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1874. The mother was born in that county September 14, 1854, and she is now living at Whittier, California. There were six children in the family, four sons and two daughters: Edith, born in 1875, died in 1876; Eldred L.; Gussie E., born August 20, 1879, unmarried and living with her mother; Glenn F., born October 7, 1882, a contractor and builder at Sioux City, Iowa; William D., born September 20, 1885, a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Paul H., born September 14, 1889, a lawyer at Lincoln, Nebraska.

In 1878, when Eldred L. was two years of age, his parents removed from Iowa to Hamilton County, Nebraska. He grew up on his father's stock ranch there and acquired his education in the country schools, in the Freemont College, and the Grand Island Business and Normal College at Grand Island, Nebraska. In the meantime he was getting in close touch with business life, and for five years taught school, worked in a railroad office three years, spent one year in a law office at Kansas City, Kansas, and for five years was in the Land Title and Traffic Department of the Long-Bell Lumber Company of Kansas City, Missouri. While at Kansas City he attended the School of Law and was graduated LL. B. in 1911. He had some experience in active practice at Kansas City, Kansas, and for 5½ years was established at Bonner Springs in Wyandotte County, Kansas.

Mr. Eaton came to Cottonwood Falls in 1917, and has rapidly won a leading position in the bar of this county. He has the largest law library of the county, and the future contains great promise for him in his trade and profession. Politically he is a republican.

September 19, 1907, at Havelock, Nebraska, he married Miss Lillian Rankin. She was born at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, December 19, 1881. They have one child, Edith L., born January 20, 1910, at Kansas City, Kansas.

Levi Leland Chandler has figured in the life of Chase County as a farmer, merchant, and in all those activities which sum up the public affairs of a community.

Most of his life since early childhood has been spent in Chase County. He was born on a farm near North Springfield, Vermont, December 3, 1867, and is a son of Roswell Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Leland) Chandler and is a brother of Charles H. Chandler, present state architect of Kansas. The Chandler family were colonial Americans and by grant of King George III the town or township of Chester in Windsor County, Vermont, was given to people of the name. The original Chandler homestead was kept by the family until about forty years ago. Roswell H. Chandler was born in Vermont, married in that state, and in 1876 moved to New Hampshire and in the spring of 1879 to Chase County, Kansas. Here he located on a farm seven miles south of Cottonwood Falls at the trading point known as Bazaar, a station on the old Santa Fe trail. Roswell Chandler and wife spent their remaining years in that community. He was elected in 1893 and in 1895 a representative in the State Legislature and for many years held the office of justice of the peace.

Levi L. Chandler grew up on his father's farm in Chase County from the age of twelve, and completed his education in the district schools. Later he attended the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan during 1896-97. While farming and stock raising in Chase County Mr. Chandler manifested unusual ability in that field, though his real forte is merchandising. During 1910-11 he was in the lumber business at Topeka and on returning to Chase County he opened a store at Bazaar and has the leading place of business in that old town.

As an active republican Mr. Chandler has been secretary of the Chase County Republican Central Committee and has filled various minor offices. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On November 29, 1905, Mr. Chandler married Miss Alice Goldie Moon, who left two children: Paul Eugene, born August 29, 1906, and Earl Leland, born January 28, 1908, and died October 21, 1909.

On November 1, 1916, Mr. Chandler married Caroline H. Breese, who was born at Mount Gilead, Ohio, and is a daughter of Capt. Sidney A. Breese, one of the pioneer characters of Kansas. Captain Breese was born at Mount Gilead, Ohio, October 20, 1836, a son of Alfred and Rachel (Lyon) Breese. His parents were natives of Morris County, New Jersey. Captain Breese first came to Kansas at the height of the territorial period of the border warfare, 1858. His first home was at Lawrence, but the following year he was appointed by the territorial governor as one of the census enumerators and his assignment included the present County of Chase. In the organization of Chase County in 1859 he took an active part and also in founding the Town of Cottonwood Falls, the county seat. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners, and the board held its first meetings in his cabin. Chase County was then on the extreme frontier and Indians were more numerous than the white settlers, while herds of buffalo were everywhere on the prairies. At Cottonwood Falls Captain Breese opened one of the first general stores. All merchandise was then hauled by wagon from Leavenworth. He served as register of deeds and in other county offices prior to the war. With the coming on of the war he went to Rolla, Missouri, to enlist in Company A of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry. He served as captain of that company under Col. Samuel M. Wood and was an active soldier almost four years, finally resigning on account of disablement from wounds. At the close of the war Captain Breese went back to his old home in Ohio, but in 1867 was again in Kansas at Cottonwood Falls. Here he opened a store, bought land, and thenceforward was one of the leading factors in the upbuilding of that section of country. Politically he was always a republican, and after the war he served as county clerk and clerk of the district court, and was also postmaster. He was a delegate to state conventions and usually controlled a large following in those bodies. He was a member of the Masonic order, a Presbyterian in religion, and was distinguished by a kindly and liberal brotherhood with all mankind. The death of this notable Kansas pioneer occurred at Cottonwood Falls September 29, 1903.

Captain Breese was twice married. May 19, 1864, he married Margaret Martin Irwin, who was born at Zanesville, Ohio, in 1839, daughter of William W. and Hannah (Finley) Irwin. William W. Irwin was born in Pennsylvania in 1797, his birth occurring in a block house on the frontier for protection against Indians. His wife was a native of Ohio. Captain Breese's first wife died at Mount Gilead, Ohio, in 1873. She was the mother of two children, the first being Mrs. Chandler, and the second, Margaret, who married in 1892 E. D. Replogle, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Replogle died in 1913, and they have one child, Sidney Breese Replogle.

In October, 1876, at Cottonwood Falls, Captain Breese married for his second wife Miss Theresa L. Young. She was born at Washington, Iowa. There are two sons of the second marriage: Harry Young, now a lumber merchant at Jetmore, Kansas; and Sidney Irwin, now a pharmacist at Caney, Kansas.

Mrs. Chandler is one of the accomplished women of the state. She was educated in the public schools of Cottonwood Falls and the University of Kansas at Lawrence, where she specialized in English and art. For ten years she was a teacher in the public schools of Cottonwood Falls and spent four years at Kingman and two years at Jetmore. Her interests and tastes have been developed by much study and extensive travel, covering almost the entire United States. Mrs. Chandler is an active member of the Kansas State Historical Society and is a charter member of the Shakespeare Club of Cottonwood Falls, one of the oldest literary clubs in Kansas. As an artist she has done work of more than local note, her favorite subject being landscapes.

Hiland Southworth. Abilene was far out on the western frontier when a young lawyer named Hiland Southworth joined himself to the community in 1878. In the growth and development of the city and surrounding county Mr. Southworth afterward had a most influential and active part. His own success and prosperity rose with the community and he made his business, that of investment banking, a tried and sure resource and a bulwark of financial integrity. The judgment and abilities required for the handling of investments both large and small Mr. Southworth possessed to a rare degree approximating genius.

Mr. Southworth was of New England ancestry. He was born at Clarendon in Rutland County, Vermont, September 26, 1849, the fourth son of Seymour and Rachel (Sherman) Southworth. His parents were natives of the same town and state. They had ten children, four daughters and six sons.

Mr. Southworth grew up on a Vermont farm. His people were thrifty New Englanders, though in moderate circumstances, and they encouraged him to acquire a liberal education. In September, 1871, he entered Middlebury College at Middlebury, Vermont, and was graduated with the honors of his class in 1875. For a year he read law at Rutland, Vermont, and for another year he taught school and read law at the same time at Rosendale, Wisconsin. Coming to Kansas in 1876, Mr. Southworth continued his law reading at Junction City and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He chose as his location the young city of Abilene, which still had something of the lurid reputation which surrounded it as a wild cattle town. Mr. Southworth practiced law only a short time. He then turned to the field for which his talents best fitted him, investment banking, and in that special province his career had its greatest fruitage. Millions of dollars of capital from eastern and local sources were invested under his direction and supervision. These investments have stood the test of hard times and all other vicissitudes common to Kansas, and the investors have always had a high degree of security due to the conservative and careful management under which Mr. Southworth conducted his business. His reputation extended all over Kansas and became known to bankers in other states. Along with banking he was one of the leading abstractors in Dickinson County for many years. While he invested an enormous capital for others, Mr. Southworth also showed his individual faith in this part of Kansas and acquired large holdings of farm and city properties. For over twenty years one of the substantial blocks of Abilene was his business headquarters and bore the title in prominent letters Hiland Southworth, Investment Banker.

In politics Mr. Southworth was a republican but never sought honors from the party. He was a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine and belonged to the Congregational Church. On June 14, 1882, at Clarendon, Vermont, he married Ella E. Walker. Mrs. Southworth was born in Vermont January 14, 1861, a daughter of Noah S. and Sarah A. (Phillips) Walker, also natives of Vermont and of an old family of English stock. Mrs. Southworth was educated at Essex Classical Institute at Essex, Vermont, and in the Burr & Burton Seminary. Mr. and



Hilard Dorsthworth

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Mrs. Southworth had no children but they reared his nephew and niece, Hiland G. Southworth and Elsie A. Southworth. These foster children were born at Lakeport, California, Hiland G. on July 31, 1877, and Elsie on August 28, 1882. Elsie is now the wife of Edward Hempstead Fielding, of Manhattan, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Southworth indulged their inclination and used some of their generous means for extensive travel. They visited many parts of America and in 1908 made a tour of Europe. Mr. Southworth died June 19, 1917.

CHARLES H. HERRMAN. Among the many worthy farmers of Republic County whose agricultural and personal careers have reflected lasting credit upon the communities in which their lives have been spent is Charles H. Herrman, for nearly half a century a prominent and much respected citizen of Scandia Township. Mr. Herrman's career is an exemplification of the fact that industry and fidelity, if backed by good management and earnest purpose, will win substantial rewards, no matter how modest the start, for he came to Kansas as a poor young man, without means or influential friends, the only prospect before him that of a great new country, undeveloped and practically unexplored, and today is one of his community's most substantial men.

Mr. Herrman was born in Sweden, October 19, 1841, and immigrated to the United States in 1867. In his native land he had secured a good public school education and had thoroughly learned the trade of blacksmith, but had decided that his opportunities for success there were slight and that in the land across the waters he could find the chance to establish a home and accumulate a fortune. In the year following his arrival Mr. Herrman became a member of the Scandinavian Agricultural Society, comprised of fifty members, all mechanics, who left Chicago in 1868 to settle on and subdue the western prairies of Kansas. Mr. Herrman, as has been noted, was a skilled blacksmith, while others followed the various trades. The colony covered several thousand acres, and its members were compelled to remain in close touch each with the other because of the hostile attitude of the Indians. In November of the year of their arrival several Indians were killed, one white boy was scalped and two oxen were shot in an engagement between the white and red men. This did not end the Indian trouble by any means. In another clash with the redskins Mr. Herrman's brother-in-law was shot while defending the horses from theft by marauding Indians, but following this the Government armed the colonists so that they could defend themselves and it was a common sight to see the farmers working in their fields with a revolver at their hip and a rifle within easy reach. After 1871 the Indian depredations ceased, as the Government had sent regular troops to the relief of the pioneers.

During the early days the meats in use on the colonists' tables were jerked buffalo meat and other wild game of the section, the principal table drink being "prairie tea" and coffee from the same plantation. Of the original fifty settlers comparatively few made good their claims, lack of funds and Indian troubles being the main contributing reasons for their leaving. Mr. Herrman, however, persistently held to his land, even in times of the greatest hardship and danger. His thrift, economy and ambition to reach the top overcame everything else and acted as stimulants in his rise to his present satisfying position. He has been a leader in many things in his community, evidencing his progress by threshing the first wheat in his part of the colony, and being elected to the first office in the community. As a builder he has contributed to the growth of Scandia Township by the erection of one of the best, if not the finest, residences in his part of the state, built out of native dressed stone, a residence of fourteen rooms, with a basement under all and the most modern equipment and conveniences. His persistent and well-directed labor has culminated in the accumulation of 1,100 acres of fine land, which is well tilled and scientifically handled, and as well as being a producer of the finest of corn, wheat and alfalfa, Mr. Herrman raises a superior grade of stock, which brings the best prices in the market. He has been a generous contributor to the movements which have been inaugurated from time to time in the line of county betterment as to roads and schools, and no worthy enterprise lacks his support. Fraternally Mr. Herrman is affiliated with the Scandia Lodge of Masons and Concordia Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1872 Mr. Herrman married Miss Hilda Granstedt, who had immigrated in that year from her native Sweden, where she was born in 1854.

REV. SAMUEL V. FRASER. One of the younger members of the Roman Catholic clergy in Kansas is Rev. Samuel V. Fraser, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Minneapolis, who in this, his first charge, has shown that he possesses with the dignity of his high calling Christian zeal, tempered with the knowledge of and sympathy for human frailty, that has endeared him to his parishioners, has won him the respect of his fellow citizens in general and promises to so increase his influence that it is certain that a rich field of usefulness awaits his future.

Father Fraser belongs to Kansas. He was born at Concordia, this state, May 31, 1890, and is in the fourth generation descending from the founders of the family in Canada. His ancestors came from Corkell, Invernesshire, Scotland, with the Scotch Regiment of Highlanders, commanded by Simon Fraser, as a unit of the British army, in 1759, and remained permanent settlers of the Dominion of Canada.

Francis Xavier Fraser, father of Rev. Samuel V. Fraser, was born near Three Rivers, Canada, in 1843. In 1849 he was taken by his parents to the United States and they settled in the French Village of Bourbonnais, near Kankakee, Illinois. In 1886 he removed to Cloud County, Kansas, in 1908 retiring to Concordia, and there his death occurred in the following year. All his active life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. He was married in Illinois to Flora Berard, who was born near Three Rivers, Canada, in 1849 and was taken to Illinois by her parents in 1853. She resides at Concordia, Kansas. Of the family of fourteen children born to this marriage, Father Fraser was the thirteenth child in order of birth, the others being: Daniel, who is a farmer residing near Aurora, Kansas; Clara, who is the wife of John Perrier, a farmer near Olpe, Kansas; Edmond, who is a farmer near El Roy, Minnesota; Cecelia, who is the wife of John B. Gaudreau, who conducts a restaurant business at Concordia; Fred, who is a Christian Brother in Saint Joseph's College at Glenco, Missouri; Lucy, who is the wife of John Herbert, a farmer near Aurora, Kansas; Hattie, who is a nun, Sister Eveline, at Saint George's Station, Illinois; Aldia, who is Sister Chlotilda, in a convent in Chicago, Illinois; a daughter who died at the age of ten months; Jesse, who resides on the old homestead at Concordia; Gasper, who is a farmer near Concordia; Louis, who died

at the age of sixteen years, at Concordia; and Josephine, who resides at Concordia with her mother and sister.

Samuel V. Fraser in boyhood attended the public schools in Cloud County and then entered Saint Benedict's College at Atchison, Kansas, and there received his preliminary training for the priesthood, remaining five years and being graduated in 1909. His proficiency in his studies led him then to the path that gave him the opportunity to complete the same in the American Catholic Seminary that was affiliated with the great University of Louvain, Belgium, where he finished his philosophical and theological course and was graduated in 1914, and he reached his home in Kansas about the time of the outbreak of the great European war.

Father Fraser was ordained in the same year, in Louvain, and his first mass was said in the Cathedral of Concordia. He was appointed in the same year pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Minneapolis, and has continued in charge ever since. This parish is thirty-two years old, the first priest to begin organizing being Father O'Leary, and in 1885 the erection of the church was commenced, its location being on Rock Street, as is also the parish house. Father Fraser has been able to affect the parish with some of his own enthusiasm and now has about 100 members, while many church organizations and helpful agencies have been started and are flourishing. Father Fraser has two missions also under his pastorate, Saint Patrick's on Vine Creek and Saint Francis Borgia at Ada, Kansas. The Knights of Columbus as a Catholic organization meets with his approval as to its aims and he is a member of Abilene Council.

It was a world calamity when the great University of Louvain was wantonly destroyed in 1915, and Father Fraser finds in his grief over the loss of that wonderful and priceless library, in which he had spent so many studious hours, a subject for lifelong regret. In this he has the sympathy of thousands with memories of their own who mourn artistic losses that seemingly no future civilization can ever replace.

JOHN H. NELSON. A man of strength, force and character is John H. Nelson, president of the Bennington State Bank and mayor of Bennington, having been thrice elected to this highest municipal office. He comes of sturdy pioneer ancestry and belongs to a family that has become prominent and honorably influential in Kansas in less than a half century.

John H. Nelson was born at Placerville, California, January 9, 1856. His parents were Christian and Nancy Jane (Hereford) Nelson. The father was born on a farm near Bergen, Norway, in 1823, and died at Bennington, Kansas, September 17, 1897. The mother was born in Illinois, in 1836, and died at Bennington, July 4, 1902. Of their nine children John H. was the second in order of birth, the others being: Susan Jane, who is the wife of P. P. Talle, a retired merchant at Pasadena, California; Sarah Maria, the wife of Adolph Gilbert, who is president of the Chapman Valve Company, formerly a resident of Bennington but now of Massachusetts; Mary, twin sister of Sarah Maria, who is the wife of Robert McCollen, who formerly lived at Bennington but at present is in the tin and plumbing business at Salina, Kansas; Emma C., who is the wife of Edward C. Davis, of Massachusetts, secretary of the Chapman Valve Company; Lena, the wife of David Binns, who is well known in the financial field, resides at Minneapolis, Kansas, and is cashier of the Ottawa County Bank and prior to accepting that position was cashier of the Bennington State Bank at Bennington; N. T., who is connected with a department store in Kansas City, Missouri, was formerly a farmer near Bennington; W. C., who is assistant cashier in the Minneapolis National Bank; and E. H., who is a resident of Bennington and in association with his next older brother owns 800 acres of land near Bennington.

Christian Nelson remained in Norway until 1850 and then, a man of twenty-seven years, came with practically no capital to the United States and located at Dodgeville, Wisconsin. He performed such general work there as he could secure until in the following year, when he joined a prospecting party and went to California. He was one of the thousands that swarmed there in that year, and he met with success in his undertakings and remained in California until 1856, when he returned to Dodgeville, Wisconsin, with his little family, having married in California. He engaged in farming until 1868, when he went into a mercantile business, in which he continued until 1870.

After disposing of his Wisconsin interests in 1870, Christian Nelson came to Kansas and bought a section of land in Ottawa County and became the founder of the town of Bennington, which stands on a part of his farm. He was a man of large ideas and when given the opportunity proved business capacity that was unexpected. He lived on his farm here until his death, as before noted. He became a leading factor in democratic politics until his party repudiated the gold standard and after that was identified with the republicans. Reared in the Lutheran Church, he was faithful to his early religious teaching but later, as a matter of convenience, became a member of the Presbyterian Church and was liberal in his support of the same. He belonged to Minneapolis Lodge No. 143, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

John H. Nelson attended the public schools at Dodgeville, Wisconsin, and later the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and was a student there in 1876 when the institution was under the able direction of President Anderson. He returned then to his father and worked on the home farm until 1880, and from then until 1884 farmed for himself, but then embarked in a mercantile business at Bennington, which he carried on for several years and then succeeded his father as president of the Bennington State Bank. This bank was founded by Christian Nelson and Adolph Gilbert as a private bank in 1883, becoming a state bank in 1884. The present officers of the bank are: John H. Nelson, president; William H. Rowe, vice president; and E. M. Morris, cashier. The bank is a thoroughly sound institution and works with a capital of $12,000 and with surplus and profits of $15,000. The bank building is situated on Nelson Avenue, which was so named in honor of Christian Nelson, and Mr. Nelson's handsome residence is also on this avenue. He owns 500 acres of land, a part of which is the site of the eastern portion of Bennington. As a public spirited citizen Mr. Nelson has done much for the town and it has been largely through his efforts that Bennington has its present fine modern water system and its electric light plant and many other advantages.

In politics Mr. Nelson is a staunch republican and as a sincere citizen it was perfectly reasonable that he should accept his party's vote in 1912 and gratify his ambition to be mayor, having old family interests here and being anxious to further movements of permanent importance. His fellow citizens displayed their appreciation of a wide-awake, honest public official by re-electing him mayor in 1914, and still were not will-

ing to have him retire from office in 1916, although his business responsibilities seem enough to absorb the time of the ordinary man.

Mr. Nelson married at Bennington, in 1880, Miss Mary E. Miller, whose father and mother were natives of Pennsylvania and are both now deceased. Her father, Daniel Miller, was a farmer. Mrs. Nelson came to Bennington with her two brothers in 1878 and was married two years later. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have six children, namely: Edward F., who is a graduate of the Bennington High School, is a railroad employee at Salina; Fred M., who is a farmer near Niles, Kansas; D. A., who is a capitalist and resides at Salina; Florence, who is the wife of Dr. Carl L. Brown, of Cawker City, Kansas; Nancy, who is a high school graduate, lives at home; and Harry, who is attending the public school in Salina.

Mr. Nelson and family belong to the Presbyterian Church. For the past forty years he has been a member of Minneapolis Lodge No. 97 of the Odd Fellows, and to the general lodge of Knights of Pythias, Bennington Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, and Bennington Lodge, American Order of United Workmen. He is a member and the treasurer of the Bennington Commercial Club and belongs to both the Kansas and the American Banking associations. His name stands for business integrity wherever it is known.

Mrs. Nora (Van Horn) Havens. Long, honorably and prominently associated with business and public affairs in different sections of Kansas, the names of Van Horn and of Havens still represent very important interests. The Van Horn name has been a familiar one in Kansas since 1857, and that of Havens for the past forty-six years. A well-known representative of both is found in Mrs. Nora (Van Horn) Havens, a highly esteemed resident of Minneapolis, Kansas.

Mrs. Havens was educated at Topeka, Kansas, but her birth took place at Kent, in Jefferson County, Indiana. Her parents were Benjamin Franklin and Elizabeth (Robertson) Van Horn. The Van Horn ancestry has been traced to Holland, from which country, in colonial days, seven brothers of the name came to America. The immediate ancestor of Mrs. Havens founded the Philadelphia branch of the family, and the great-grandfather of Mrs. Havens was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Benjamin Franklin Van Horn, father of Mrs. Havens, was born March 4, 1827, at Kent, Indiana, and died at Minneapolis, Kansas, September 29, 1911. He grew to manhood in his native place and was married there and prior to coming to Kansas, in 1857, was a tanner. He located at Topeka and engaged in a mercantile business, but in 1860 removed to Greenwood County, Kansas. There he continued merchandising and also became a farmer. In 1863 he enlisted for service in the Civil war and served thereafter until its close as captain of the first colored regiment of troops in Kansas, through Arkansas, Indian Territory and Texas.

When the war closed Captain Van Horn returned to North Topeka, Kansas, and in that neighborhood continued his agricultural industries until 1872. He then sold and bought another farm, located six miles west of Topeka, on which he resided until 1895, when he once more sold and went to Texas and was engaged there in farming for the next five years. He then came back to Kansas and afterward, until his death, resided with his daughter, Mrs. Havens, at Minneapolis. He was an old-line republican and was a man of consequence in Kansas in early days and at one time was a member of the Territorial Legislature. He was one of the founders and always a liberal supporter of the Congregational Church at Topeka.

Mr. Van Horn was married in Indiana to Elizabeth Robertson, who was born at Kent in 1830, and died in Greenwood County, Kansas, August 14, 1860. They became the parents of the following children: A daughter who died at the age of two years; Nora and Dora, twins, the latter of whom died at the age of twenty-one years, was the wife of Frank Parkhurst of Topeka; Simeon Hunt, who died on his farm in Texas at the age of thirty-five years; Samuel, who is a farmer in Brown County, Kansas; and Nathaniel, who died in infancy.

At her home in Topeka, Kansas, in 1871, Miss Nora Van Horn was married to A. P. Havens. Mr. Havens was born at Auburn, New York, September 25, 1843, and died at Minneapolis, Kansas, August 31, 1901. In 1845 his parents settled at Dayton, Wisconsin, and there Mr. Havens was reared and obtained his education. After his marriage he was engaged in the grocery business at Topeka for a few years, and then returned to Wisconsin for a few years and became a merchant there, but later resumed business at Topeka and from there, in 1878, came to Minneapolis. He possessed great business ability and was successful in whatever he undertook, his earlier business ventures being but preliminary to the establishing of a string of lumber yards after coming to Minneapolis that resulted in increased industrial activity in various parts of the state. He carried on his extensive operations under the style of the Leidigh & Havens Lumber Company, and Mrs. Havens owns a large interest in the yards at Minneapolis, Delphos, Bennington, Culver, Salina and Barnard, and others in Lincoln County and still others in Missouri. The yard at Beloit, Kansas, was subsequently sold. To the management of this business Mr. Havens devoted many years, and it was developed into such a vast enterprise largely through his sagacity and clear-sightedness and the personal integrity that brought him the confidence of the business world. While essentially and always a business man first, he was never unmindful of his duties as a citizen. In casting his vote with the republican party he gave expression to his views on public issues.

To Mr. and Mrs. Havens three children were born, the youngest of whom, Jean, died at the age of nine years. Two daughters survive, Lou and Helen. The former is the wife of S. E. Jackman, and they have one son, Albert Havens Jackman. Mr. Jackman is a miller and grain dealer at Minneapolis, Kansas. The second daughter is the wife of G. C. Baldwin, and they have two children, George C. and Jean. Mr. Baldwin is in the service of the United States Government, in the geodetic department for the conservation of water power, and they live at Boise City, Idaho.

Mrs. Havens is widely known socially and has long been unostentatiously active in charitable work and at present gives a large part of her time to forwarding Red Cross activities, of which organization she is an earnest member.

Jefferson L. Steele. For over thirty years Jefferson L. Steele, one of Minneapolis' most respected retired citizens, has from choice been a resident of Ottawa County, finding here when he came in 1884 elements that go far in working out the scheme of a satisfactory life, business opportunity and some of the finest people in the world with whom to be neighborly

and to work with in promoting the best interests of the place. Mr. Steele has proved his appreciation of these advantages in many practical ways and today occupies a foremost position among the representative men of this county.

Jefferson L. Steele came from an old Kentucky family of Welsh extraction. He was born in Pike County, Illinois, February 13, 1847. His parents were Llewellyn J. and Caroline (Caylor) Steele, and his grandfather was Jesse Jones Steele, who was born and died in Kentucky, passing away before his grandson was born. Llewellyn J. Steele was born in Covington, Kentucky, in 1814, and died in Adams County, Illinois, in 1888. In early manhood he left his native state and went to Pike County, Illinois, and was married while living there. He was a skilled mechanic and worked in Pike County as such until 1859, when he removed to Adams County and there spent the rest of his life, a quiet, industrious, self-respecting man. In political opinion he was a republican. He was a member of the Christian Church. He became early impressed with the value of temperance and throughout life was an ardent advocate of the same and was a member of the order of Good Templars. He married Caroline Caylor, who was born in Ohio in 1819 and died in Adams County, Illinois, in 1890. They had the following children: William Henry Harrison, who is deceased; Isabella and George W., both deceased; Jesse J., who lives retired in Nebraska; John H., who is a retired farmer living at Camp Point, Illinois; Francis M., a blacksmith by trade, who also conducts an implement store at Burton in Adams County, Illinois; Jefferson L.; Lee, who is a blacksmith in business at Trenton, Missouri; Samuel A., who is deceased; Martha C., who resides at Beatrice, Nebraska, is the widow of Harry Walker, who was a railroad engineer; Charles, who is a newspaper man and editor and proprietor of the Chula News, at Chula, Missouri; and Millard F., who is a barber and resides at Trenton, Missouri.

Jefferson L. Steele attended the public schools both in Pike and Adams counties, Illinois, and had academic advantages for one year at Perry, Illinois, leaving school to join the army. In 1865, when but seventeen years old, he enlisted in the Union army, entering Company G, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and saw nine months of hard service, his regiment being in pursuit of General Johnston's forces in North Carolina, and when he was surrounded at Morrisville and surrendered, the regiment was called home. They participated in the grand review at Washington. After his honorable discharge and mustering out at Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Steele returned to Adams County but shortly afterward went to Schuyler County, Missouri, and while there taught one term of school. He then moved into Grundy County, Missouri, and for the following sixteen years continued school teaching and spent twelve of these years in three districts only. When he wearied at last of the teacher's life he engaged in farming and carried it on in Grundy County until 1884, when he came to Ottawa County. Here he was an active and very successful general farmer for nineteen years and still owns 320 acres of fine land situated 2½ miles east of Minneapolis, Kansas.

In 1901 Mr. Steele retired from the farm and moved to Minneapolis, where he conducted a real estate business until 1915. He then retired from active participation in every line of business and since then has taken life easily, owning a comfortable residence pleasantly situated on Rothsay Avenue, Minneapolis. He owns other property here, including two business houses on Second Street.

Mr. Steele was married in December, 1871, at Trenton, Missouri, to Miss Sarah J. Ford, who is a daughter of B. M. and Eleanor (Thorpy) Ford. The father of Mrs. Steele is a retired farmer and is now in his ninety-first year, surviving his daughter, Mrs. Steele, who died in 1910. To Mr. and Mrs. Steele the following children were born: Minnie, who died at the age of eleven months; Bertha A., who died in February, 1917, at the age of forty-one years, was the wife of Dr. B. W. Conrad, who is a veterinary surgeon at Sabetha, Kansas; Mary L., who died in her fourth year; Maxie L., who resides at Oak Hill, Kansas, is manager of the Gafford Lumber Company, in which he is a stockholder; and Effie E., who remains at home with her father. She is a thoroughly capable housekeeper and a well educated lady, being a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. She has a wide and pleasant social circle.

In his political views Mr. Steele is a sound republican but has never been a seeker for office, his politics being with him a matter of principle. He is identified with several social and fraternal organizations, including the Sons and Daughters of Justice, the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Fraternal Aid Union. He is also a member of Kenesaw Post No. 47, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a man of religious convictions and for many years has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in former years was a trustee. In his thirty-three years of life in Ottawa County Mr. Steele has seen many changes and one of these has been the increased interest in public education, a subject in which he has taken much interest all his life.

HENRY MCMILLAN. A truly useful and justly honored citizen of Kansas, widely known in business, politics and public affairs generally is Henry McMillan, formerly and for years a member of the Upper House of the State Legislature and strongly mentioned in recent years for nomination for governor, and for four consecutive terms mayor of his home city, Minneapolis. He came to Kansas in 1885, and few men under the same circumstances in the interval have accomplished more definite results or achieved more for their communities in the way of solid and substantial progress.

Henry McMillan was born at New Milford in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1856. His parents were Daniel and Sarah (Leach) McMillan, both of Revolutionary stock. On the paternal side, Daniel McMillan, the grandfather, was a man of military prowess during the days of the border warfare in the Mohawk Valley, and during the Revolutionary war belonged to a contingent on duty in Schoharie County, New York. On the maternal side, the Leaches and the Corbetts were early New England colonists, the latter coming from England prior to King Philip's war in 1675. Lawrence Leach, the maternal ancestor settler, landed at Salem, Massachusetts, June 29, 1629, and the family is yet prominent in New England. Hezekiah Leach, Sr., was the Revolutionary ancestor and died in 1823. It is related that while a pension was due him for his war service he never applied for it until 1818, when seventy-eight years old, and he lived but five years longer to enjoy it. His patriotic attitude might be contrasted with survivors of some wars in later years. He was a member of the Connecticut State Regulars. His home remained at Stonington, Connecticut, until 1818, when

the weight of years caused him to go to the home of his son, Capt. Hezekiah Leach, who was a prominent man of New Milford, Pennsylvania, and was the grandfather of Henry McMillan.

Daniel McMillan, father of Henry McMillan, was born in 1803, in Schoharie County, New York, and died at New Milford, Pennsylvania, in 1884. He was a farmer all his active life and always voted the solid democratic ticket. His parents had moved to Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, in his boyhood and that remained his home throughout life, and there he became a man of consequence and held many local offices because of his good judgment and sterling integrity. He married Sarah Leach, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1810, and died at New Milford in 1893. Of their family of ten children Henry was the youngest, the others being: Lucien, who was an accountant by profession, served in a Pennsylvania regiment in the Civil war, and died in New York City; Albert P., who came to Kansas in 1864, died at Wamego, this state, in February, 1917, having been a large contractor for the Union Pacific Railroad Company for many years; Daniel Frazier, who served two years in the Civil war, as a member of Company D, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, developed consumption and died shortly after his return to his home in New Milford; Lewis, who was a commercial traveler, died at New Milford; Angus, who died unmarried at Holden, Missouri, was a retired business man; Frank, who is a resident of Warsaw, New York, is a commercial traveler for a large mercantile establishment; Josephine, the wife of Col. John T. Bradley, a prominent attorney in Oklahoma, who served in the Civil war and later was a colonel in the Kansas National Guard; Harriet, deceased, was the widow of L. B. Smith, a pioneer business man of Wamego, Kansas; and Cornelia, the wife of A. S. Benedict, who is foreman of a fine leather goods manufacturing plant at Great Bend, Pennsylvania.

Henry McMillan attended the public schools of New Milford and in 1877 was graduated from Montrose Academy, Pennsylvania. For the next eight years he was connected in a business capacity with a mercantile house at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, but in 1885 he came to Kansas and in association with his brother, A. P. McMillan, established a mercantile business in Minneapolis, Kansas. They continued together until 1890, when A. P. McMillan retired and in 1893 Henry McMillan sold his interest. In the meanwhile he had become otherwise interested, lands, cattle, wheat and corn all claiming his attention along modern business lines. At present Mr. McMillan owns a farm of 640 acres of rich bottom land situated 1½ miles northwest of Bennington, Kansas; also 640 acres three miles north of Bennington; 100 acres, also bottom land, lying one mile northeast of Minneapolis; and in addition a handsome modern residence on Rothsay Avenue, Minneapolis, erected in 1906.

It is not possible to go far in considering Mr. McMillan's career without commenting on his political activities and recalling the useful services he has rendered to the public. Reared in the democratic party, he has always adherred to its basic principles and has been the standard bearer of his party in many campaigns. He was twice elected to the State Senate from the thirty-first senatorial district and served from 1901 to 1903 and again from 1913 to 1915. His entire record reflects credit upon his district as well as himself, and his constituents with reluctance accepted his dictum when he determined to return to private life. During his first period in the Senate he served on many important committees, including the ways and means and cities of the second class, and it was his bill that made railroad commissioners elective instead of appointive, which act was highly indorsed by the business interests of the state. On account of this popular measure Mr. McMillan was made president of the State Federation of Commercial Interests, comprising large milling, manufacturing and wholesale business interests in the state. He also introduced and championed a bill doing away with free passes and it may be added that Senator McMillan was the only man in the State Legislature in 1901 and 1903 who did not travel on a pass.

In the sessions of 1913-1915 Mr. McMillan was chairman of the Railroads and Corporations Committee and served also on the following committees: Federal and state affairs, judicial apportionments, manufactures and industrial pursuits, state library and ways and means. He introduced the bill that was passed relative to co-operative business associations, and was instrumental in introducing and having passed numerous other bills in the interests of his constituents. In public regard he was associated with the most distinguished men in the state, and was drafted for the railroad commission on the same ticket as General Harris. Subsequently he was a candidate for the office of lieutenant governor on the ticket with J. T. Botkin. In the last state campaign Senator McMillan was prominently mentioned for nomination for governor, but he did not care to press his claims.

No less has Mr. McMillan been important in local circles. In 1905 certain conditions arose that resulted in his becoming the citizens' candidate for mayor and he was elected to the office and was re-elected thrice afterward, serving as mayor of Minneapolis for four consecutive terms. His administration was productive of the greatest good, during this time public spirited enterprises being established that have been of inestimable benefit to the city, notably the building of the new iron bridge over Solomon River and the acquiring of the City Park. Also during his official terms the admirable public utilities that have made Minneapolis one of the modern cities of the state were installed, this city now having a fine city waterworks plant and a system of sanitary sewers. He has given encouragement to the investment of capital in substantial business concerns in the county and is president of the Ottawa County Oil Company.

At Minneapolis, Kansas, in 1886, Mr. McMillan married Miss Mary Markley, who is a daughter of the late Israel and Mary (Link) Markley. Israel Markley was a large owner of real estate and did much to develop Ottawa County. He was the first settler on the townsite of Minneapolis and built the first flour mill. Senator and Mrs. McMillan have one daughter, Blanche, who was born May 3, 1901. The family belongs to Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, in which Senator McMillan has been a vestryman for many years.

Like many public men in these strenuous times, Senator McMillan has not given much attention to organizations or societies designed mainly for recreation, but he has long been deeply interested in two old fraternal bodies, the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, and has been honored officially in both. In 1912 he was elected grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias for the State of Kansas and served one term, during which time he succeeded through hard work in lifting a heavy indebtedness. He belongs to Rescue Lodge No. 224, of which he is past chancellor commander, as well as past grand chancellor of the state. He belongs to Minneapolis Lodge No. 97, Odd Fellows, and is past noble grand of the same, and is a member of the Committee of

Appeals and Grievances of the grand lodge of the state. He prizes very highly the inherited privilege of belonging to the Sons of the American Revolution. He is, withal, a sound, practical man of affairs and is a vital factor in the Minneapolis Commercial Club.

F. J. Ruffner, D. V. M. The senior veterinarian at Beloit, Doctor Ruffner has been in active practice there since 1912. He has a hospital located on Second Street, furnished with all the facilities for the modern practice of veterinary surgery and his business has grown so rapidly that he has completed the erection of a larger and still more modern veterinary hospital. He practices all over that section of Kansas and is known not only for his skill but for his personal popularity.

A native of Kansas, born in 1889, Doctor Ruffner is a son of Andrew and Louise Ruffner, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of Pennsylvania. Doctor Ruffner was one of two children, the other being a daughter. Doctor Ruffner is unmarried.

He has spent practically all his life in Kansas, attended the common schools of the state and subsequently entered the Kansas State Agricultural College, department of veterinary medicine, where he was graduated in 1912. He is a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association of America and the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association, his college fraternity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Glocus P. Crosby. There are few men better known in Ottawa County than Glocus P. Crosby, who has been an active and useful resident of Minneapolis for forty-five years, is county surveyor and is a veteran of the Civil war. He has seen this section of Kansas develop and has done his full part both in personal effort and in professional activities. Mr. Crosby was born October 7, 1843, at Piketon in Pike County, Ohio, and is the elder of two sons born to his parents, Ezra and Elizabeth (Maddox) Crosby.

The early Crosbys were New England people, and Cummins Crosby, the grandfather of Glocus P. Crosby, was born in Maine in 1799. He was a lumberman and in early manhood took part in the strife that often broke out on the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, which was mainly confined to the logging camps. He came to Kansas later in life, retiring from all activity in 1892, although still a man of remarkable vigor. He died in 1897 at the home of his son in Minneapolis, being then aged ninety-eight years.

Ezra Crosby, father of Glocus P. Crosby, was born near the Penobscot River in Maine in 1820, and was reared to manhood there. He then went to Pike County, Ohio, and engaged in work at his trade at Piketon, having learned the manufacture of brick. In 1853 he moved to Fayette County, Iowa, and there was engaged in brickmaking until 1872, in which year he came to Minneapolis, Kansas. Here he established a general store and later a drug store, being a man of great enterprise, and continued in merchandising during the rest of his active life, his death occurring at Minneapolis in 1903, his years not reaching those of his father, but being indicative of a robust New England heritage to longevity not altogether unusual. In the meanwhile, in 1862, Ezra Crosby proved his loyalty and patriotism by enlisting for service in the Civil war, entering the Thirty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He saw hard service, participating in the siege of Vicksburg, in the dangerous guerilla warfare along the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi River, and was in the conflict at Island No. 10, but survived all the hazards of war and returned safely to his home and quietly resumed peaceful pursuits. In West Union, Iowa, he was married to Elizabeth Maddox, who was born in 1821, on the Atlantic Ocean while her parents were crossing from Scotland to the United States. They settled near Columbus, Ohio, and Mrs. Crosby grew up there. She died at Minneapolis, Kansas, in 1888, the mother of two sons: Glocus P. and Loren E., the latter of whom died at Fort Collins, Colorado, at the age of fifty-five years.

Glocus P. Crosby attended the country schools in Fayette County, Iowa, but made his best educational record in mathematics and when only twelve years old began to be interested in the principles of surveying. In fact he displayed a natural talent in that direction, and all through the years that followed before he found the opportunity to perfect his knowledge in this art, both eye and hand were in training. Many a weary hour of marching during his service as a soldier in the Civil war was lightened by his knowledge of contour, form, area and distance, a surveyor's conception that his ordinary comrade neither took interest in or understood.

In 1862 he enlisted in the same regiment as did his patriotic father, and he took part in the same battles. He was appointed an orderly to General Steele and carried the dispatch that gave the orders to the different commanders to advance and fight in what proved to be the closing battle of the war, that of Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865. Notwithstanding his hazardous office, Mr. Crosby escaped all serious injuries and returned to his home practically uninjured. He has always taken a deep interest in the Grand Army of the Republic and is a valued member of Minneapolis Post No. 47.

After his military duties had been bravely discharged Mr. Crosby returned to Iowa and followed surveying there until he came to Minneapolis, Kansas, in 1872. In 1878 he was elected county surveyor of Ottawa County and served two terms and then, after an intermission, was appointed county surveyor by Governor Glick. In 1900 he was again elected to this office, to which he has been continuously reelected ever since, this evidence of public approval being not only a testimonial to his skill and professional accuracy, but to his personal character as well. In Mr. Crosby Ottawa County has an efficient and honest official.

In 1866, at West Union, Fayette County, Iowa, Mr. Crosby was married to Miss Mary A. Thompson, who came to Iowa from Cincinnati, Ohio, and they have four children, namely: Iona, the wife of J. E. Davis, who is employed at Minneapolis, Kansas; N. G., who is a resident of Denver, Colorado; Almeda, who is the wife of S. E. Jackson, and they reside at Santa Anna, California; and Elizabeth H., who is the wife of Pearl Davis, and they reside at Medford, Oregon.

Mr. Crosby has always been identified with the republican party and is old enough to remember its birth. Its principles have always appealed to his sense of right and he has given it his hearty support. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Minneapolis and to this and other religious organizations he has been as generous as his circumstances would permit. In 1905 Mr. Crosby erected his comfortable modern residence on Ross Avenue in this city.

John J. Jenness, of the Solomon City community, was one of the early pioneers of Ottawa County.

Mr. Jenness knows Kansas from the standpoint of over half a century's residence therein.

He was born at Hermon, Penobscot County, Maine, January 2, 1839, a son of David L. and Martha (York) Jenness. His father was born in New Hampshire and his mother in Maine, and both were descendants of early New England families. David L. Jenness' father, in company with two of his brothers, came from France to the United States, locating in New Hampshire, and there he became prominently identified with the interests of New England. Some members of the family became noted ship builders.

After reaching years of maturity David L. Jenness moved to Maine, where he followed the trade of carpenter. He married there and later in life located on a farm, where he lived until his death in 1847. His wife survived him many years, passing away in 1860. Her father was a sea captain and died while at sea. Martha York was one of the following children: Jerusha, William, Solomon, John and Martha E. David L. Jenness was a stanch democrat and an influential and active worker in his party, though never an aspirant for political honors. The only office he would ever consent to accept was as justice of the peace. He was a man of sturdy habits, strong in his opinions concerning right and wrong, and was honored and respected by all with whom he had business or social intercourse. His only brother was named Francis Jenness.

David and Martha (York) Jenness had the following children: Esther, who married G. W. Webber, of Maine; John J.; Walter B., who became a resident of Colorado; Abby, who first married Mr. Stuyvesant and afterwards Mr. Rolf; and Mark C., who died in New York. The parents were members of the Universalist Church.

John J. Jenness remained in his native state until sixteen years of age. He then removed with his uncle, Solomon York, to Illinois. Solomon York was a sea captain and in Illinois owned many boats on the old Hennepin Canal. Mr. Jenness remained in his employ for a number of years, and frequently accompanied boats over the old Illinois and Michigan Canal to Chicago. In 1859 he made a journey overland to the Pike's Peak gold district of Colorado, and subsequently made a second visit to that region and engaged in mining. From there he went into New Mexico, and in 1861 came to Kansas, locating first at Indianola. For two years he engaged in driving stage to Saint Mary's Mission, after which he followed the same occupation for another firm between Abilene and Junction City. In 1864 Mr. Jenness enlisted for 100 days' service in the Civil war, being stationed at Fort Leavenworth until the following fall, when he received an honorable discharge. Then at Junction City he sold goods at auction during the winter and for a short time was engaged in the saloon business at Wyandotte. At Lawrence, Kansas, he manufactured the brick which entered into the construction of the Eldridge Hotel, which replaced the hotel destroyed by Quantrell and his band. After that he was a stage driver from Lawrence to Topeka, later station agent at Pritchard, west of Salina, for the Overland Stage Company, and in 1866 was employed by that company to erect its stables.

In August, 1866, Mr. Jenness married and soon afterward he came to Ottawa County, where for a time he was employed in haymaking for T. C. Hersey, a well known early settler of Kansas. In 1867 he bought a squatter's claim to the land which he yet owns, the northeast quarter of section 24, Buckeye Township. A log cabin had been erected and he made other improvements from time to time. The log cabin was soon replaced by a more comfortable dwelling, but after a few years it and its contents were destroyed by fire, the loss being covered with only a small amount of insurance. Mr. Jenness later had a pleasant and commodious two-story residence, situated on a natural building site and overlooking the valley of Cole Creek. There were also good barns, a beautiful grove and orchard, and he brought his fields under a fine state of cultivation, annually yielding to the owner a good financial return. Besides raising the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate he was extensively engaged in the handling of stock. At one time he was the largest stock dealer in Ottawa County. He raised cattle, hogs and horses, and shipped many horses to Tennessee. Mr. Jenness proved himself an enterprising and public spirited man, endowed with New England push and enterprise and always willing and ready to lend his aid and co-operation to any movement or measure intended for the public good. He has become widely and favorably known throughout Central Kansas and has commanded the respect and confidence of all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

In politics he became quite prominent. He was originally a democrat, but in 1860 allied his interests with those of the republican party and attained influence in its rank in Ottawa County. He attended many conventions and on its ticket was elected to positions of honor and trust. He finally returned to the democratic party and has done much to build up and sustain that organization in Ottawa County. He has filled the office of township trustee and assessor, was for eight years a justice of the peace, and for many years served as clerk of his school district. In all these various positions he served with efficiency, ever discharging the duties entrusted to his care with the utmost fidelity and honor.

Mr. Jenness married Miss Mary Carr, a lady of superior intelligence and culture and member of one of the honored pioneer families of Ottawa County. She was born March 5, 1845, a daughter of F. V. and Anna Bell (Stevens) Carr, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ireland. Her parents were married in Michigan and after a number of removals located in Ottawa County, Kansas, in 1861, before the organization of the county and while the Indians and buffaloes were still numerous. Only four families were then living in the Valley of Solomon. Mr. Carr selected his land, and after the establishment of the land office pre-empted it, making many improvements and putting his fields in a fine state of cultivation. He often indulged his fondness for hunting the buffalo. He was a plain, honest farmer and was well and favorably known throughout his locality. Politically he was a stanch democrat and on the party ticket was elected county commissioner and held other places of trust. He died February 13, 1875, at the age of fifty-seven. His widow survived him many years and spent the rest of her life on the old homestead. The Carr children were: Mrs. Jane Huffman; Mrs. Martha Lamb; Francis, a resident of Oklahoma; Mary J. Jenness; Mrs. Julia Lamb; Hannah, who died unmarried; Henry, a resident of Colorado; Mrs. Clara Clewell; and Mrs. Flora Hoffmann.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jenness: Carry, born September 27, 1867, married W. Spencer; Walter, born December 30, 1868, died in Colorado in 1890; John, born August 31, 1870, became a railway agent at Abilene; Clarence and Willis, twins, born June 24, 1872, the former dying the same year and the latter in 1875; Esther, born February 26, 1874,

died in 1875; Grace, born April 8, 1876, married in November, 1901, T. Sullivan Niles; Nelly, born March 12, 1878, married December 25, 1901, Claude A. Roberts of Randolph, Kansas; and Ray, born February 5, 1881, married February 12, 1902, Miss Maggie Parks. Mr. Jenness is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has filled all the chairs in the lodge and has been a delegate to the grand Lodge.

William A. Hopkins, now living retired at Solomon, has turned the seventy-fifth milepost on life's journey. His years have accounted for something not only to himself but to his country and his community. He was a gallant and loyal soldier of the Union during more than three years of the Civil war. After his part in that struggle he came to Kansas and has been a resident of Dickinson County for practically half a century. The Solomon community esteems him not only as one of its oldest but one of its most highly respected citizens.

An Indiana man by birth, he was born in a log house situated on a farm in Daviess County September 12, 1842. His parents were Zelek and Maria (Logan) Hopkins. Zelek Hopkins was born in Kentucky in 1807, a son of Washington E. Hopkins. This is the same branch of the Hopkins family which includes among its noted members Commodore Hopkins of the English navy. Zelek Hopkins went with his parents from Kentucky to Indiana when ten years of age and grew up on a pioneer farm in Daviess County. His active career was spent as a farmer and during the Civil war he served as provost marshal of Daviess County. His death occurred at Washington, Indiana, March 20, 1867. In 1829 he married Miss Maria Logan, who was born in 1807, a daughter of David Logan, a native of Ireland and a weaver by trade. Mrs. Maria Hopkins died in 1901 at Solomon, Kansas, at the advanced age of ninety-four. She was the mother of eleven children, five sons and six daughters. Their names in order of birth are Jane L., Sarah H., Washington E., David L., Mary, Elizabeth, Ellen and Malissa, twins, William A., James A., and Samuel M. The only two now living are William A. and Samuel M., the latter a resident of Seymour, Indiana.

Mr. William A. Hopkins grew up on his father's farm in Daviess County, Indiana. His book learning was such as could be secured by attending the winter terms of the district schools. A few months after his eighteenth birthday the Civil war broke out. He was not long in answering the call to military duty and enlisted in Company E of the Sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered into service on his nineteenth birthday. The Union armies were then making their first attempt to break down the barrier which the Confederates had erected throughout the west, guarding the Southern States and the approaches of the Mississippi. His regiment was first assigned to duty in Kentucky and was later attached to the Army of the Cumberland, Fourth Brigade, Second Division. Shiloh was the first great battle in which Mr. Hopkins participated. This was followed by the engagement of Stone River or Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and in that noted battle he was wounded in the right thigh. On account of this wound he was granted a thirty days' furlough. He rejoined his command in time to participate in many of the battles of the Atlanta campaign, including Resaca and Peach Tree Creek. That brilliant campaign of Sherman's army had practically closed when Mr. Hopkins was mustered out at Indianapolis September 23, 1864, after a service of three years and twelve days. He came out of the army with the rank of sergeant.

For a few months he made up for early deficiencies in the way of education by a special course in school, and then took up the trade of plasterer and for a time worked in a flour mill at Vincennes, Indiana.

On coming to Kansas in 1866 Mr. Hopkins located at Solomon, which was then a frontier community and in a district largely devoted to the range stock industry. He began working at his trade as a plasterer and he plastered many of the first houses in the town of Solomon and in the nearby country. He also proved up a claim four miles north of Solomon. Besides his work at his trade as a farmer Mr. Hopkins bought grain at Solomon for a number of years. Everything connected with his business career bears the stamp of integrity and the highest degree of honor.

In 1898 Mr. Hopkins was appointed postmaster of Solomon by President William McKinley. He held that office consecutively sixteen years, going out during President Wilson's first term. For two years he was also mayor of Solomon and was a member of its school board sixteen years. Mr. Hopkins is now giving his time to the offices of police judge and justice of the peace. He has always been an active republican since casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, a few weeks after he had returned from the army.

Mr. Hopkins is past commander and present adjutant of Solomon Post No. 374 of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is an elder and active member in the Presbyterian Church. On May 8, 1866, a few months before he came to Kansas, he was married at Vincennes, Indiana, to Miss Martha McClure. Mrs. Hopkins was born February 2, 1842, a daughter of Daniel and Martha (Bartness) McClure, also natives of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins became the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters. The family record in brief is as follows: Edward E., born March 11, 1867, died October 2, 1902; Warren L., born April 13, 1869; William M., born July 24, 1871; Alma, born June 25, 1874; Maria, born January 1, 1877; Sarah Jane, born June 22, 1878; and Grace M., born February 26, 1882.

Hon. William Haley. To give adequate expression to the influence a man exerts over his fellows it is necessary to delve into the motives which inspired him and the circumstances under which he acted. While his contemporaries are in most cases better able to judge him after he has passed from this world, some men so firmly mark their impress upon their community that their characters are capable of being determined while they are still in the heyday of life. Judged in such a manner, Hon. William Haley shows up very advantageously, for he is a man of alert capability who has always acted from the best of motives and who has faithfully performed whatever duties have been laid upon his shoulders. A resident of Ottawa County for forty-three years, and for the greater part of this time engaged in agricultural pursuits, he now makes his home at Delphos, where he has lived since 1907, and is accounted one of his community's most substantial and influential citizens, being representative of the sixty-second district in the Kansas Legislature.

William Haley was born in Ontario, Canada, October 12, 1859, a son of James and Jane (Butler) Haley. His grandfather was William Haley, who was born in 1806, in Cornwall, England, and was reared and married in that country, where he was variously

engaged as a general workman. In 1850 the grandparents immigrated to America, settling in Lower Canada, William Haley there following the pursuits of agriculture. He remained in Canada until 1872, when, feeling that a better future awaited him in the United States, he came to Kansas and filed on a piece of land. This he cleared and for some time cultivated, but finally sold his interests and went to live at the home of his son, with whom he spent his last years, dying in Ottawa County in 1879. Mr. Haley married Elizabeth Hamm, who was born in 1808, in Cornwall, England, and died in Ottawa County, Kansas, in the fall of 1875. Of their children there is still one son living; John, a resident of Bennington, Kansas, who was for years engaged in farming on the homestead which he took in 1870, but is now living in retirement.

James Haley, father of William Haley, was born in 1838, in Cornwall, England, where he was educated in the public schools. He did not join his parents in Canada until 1852, when he was fourteen years of age, and there he resided during the next twenty years, applying his energies to the gaining of a competence in agricultural pursuits. In March, 1872, he came to Ottawa County, Kansas, where he homesteaded 160 acres three miles west of Delphos, which property is now owned by his son William. Mr. Haley became one of the well known men of his community, and was considered a reliable man of business and a public-spirited citizen. He was a republican, but did not seek preferment in public life, being content to devote his entire time and attention to the cultivation of his broad acres. Mr. Haley's death occurred on the homestead farm in 1875. He married Jane Butler, who was born in 1841, at Duluth, Canada, and died at Fairview, Oklahoma, in November, 1913. There were eight children in the family, as follows: William; Susan, who died at the age of eighteen years; John, who is a retired farmer of Delphos; Elizabeth, who died when nine years old; Margaret, who is the wife of Frank White, a farmer living near Cleo, Oklahoma; Joseph, who is engaged in business as a miller at Fairview, Oklahoma; James, who is carrying on agricultural operations near Culver, Kansas; and Sarah Jane, who is the wife of William Cunningham, a farmer of Fairview, Oklahoma.

William Haley received his education in the public schools of Ontario, Canada, and Ottawa County, spending but one term in the latter and then beginning to give all his time to assisting his father and brothers in the work of the home place. He remained on the home farm until he had attained his majority, at which time he bought a homesteaded farm of 160 acres, a tract lying four miles west of Delphos, which he farmed until 1895 and then sold. Subsequently he bought out the heirs to his father's farm, a tract of 160 acres, on which he carried on operations personally until 1907 and then came to Delphos. He is still the owner of this property, as well as another 160 acres lying eight miles northeast of Delphos, and also has his modern, comfortable residence and the 1¾ acres of land on Custer Avenue upon which it stands. Mr. Haley has always been an industrious man and the success that he has attained has come as a reward for the hard work he has done and the able manner in which he has carried on his operations and directed his transactions. A democrat in politics, he is one of the strong men of his party in Ottawa County and held numerous offices while a resident of Stanton Township, including that of township trustee. In 1916 he was the successful candidate of his party for the office of representative from the sixty-second district, and is now a member of the lower house of the Kansas Legislature. He is known as one of the working members of that body who has done much for his community and for his constituents and who has never betrayed a public trust. Fraternally Mr. Haley is a member of Delphos Lodge No. 122, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Delphos Lodge No. 128, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and other bodies.

Mr. Haley married in 1880, in Ottawa County, Kansas, Miss Macie E. Hoover, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Hendershot) Hoover. Mr. Hoover, who was a soldier of the Union, and while wearing his country's uniform during the Civil war died at Little Rock, Arkansas. Mrs. Hoover passed away in 1902. To Mr. and Mrs. Haley there have been born three children, namely: Alice Jane, who died at the age of seven years; J. R., who is engaged in farming operations on his father's property in Logan Township; and A. W., who is on the old Haley homestead place. The family is widely and favorably known in Ottawa County, and its members have always been held in the highest esteem as honorable citizens of the greatest integrity.

Mrs. Mamie Maud (Tart) Partridge. One of the leaders in club, social and religious work in Ottawa County and in the movements which make for better education, finer citizenship and higher morals, is Mrs. Mamie Maud (Tart) Partridge, of Delphos, who has been a resident of Kansas since 1884. She is a woman whose activities have touched life on many sides, for in addition to the things above noted she has been a school teacher and a public official, and in each of the many capacities in which she has acted has been a powerful influence for good among the people of the community.

Mrs. Partridge was born at Pawnee City, Pawnee County, Nebraska, a daughter of Nelson and Nancy (Aikins) Tart. Her father, who still survives as a resident of Bennington, Kansas, was born in 1839, in Vermont, a member of an old New England family of French extraction which on first coming to America had located for a time in Canada, but subsequently removed to the Green Mountain State. Nelson Tart was reared in Vermont and from that state enlisted for service in the Union army during the Civil war, through which entire struggle he fought bravely and faithfully, participating in fourteen important battles, including those of Shiloh, Lookout Mountain, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. With a spendid record, on receiving his honorable discharge he turned his face toward the West, feeling that his military experiences had fitted him to embark in a venture of his own in the new country, and after residing in several different communities finally located in Pawnee County, Nebraska. In 1877 he removed to Lincoln County, Kansas, as a pioneer, homesteading 160 acres of land, on which he farmed for several years, but in 1884 took up his residence at Bennington, where he still makes his home. While farming has been Mr. Tart's principal vocation in life, when he was a young man he learned the trade of harness maker, and at various times has added to his income by following this occupation, although he is now living retired from all active labor. He has been successful in his various ventures, not alone in the way of accumulating material prosperity, but in establishing a reputation for sterling integrity and probity of character. Politically a republican, he has not sought preferment over his fellows in public life. His only connection with a

social body is his membership in Minneapolis Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Tart was married to Nancy Aikins, who was born in Ohio, in 1845, and they became the parents of the following children: Edson A., who is a farmer and resides at Gering, Scotts Bluff County, Nebraska; Arthur and William, each of whom died at the age of two years; Nellie E., who is the wife of William Lash, a retired farmer of Lawrence, Kansas; Luella, who died in 1908, at Denver, Colorado, as the wife of Daniel Haley, a farmer of Niles, Kansas; Mamie Maud, of this notice; her twin, Myrtle, who is the wife of Irving Panton, a real estate broker, hotel proprietor and auctioneer of Oakhill, Kansas; Rena, who married E. N. Lott, a carpenter of Salina, Kansas; Clara, who died at the age of nineteen years; George, who has no regular residence, but is loyal to his parents; Eva, who is the wife of George Pollard, telegraph operator and railway station agent at Dietz, Wyoming; Iva, twin of Eva, who died at the age of six months; Gerald, a resident of Bennington, Kansas, and a member of Company M, Kansas National Guard, waiting to be sent to France; Florence, who died at the age of 2½ years; and Carl, who enlisted in the United States navy and went to the far West when his term of enlistment expired.

The public schools of Bennington and the Salina Normal School furnished Mamie Maud Tart with her educational training and when her school days were over she adopted the vocation of educator and became one of the best known, most efficient and most popular teachers in this locality. For four years she presided over classes in the rural districts of Ottawa County, and for two years had charge of schools at Bennington, her career as a teacher covering in all a matter of six years, during which time she established many lasting friendships and won the respect and affection of many of the young people of the community. As a member of the Presbyterian Church, she has been one of the most active figures in the working out of beneficial movements, particularly in regard to the sick and needy, and at the present time is serving in the capacity of treasurer of the Ladies' Aid Society and chairman of the Delphos branch of the Red Cross. She is also a working member of the Missionary Society and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and belongs to Lodge No. 48, Daughters of Rebekah and to the Delphic Club. She is interested in all matters of moment which affect her sex or the public in general. The work of a woman like Mrs. Partridge proves the ability of her sex and shows what can be accomplished by an intelligent, capable woman once she decides upon activities outside of her home confines. Without abating a single particle of her feminine graces, she takes on new ones, and at the same time continues to maintain her home duties.

In 1901, at Topeka, Kansas, occurred the marriage of Mamie Maud Tart and Frederick Blake Partridge. Mr. Partridge was born November 2, 1864, at Geneva, Illinois, and was reared at Geneva, Millington and Tonica, that state, and attended college at Millington. In 1883 he came to Kansas, locating at Minneapolis, where his father purchased railroad land, and the youth worked on his father's farm until 1900, when he was elected county clerk. He served in that capacity for five years, for four years of which time Mrs. Partridge served as his deputy, and he then entered the State Bank of Bennington as cashier. Two years later he became cashier of the First National Bank of Delphos, which position he has held with success since August, 1907. He has held numerous township offices, to which he has been elected on the republican ticket, is fraternally connected with Delphos Lodge No. 149, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand, and is an ex-member of the Knights of Pythias. In addition to their residence at Michigan and Third streets, Mr. and Mrs. Partridge have hotel property, this being the Commercial Hotel at Delphos, on Second and Main streets, the northeast corner of the square. They are the parents of four children: Donald, born July 13, 1902; Harry L., born September 14, 1907; Rowena, born December 16, 1911; and David Eugene, born March 22, 1916.

Rev. George S. Smith. The career of George S. Smith has led him into various of life's activities. He has wielded the implements of destruction as a soldier in his country's service, has preached the gospel of peace and good will as a minister of the Christian Church, has manipulated the tools of the agriculturist in the cultivation of the soil, and has represented his fellow citizens in legislative halls. In each avenue of endeavor he has handled himself worthily and has discharged his duties faithfully, and this fact alone would entitle him to representation among the leading citizens of Ottawa County.

George S. Smith was born in Highland County, Ohio, November 5, 1841, a son of Samuel and Margaret (Bell) Smith. The Smith family originated in Scotland, being a part of the old and honored Stowe or Stough stock, while the Bells originated in England and came to America with William Penn. Samuel Smith was born June 23, 1816, near Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and died at Detroit, Pike County, Illinois, August 28, 1857. He was reared and married in his native country, where for some years he was engaged in farming, but in 1840 went to Illinois as a pioneer of Pike County. While farming was his principal vocation, he was a man of far more than ordinary education and for a number of years combined school teaching with his agricultural work and succeeded admirably in both directions. He was a republican in his political views, and while he did not seek personal aggrandizement, accepted several minor offices tendered him by his fellow citizens and discharged their duties faithfully as a matter of civic responsibility. He was a lifelong member of the Christian Church and for a number of years served as elder therein. Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Margaret Bell, who was born in 1815, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and died near Delphos, Kansas, in 1887. They became the parents of the following children: Isaac J., who in 1863 enlisted as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was still a member of that organization when he died in the South in 1864; William S., who was killed by a falling tree when he was but six years of age; Sarah J., who died when six weeks old; Eliza Ann, who died at Deepwater, Missouri, as the wife of Silas Grant, now also deceased, who was a farmer for some years in Iowa; Tabitha Asenath, who died in the suburbs of Des Moines, Iowa, and was buried there as the wife of George Lawrence, now also deceased, who was an agriculturist; Joseph B., who was engaged in farming operations until his death at Chanute, Kansas, in 1913; A. T., who is engaged in farming in the vicinity of Chanute; and George S., of this notice.

George S. Smith was given an ordinary education in the public schools of Highland County, Ohio, where he was reared on his father's farm, but it was the intention of his scholarly father that the son should

receive something more than common advantages. Accordingly, he was being prepared to enter college, but at that time the Civil war came on and with youthful patriotism the nineteen-year-old lad entered the ranks of the Union army, enlisting October 23, 1861, as a member of Company C, Forty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Following this came a service of more than five and one-half years, he being finally mustered out of the service May 10, 1866. His military experiences were many and varied and his engagements included Shiloh, Vicksburg, Sabine Cross Roads, Banks' expedition up the Red River, Mobile, Alabama, and others, and skirmishes too numerous to mention. Near Sabine Cross Roads, Mr. Smith was taken prisoner by the enemy and sent to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, but after numerous hardships and discomforts was finally exchanged October 23, 1864. With a splendid record for faithfulness and patriotic service, the young soldier returned to Ohio, where he was married, and not long thereafter removed to Iowa, where he engaged in farming. He remained in the Hawkeye State until 1878, in which year he came to Ottawa County, Kansas, taking up a homestead of 160 acres six miles northwest of Delphos. This he continued to operate until 1901, when he bought a farm at the edge of the town and sold his other property. In the winter of 1916 he disposed of his agricultural pursuits, retired from farming, and in February, 1917, moved into Delphos, where he has a commodious modern home. Mr. Smith was successful in his agricultural work and at all times was a progressive farmer, using up-to-date methods and helping his community to maintain high agricultural standards. In addition to his home, which is located at First and Washington streets, he is the owner of considerable other town property and is now known as one of the locality's substantial men. On April 14, 1871, Mr. Smith was ordained a minister of the Christian Church, and during his long career as a preacher of the gospel had charges in different counties of Iowa and ten counties of Kansas. He still occasionally fills a pulpit and his work has been a great influence for good in the communities in which he has prosecuted his ministerial labors. As a republican Reverend Smith is one of the strong men of his party. After serving as a member of the Board of Ottawa County Commissioners for six years, he was elected to the Kansas Legislature for the session of 1895, and served as a member of the committees on assessment and taxation, public institutions, telegraphs and telephones and others. His public services were of a decidedly energetic and helpful character. Fraternally Reverend Smith belongs to Delphos Lodge No. 129, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and he also holds membership in Delphos Post No. 116, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is at present commander.

In Highland County, Ohio, in 1865, Reverend Smith was married to Miss Jane Orebaugh, daughter of the late Peter and Catherine (Ludwig) Orebaugh, farming people of Ohio. Nine children were born to this union: Isaac J., who is a passenger conductor on the Southern Pacific Railroad and resides at Portland, Oregon; William H., who was a farmer and died at Delphos, Kansas, in 1895; Blanche, who died at the age of four years; Maggie, who is the wife of William H. Barker, a carpenter and engineer of Delphos; Asenath, who is the wife of Charles A. Truax, clerk in one of the mercantile establishments of Delphos; Samuel T., who is the representative of the Standard Oil Company at Delphos; Ralph, who is head miller of the Wolf Milling Company at Ellinwood, this state; George Logan, who is engaged in farming at Culver, Kansas; and Vida, who married I. C. Ellison, of Wynne, Arkansas, roadmaster of the Iron Mountain Railroad.

Hon. John O. Adams. Of the men who in recent years have come to the forefront in the business and official life of Ottawa County, few have accomplished such great and substantial results within so short a period of time as has John O. Adams. A resident of Delphos since 1901, this energetic and capable young man has worked his way to a substantial place in business circles, while in official affairs he has been equally energetic and successful, and in the spring of 1917 was elected mayor of the city. His record as a merchant and as a public servant has been an honorable one, marked by distinctive achievement and straightforward acceptance of his opportunities and responsibilities.

John O. Adams was born at Langley, Kansas, September 24, 1889, being a son of John R. and Mary C. (Sward) Adams, and a member of an old New England family which immigrated from England to Massachusetts during the era of the American colonies. John R. Adams was born in 1860, at Walpole, New Hampshire, where he was reared and received ordinary educational advantages. When he left his native state, in young manhood, he went to Zearing, Iowa, where for several years he followed the trade of carpenter, and in 1885 came to Kansas and settled at Langley, where he continued to follow that vocation. Subsequently he removed to Marquette, Kansas, where he established himself in the mercantile business, and succeeded in his activities there until 1901, when he came to Delphos and opened the general store that is now owned by his widow, and of which his son is the manager. Mr. Adams was successful in building up a good trade in this community, where he soon won the confidence of the people by his honorable business methods and the fairness and honesty of his transactions. From modest beginnings the enterprise grew to important proportions and under his able and energetic management became known as a desirable commercial asset. In his relations with his fellow business men Mr. Adams never took advantage of another's misfortune, and while he was alive to all business opportunities his career was singularly free from the doubtful practices of some workers in the commercial field. He died at Delphos, in 1907. Mr. Adams was a democrat, but his part in politics and public life was only a minor one, except that he took an interest in good movements, realizing their worth in the upbuilding of the community. His fraternal affiliation was with Marquette Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Adams married Miss Mary C. Sward, who was born in 1866, at Galesburg, Illinois, and who survives him and still resides at Delphos. In addition to the store, which is situated on the Square, Mrs. Adams is the owner of her residence on Custer Avenue, of a farm of 160 acres located in Mitchell County, and of other property. Mr. and Mrs. Adams became the parents of five children: John O.; Charles, who is the proprietor of an automobile garage at Salina, Kansas; William A., who is a veterinary surgeon of Delphos; Alva S., who resides with his mother and is a student of the Delphos High School; and Frank, who lives with his mother and is attending the graded schools.

John O. Adams was twelve years of age when brought to Delphos, and in the public schools of this city completed his primary education, being grad-

uated from the Delphos High School in the class of 1910. Following this he was sent to Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, where he took a literary and law course, but at the time of the death of his father he returned to Delphos to take charge of the elder man's large business interests. These include holdings in several important enterprises, the store at Delphos and the farm in Mitchell County, and in superintending these matters the younger man has shown the same kind of ability and foresight that made his father so successful. An up-to-date stock is carried in the general store, carefully chosen with regard to the needs and desires of the community, and the same honorable policy that actuated the elder man's movements has succeeded in bringing prosperity to his son. In the public affairs of the city Mr. Adams has always taken a keen interest, and is known as one of the strong and forceful workers of the county democracy. After serving for several years in the Delphos City Council, where he made an excellent record for efficient service, in the spring of 1917 he was elected to the office of mayor. As the incumbent of this position he is giving the people a clean and businesslike administration and has endeavored in so far as has lain in his power to promulgate and foster civic movements for the advancement of his city. He is well known in fraternal life, being a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, past master of Delphos Lodge No. 202, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Salina Consistory No. 3, and of Isis Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Salina; past chancellor commander of Delphos Lodge No. 74, Knights of Pythias; and past master workman of Delphos Lodge No. 128, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He also holds membership in the Commercial Club.

In June, 1916, at Valencia, Kansas, Mr. Adams was united in marriage with Miss Pansy Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell, who resides at Valencia, is a retired telephone business man, while Mrs. Mitchell is deceased.

Edson Baxter. Now serving as clerk of the District Court at Marion, Captain Baxter is an old timer of Kansas and has lived in close touch with the developments of half a century and his own part therein allows him to speak with authority on the history of that period.

The Baxter family came to Kansas in territorial times and did their pioneering in Morris County. Edson Baxter was fifteen years of age when he accompanied the family caravan overland, and he was able to make himself useful from the very beginning of the settlement. He was born on a farm in Lasalle County, Illinois, October 8, 1842, a son of June and Elizabeth (Lenox) Baxter. He is a descendant of the noted English divine, Richard Baxter. June Baxter, his father, was born near West Point, New York, June 30, 1805. In early life he learned the trade of blacksmith, and from New York went to Illinois. In 1858 he brought his family with wagons and teams westward from Central Illinois and located on land which he pre-empted in Morris County, Kansas. The rest of his active years were spent there as a farmer, and he died May 20, 1890. When the Baxter family settled in Morris County the settlers lived chiefly along the creeks. Law and order were not securely established, and besides some Indian scares the population suffered to some extent from the civil warfare then raging in Kansas and afterward extended through the entire country. Not infrequently the Baxters lived on buffalo meat, since buffalo were still numerous in the country.

June Baxter was married in 1838 to Elizabeth Lenox, who was born in Chautauqua County, New York, in 1807. She died in Morris County, Kansas, in 1885. They became the parents of thirteen children, eleven sons and two daughters. Those still living are: Charles, of White City, Kansas; Edson; and Eliza, wife of F. M. Penland, a farmer of Marion County.

Edson Baxter had attended school three months each year in the winters in his rural community of Lasalle County, Illinois. While giving a hand to the improvement of his father's pre-emption in Morris County he also attended school at Council Grove, Kansas, in the winter of 1860 for three months, and at Junction City, Kansas, in the winter of 1862 for three months. In 1859 he had the distinction of teaching the first school in Morris County outside of Council Grove. While attending school at Junction City Mr. Baxter worked every Saturday in the office of the Junction City Union, then owned by the late venerable George W. Martin. He learned something about printing and newspaper work, but he did not accept the opportunity as a means of a permanent career.

In 1862 Captain Baxter became a salesman in a store at Council Grove owned by U. Conn, and then from the spring of 1863 worked for G. U. Sincock until 1864. On the 16th of July of that year he enlisted in Company C of the Seventeenth Kansas Infantry. The service of this regiment while he was a member was on the plains, guarding mail coaches and other property against hostile Indians and outlaws. In December, 1864, Mr. Baxter became salesman in a general store at Salina, owned by H. L. Jones. He was elected register of deeds of Saline County at the November election in 1865, and filled that office two years, and subsequently one year by appointment. He was also subsequently appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of county treasurer for one year.

On March 10, 1869, Governor James M. Harvey appointed Mr. Baxter a commissioner to audit Indian claims. In 1870 he removed to Marion, and that city has been his home now for upwards of half a century. He exercised his right as a homesteader and developed a claim four miles northwest of Marion. During the years from 1885 to 1891 Captain Baxter was a justice of the peace, and for a time he was also deputy clerk of the District Court and deputy sheriff. In 1871 he assisted in organizing and was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee in Marion County.

While long a man of importance and leadership in Marion County, Captain Baxter has become widely known over the state. In 1901 he was doorkeeper at the session of the Kansas State Senate, and in 1903 served as bookkeeper for the Senate. In 1909 Governor W. R. Stubbs appointed him colonel and inspector general of the Kansas National Guard. This office he resigned to accept the appointment as captain and quartermaster of the National Guard, and he had charge of the state arsenal at Topeka until February 2, 1913.

Captain Baxter resigned from the state office to accept appointment as clerk of the District Court of Marion County to fill a vacancy. In 1914 he was regularly elected to that office, with a plurality of 1,046 votes, and in 1916 was again the choice of the people by a majority of 1,924. It is said that Captain Baxter is the most painstaking official ever elected in Marion County. The same reputation follows him from his work as a state official. Secretary of State Sessions



E. Baxter,

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wrote at the time Captain Baxter was a candidate for election as clerk of the District Court: "I have been reasonably well posted on the affairs around the state house for twenty years, and I desire to say that there never was a more efficient and competent official in the state house than Captain Baxter. He had thousands of dollars worth of property under his care, and when he left the office to take the position of clerk of the District Court of Marion County everything checked out to a cent. Not only was he accurate in his accounts and dealings, but he was neat in his work and the quartermaster's department became one of the show places in the state house on account of the neat manner in which it was kept."

Captain Baxter is a member and the present adjutant of Pollock Post No. 42, Grand Army of the Republic, at Marion.



First School House in Marion County, Kansas

Built in the spring of 1864. Rebecca A. Shreve was the first teacher.

On May 20, 1865, Captain Baxter married Rebecca A. Shreve. Mrs. Baxter was born in the State of Michigan December 4, 1844, a daughter of William P. Shreve, who came to Kansas in 1860 and was one of the first to locate in Marion County. Mrs. Baxter is one of the few survivors of the original settlers of Marion County, and she has among numerous other distinctions as an old settler the honor of having taught the first school in Marion County. Photographs of this pioneer schoolhouse are still extant. They represent an old log building covered with sod, with a door at one end, a small window in the side and a rough chimney sticking up at one corner. The building was constructed in the spring of 1864. Perhaps there never was a larger school district in all Kansas, since it contained an area of over thirty-one thousand square miles. To maintain the school taxes were collected at Fort Dodge, 175 miles away, and at intermediate points along the old Santa Fe Trail.

At the old settlers' picnic of Marion held in 1912 Mrs. Baxter was called upon to read an article on the settlement of Marion County, and some extracts from that article have special reference and pertinence to this sketch and this publication. Mrs. Baxter was about sixteen years of age when she came to Kansas and was well qualified to tell the story. She was a member of a party that left New Paris, Indiana, on May 1, 1860. The families consisted of William P. and Charity T. Shreve and their seven children, named Rebecca A., Sarah E., Benjamin E., Mary L., Samuel H., George F. and Emile A.; George and Betsy Griffith and their three children, named Mary A., Joey and Alexander, and George Griffith's two brothers, John and Edward, then unmarried; William Billings and his wife Keziah, and their three children, Hattie, Hannah and Charles Butterfield; Benjamin Frazier and Henry Blanchard, single men. The journey was made overland, and the party camped by the roadsides and cooked their meals on the ground. They crossed the Mississippi River at Quincy and had great difficulty in securing water while they crossed Missouri, that being a time of great drouth. Their destination was Coffey County, Kansas, but failing to find timber there they went on to Marion County, arriving about the last of June or the first of July. Mrs. Baxter recalled many interesting experiences with the Indians, chiefly the Kaws, but the Indians were almost without exception peaceable and made no trouble for the pioneers. The chief Indian scare came in 1854, while Mrs. Baxter was teaching the school above mentioned. There was abundance of opportunity to secure wild game, turkey, antelope, deer and buffalo, and one time, during a severe winter, Mrs. Baxter recalls the fact of an immense herd of buffalo covering the entire site of the present city of Marion and being only with difficulty restrained from eating the hay of the settlers. The pioneer home of the Shreve family was a log house near Walnut Creek, with a stone wall around the south and part way around the west for protection from the Indians. Mr. Shreve plowed two deep furrows in the fall of 1861 and planted walnuts in them, and some of those walnut trees still mark the furrow on the east side of Walnut Creek in the City of Marion. The old school house where Mrs. Baxter taught was on the east side of Muddy Creek, a little northeast of the Shreve home and not far from the old waterworks plant.

Captain and Mrs. Baxter had eight children, three sons and five daughters. Florence was born December

11, 1866. Alvin was born September 4, 1868. William June was born April 8, 1870. Carrie Alma was born March 14, 1873. Mary, born August 10, 1874, died in infancy. Ambrose Centennial was born July 4, 1876. Lorena was born April 28, 1879. Elizabeth was born July 28, 1881.

GEORGE W. BARKER. The art of successful salesmanship can not be acquired by every one, for to a large degree it is an endowment of nature, and particularly is this true in the business of auctioneering, in which a feature of chance prevails, which the salesman must have the wide-awake alertness to instantly recognize and take advantage. In systematized selling prices are stable facts, but no one knows better than the successful auctioneer that the price of his goods is controlled by the effect of his own shrewdness, manner and personality. Among the best known residents of Ottawa County is George W. Barker, a substantial citizen of Minneapolis who probably has no equal in this section of Kansas as a general auctioneer.

George W. Barker was born in McDonough County, Illinois, November 11, 1866. His parents were Noble and Mary E. (Samon) Barker, the father a veteran of the Civil war, who died at Minneapolis, Kansas, in 1891. He was born in 1826, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, which state was the home of his father, who was born in 1810. Grandfather Barker was a ship carpenter by trade. He came to Kansas in the '80s and died at Delphos in this state in 1886. Noble Barker was reared and received his education at Jeffersonville, Clark County, Indiana, but removed to McDonough County in early manhood and there engaged in farming and stockraising. He was one of the first to enlist for service in the Civil war and became a second lieutenant but was stricken with typhoid fever and was never afterward able to endure the hardships of battle and march, and during the remainder of the war after his recovery he was a sutler. He came with his family to Saline County, Kansas, in 1869, and to Ottawa County in 1873. During his entire life in Kansas he followed agricultural pursuits. In his political views he was a democrat, fraternally he belonged to the Salina Lodge of Odd Fellows, and from youth had been a member of the Christian Church.

Noble Barker was married in Indiana to Mary E. Samon, who was born in 1828, in Illinois, and died at Minneapolis, Kansas, in 1890. The following children were born to this marriage: George W.; Charles and Maggie, both of whom died when still young; William, who is a resident of Minneapolis, Kansas; Ida and Mary, twins, and both reside on the old homestead eight miles southeast of Minneapolis, the father's estate, comprising 640 acres, the latter being the wife of Millard Gardinier; Robert, who owns 120 acres of the old homestead, resides on his property; Jesse, who is a farmer and stockman, lives six miles east and one mile south of Bennington, Kansas; Carrie, wife of Bert Isabell, who resides on a part of the old home; and Noble, who died in infancy.

George W. Barker attended the public schools in Ottawa County and remained with his father on the home place until he was twenty-one years of age. Desiring then to see something of the western country, he went to Montana and passed a year there, during this time working in the mines. He then decided that Ottawa County offered better opportunities and more comfortable living than he had found in the Northwest, and after reaching home resumed his farm industries and carried them on until 1913, when he sold his farm of 160 acres and took up his residence on First Avenue, Minneapolis. Mr. Barker in the meanwhile had numerous other interests. For twenty-five years he has been a general auctioneer and so well qualified that his services have been in demand all over this section. At different times he has invested in prospering business enterprises, and is vice president of the Minneapolis Oil Company; is vice president of the Minneapolis Wall Paper & Pasting Company, and is president of the Farmers Mutual Telephone Association.

At Minneapolis, Kansas, on October 1, 1891, Mr. Barker married Miss Ida E. Campbell, who is a daughter of George H. and Levisa (Wilson) Campbell, who came to Ottawa County in 1879. During life George H. Campbell was a farmer. The mother of Mrs. Barker makes her home with her children. Mr. and Mrs. Barker have two daughters, Mary and Hazel, the latter of whom resides with her parents. The elder daughter is the wife of Boyd Clark and they reside on a farm eight miles northwest of Minneapolis.

In politics Mr. Barker is a stanch democrat and has been a hearty party worker, although unwilling to accept political office for himself. For many years he has been identified with the Odd Fellows and is a member of Minneapolis Lodge No. 97, and he belongs also to Minneapolis Tent No. 76, Knights of the Maccabees.

STUEWE FAMILY. For thirty-four years the name Stuewe has been prominently identified with the material prosperity of Wabaunsee County. Those of the name here are all descended from Helmuth Stuewe, whose grandchildren and great-grandchildren are numerously represented in the county. John E. Stuewe was the son of Helmuth. He was a native of the Duchy of Mechlenburg, Germany, and was a farmer there. He married Lisette Schroeder. All their children were born in Germany and were named in order of birth, Edward, Ferdinand, Albert, Matilda, Meta, John H. and Otto.

In order to avoid the compulsory military duty incumbent upon the young men of Germany, John E. Stuewe with his father, wife and children, immigrated to the United States in 1871. They had friends living in Mitchell County, Kansas, and hither they moved and both Helmuth and John E. Stuewe, his son, homesteaded a quarter section of raw prairie land. On the land was plenty of limestone, and from this was built their first home. The rafters were made by axe from living trees.

Owing to a lack of means they were unable to shingle the roof of this house. To provide such means and also money sufficient to buy provisions, the two oldest boys, Edward and Ferdinand, hired out as farm hands in Dickinson County. The money they earned was entrusted to the mails and was stolen. To lose such an amount now would be considered lightly by members of the Stuewe family, but it was then a calamity, leaving the family practically destitute. John E. Stuewe at this crisis dug cellars for his neighbors in order to secure the money necessary to get flour and other of the simplest provisions at the local stores. The winter following their arrival the roof of the old house consisted of long grass which grew plentifully on the bottom lands. Their own land was broken with oxen and everyone worked hard and endured privations for the common good. The early pathway of the Stuewe family in Kansas was by no means strewn with roses. For a few years they barely existed and had to suffer the afflictions

of draught and the grasshopper plague. How they managed to get through and gradually prosper would furnish material for a heroic story, but here it is possible only to suggest the outlines of that struggle.

In 1883 Ferdinand and Albert moved to Wabaunsee County and embarked in the creamery business in Alma. Both were young and strong and were willing to work long hours in order to get ahead. Helmuth Stuewe died in Mitchell County. In the early '90s the rest of the family moved to Wabaunsee County and here John E. Stuewe and wife passed the remainder of their days.

In Germany the youth of the land are taught the cardinal virtues of industry and economy. This was characteristic of the Stuewes. They worked hard, saved, were honest and at all times commanded wide respect. John E. Stuewe was a man of superior education. He stood about six feet tall, weighed nearly 200 pounds, was industrious and was a credit to the land of his adoption.

Ferdinand Stuewe was born March 19, 1853, and for the most part was educated in the old country. He was about eighteen when he crossed the ocean. In youth he was apprenticed to a merchant. It is customary in Germany for boys to enter articles of apprenticeship in merchandising lines as in the trades. This experience was no doubt of immense value to Ferdinand Stuewe and gave him the habits and practices which have made him so successful in later years. His early life on the plains of Kansas was one of ceaseless toil. He helped build the old house in Mitchell County which is still standing, and aided in breaking the virgin soil.

After coming to Alma he married in October, 1885 Amelia Pope. In 1895 he engaged in farming and the cattle business and founded the Bank of Alma, of which he has since been president. As a republican he was elected and served two terms as treasurer of Wabaunsee County. In spiritual matters Mr. Stuewe adheres to the German Evangelical faith, which was that of his forebears. Eight children have been born to his marriage: Albert, Frieda, Paul A., Victor, Elma (deceased), Julius, Alma and Esther.

JOSEPH EDWARD WAGONER, who has spent all his life in Chase County, has developed the interests of one of the leading farmers and stock raisers in that section and is today one of the big producers in the ranks of Kansas agriculturists.

Mr. Wagoner was born August 17, 1875. His birth was a log house on a farm in Chase County, where his parents, Henry and Louisa (Fleming) Wagoner, was among the early pioneers. His parents were both born in Illinois and the father acquired some large land holdings and for many years directed the operation of a ranch on an extensive scale in Chase County.

Joseph E. Wagoner grew up on his father's farm and had a public school education. Since leaving home he has applied himself steadily to the task of farming for over twenty years and his big stock ranch of 580 acres is now located a mile south of Matfield Green. Mr. Wagoner is a republican in politics and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On April 14, 1903, at Marion, Kansas, he married Miss Ruby Brandley. She too is a native of Chase County, having been born in a log house April 16, 1876. She is a daughter of Henry Brandley and a sister of Mrs. Arthur T. Crocker. More detailed mention of the Brandley family is made in an article on the Crocker family published elsewhere. Mrs. Wagoner was liberally educated, especially in music, and before her marriage was a teacher for six years in Chase County and gave musical instruction. She finished her education in the Kansas State Normal at Emporia. Mr. and Mrs. Wagoner have one son, Claude, born at Neal, Kansas, March 20, 1904.

NICHOLAS GOSLER. In 1881, at the age of sixteen, alone and without capital, Nicholas Gosler came from his native home in Germany and settled in Chase County, Kansas. At the farm of Charles W. Rogler, one of the old German settlers of that county, he found work as a hand at stipulated wages of $100 per year. The Rogler farm was a mile and a half north of Matfield Green. Mr. Gosler arrived in Chase County on Christmas Day of 1881, and thereafter for ten years steadily worked on the Rogler farm. He was by no means an ordinary farm hand. He was a strenuous worker and he also exercised good judgment in handling the slender string of resources that were the remuneration for his work. All that he could save he invested in stock, cattle and lands, and went from the Rogler farm to a place of his own, continued farming and cattle raising on a constantly increasing scale, and in twenty years from the time he arrived in Kansas poor and friendless he was one of the men of affluence in Chase County.

This is a record that has been equalled by very few of the early comers to Kansas. Mr. Gosler was born in Germany January 4, 1865, a son of John and Catherine Gosler. His father, who was a gardener, died in the old country when his son Nicholas was three years old. The widowed mother is still living in the old country and is now seventy-nine. There were just two children, the daughter Margaret having been born December 1, 1870, and still living, unmarried, with her mother.

Nicholas Gosler obtained his limited education in the Town of Asch and attended the village school until fourteen. He then began learning the wagon making trade, and left that to come to America.

In 1903 Mr. Gosler was one of the men who organized the Matfield Green State Bank. In 1906 he was chosen its cashier and has given much of his time and attention to the duties of this office to the present time. The bank has a capital of $10,000, surplus of $6,000, while its deposits average $70,000. Thus Mr. Gosler has figured in his home county as a farmer, stock raiser and banker.

On August 17, 1891, he married Miss Adaline Rogler. She was also born in Germany and is a sister of the late Charles W. Rogler, with whom Mr. Gosler worked the first ten years he spent in Chase County. Her parents came to Kansas in 1859. They had lived in Iowa before coming to Kansas.

Mr. Gosler is an active republican and has been a man of affairs outside of his private business. He was a member of the board of county commissioners of Chase County from 1907 to 1911, and was elected chairman of the board. In 1916 he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Chase County High School. His home is in Matfield Green, but he owns and operates a valuable stock farm one mile south of Bazaar in Chase County.

JOHN W. PETERS for a number of years has been one of the leading ranchers and stock raisers and dealers in Wabaunsee County. His home is at Eskridge and he has spent the greater part of his active life in that community.

Mr. Peters was born in Monroe County, West Virginia, March 2, 1862. His birth occurred after his father died and he was only two or three years old

when he was orphaned by the death of his mother. He is of substantial Holland Dutch ancestry. His forefathers came from Holland and were colonial settlers in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, John Peters, was a native of Pennsylvania, and became a pioneer in Monroe County, West Virginia, or Old Virginia as it was then. Peterstown and Peters Mountain in that vicinity were named in his honor. He had a large plantation for the raising of tobacco and other crops and also kept a tavern and was a man of more than ordinary local prominence. His death occurred at Peterstown. J. A. Peters, father of John W., was born at Peterstown in Monroe County in 1817, and died there in January, 1862. He spent his active life as a farmer, was a democrat, and was a working member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He married Sarah Peck, a sister of Senator Peck of West Virginia. She was born in Monroe County of that state in 1819 and died there in 1864. John W. was the youngest of their children. A record of the others is as follows: Ann, wife of B. M. Shumate, a farmer at Gardner, Kansas; Elizabeth, living in Monroe County, West Virginia, widow of Charles Walker, who was a farmer; S. C. Peters, a stockman, banker and capitalist at Union, West Virginia; Henry C., likewise a prosperous farmer and stockman at Union, West Virginia; J. P. Peters, in the livestock commission business at Kansas City, Missouri; Sarah, living at Kansas City, Missouri, widow of W. T. Blacker, who conducted a coal and feed business and was a large property owner in Kansas City, Missouri, his widow being now manager of his estate; and John W.

John W. Peters after the death of his parents was reared by his sister Mrs. B. M. Shumate. With her he came to Kansas in 1870, first locating at the Town of Doniphan in Doniphan County, next to Troy in 1871, and in 1875 to the vicinity of Rochester, Missouri. In the fall of 1879 the Shumate family came to Alma in Wabaunsee County. Mr. Peters attended public schools in these different localities, and his education was finished at the age of seventeen. He then went to work for a livestock firm feeding and herding cattle on the prairies of Wabaunsee County. Four years later he and his brother J. P. engaged in the mercantile business at Eskridge, conducting a store there for four years. Since then Mr. Peters has given his time and attention to the cattle business on a large scale. He feeds, grazes, buys and sells cattle, and his main ranch comprises 1,160 acres in Wabaunsee County, besides eighty acres adjoining Eskridge. Mr. Peters is unmarried and has his home on Pine Street in Eskridge. He is a democrat in politics and in Masonry is affiliated with Eminence Lodge No. 205, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Burlingame Chapter No. 4, Royal Arch Masons, and Topeka Commandery No. 5 of the Knights Templar.

Richard E. Thoes, present postmaster of Alma, represents one of the oldest and best known pioneer families of Wabaunsee County. His father is still living at Alma, now in his ninetieth year, and is one of the survivors of that historic time when Kansas was a territory and the center of conflict between the free state and the slavery forces.

This Kansas pioneer is Mr. Joseph Thoes. He was born in the Rhine Provine of Germany in November, 1828. His father, John Thoes, was born in the same locality, was a farmer by occupation, and for nine years was a soldier in the French army during the Napoleonic wars. He finally took his family to Algiers in Northern Africa, and spent the rest of his life looking after a farm in that country. Joseph Thoes learned the trade of shoemaker during his early youth, and spent six years in France. In 1851, at the age of twenty-three, he came to the United States and landed in New York City, where he lived for two years, and on July 1, 1852, arrived at what was then practically the frontier outpost of the Missouri River Valley, Westport, now Kansas City, Missouri. After a year there he moved into Kansas and located in Wabaunsee County. He took up a homestead, and still owns that tract of land upon which his pioneer efforts were expended more than sixty years ago. He is now owner of a fine and well cultivated farm of 260 acres four miles south of Alma. For some years he has lived retired in Alma. He began casting his vote as an American citizen in support of the republican party, but of late years has been a democrat. At one time he was county commissioner of Wabaunsee County, and during the Civil war he was in the State Militia and was called out to repel Price's raid. Joseph Thoes married Augusta Diebold. She was born in Northern Germany in 1844 and is now seventy-three years of age. Their children were: Bertha, who lives at Alma, widow of Joseph Ech, who had a lumber yard at Alma; Emil, cashier in a bank at Manhattan; Emma, wife of Louis Polenske, a photographer living at McFarland, Kansas; Richard E.; Paulina, wife of A. W. Maas, a farmer seven miles west of Alma; and Laura, wife of Charles Simon, living at Yampa, Colorado.

Richard E. Thoes was born on the site of the present Town of Alma September 3, 1869. He grew up on his father's farm, was educated in the Alma district schools, and his active vocation for many years was farming. Since 1900 he has lived in Alma, spent three years in a lumber yard, seven years in the furniture and undertaking business, and in 1914 was appointed to the office of postmaster by President Wilson. Mr. Thoes is unmarried and makes his home with his parents. His father owns one of the comfortable homes on Main Street. Mr. Thoes is a democrat, was for several years trustee of Alma Township, has twice been master of Alma Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is affiliated with Wamego Chapter No. 53, Royal Arch Masons, and Topeka Commandery No. 5 of the Knights Templar.

Samuel Bateman Chapman is the leading lumber merchant at Eskridge, and has been a Kansas business man for a number of years.

This branch of the Chapman family had its original seat in England and Mr. Chapman's ancestors were colonial settlers in Maryland. His father, Joshua Thomas Chapman, was born on the eastern shore of Maryland in 1817. At the age of seven he accompanied his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Chapman, to Meigs County, Ohio, where the grandfather cleared up a portion of the wilderness and converted it into a farm. He spent the rest of his life in that county. Joshua T. Chapman was reared and married in Meigs County and his active career was spent as a farmer. In the fall of 1865 he removed to Dupont, Indiana, where he continued farming until his death in 1884. He was a republican in politics and a very active supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Ann Green. She was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, and died at Dupont, Indiana, some years before her husband. A record of their children is as follows: Roxanna and Flora, both deceased; Samuel B.; Catherine, wife of Edward Gaskell, a resident of Dupont, Indiana;

Viola, wife of Thomas Rowland, a carpenter and farm owner at Paris, Indiana.

Samuel Bateman Chapman was born in Meigs County, Ohio, September 19, 1845, and secured his early education in the local schools. Before he was nineteen years of age, in May, 1864, he left his father's farm and enlisted in Company H of the One Hundred and Fortieth Ohio Infantry. He was in serving with his regiment until mustered out the following September. He then returned home, and in the fall of 1865 went with his parents to their new farm at Dupont, Indiana. In 1868, Mr. Chapman married and began farming for himself at Dupont, Indiana. For about a year he was also engaged in the heavy labor of hauling saw logs.

Mr. Chapman came to Kansas in 1885, and has since been identified with the Eskridge community. He lived on and was actively employed in the cultivation of his farm of 320 acres two miles east and two miles north of Eskridge until the fall of 1904, when he sold his land and in February, 1905, moved to Eskridge and bought the lumber yard of J. D. McMichael & Company. The yard is located on Main Street, and he still continues business, furnishing lumber and all classes of building material to a large trade over this section of Wabaunsee County. Mr. Chapman owns his home on Main Street and has considerable other local real estate.

In politics he is a republican, and is affiliated with Eminence Lodge No. 205, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is present commander of W. H. Earl Post No. 75, Grand Army of the Republic.

By his first marriage Mr. Chapman has two sons: Emmett A., living with his father; and Claude C., who for a number of years was in the lumber business in Idaho and is now in the same business at Los Angeles, California. At Butler's Switch, Indiana, in 1881, Mr. Chapman married for his present wife Miss Dana McNutt. She was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, in 1855. They have three children. Horace Edgar is employed in a lumber yard at Burley, Idaho. Harvey who was educated in the public schools of Eskridge, is assisting his father in the lumber business, and he married Nettie E. Hakes. The youngest child is Nellie V., still at home with her parents.

George W. B. Beverley, M. D. A resident physician and surgeon at Alma since 1903, Doctor Beverley is an Englishman by birth and secured his early training and his professional qualifications in some of the best schools of that country.

His birth occurred in the county or shire of Hereford, England, August 27, 1872. He was christened George William Bertram Beverley. His father, Addison Beverley, spent his life as an English farmer and stock man. He was born in Yorkshire in 1840 and died in Somersetshire in March, 1916. He became widely known as a breeder and raiser of the famous pedigreed white faced cattle and his cattle were frequently exhibited and were sold throughout the British Empire. During his later years he served as justice of the peace in Somersetshire, presiding at Long Ashton sessions. In matters of politics he was originally a conservative and later became a liberal. He was a leading member of the Church of England and served as warden for many years. Addison Beverley married Elizabeth Bray, who was born in Hereford County, England, in 1840, and died in Somerset in April, 1917. Of their children Dr. George Beverley is the only one living in the United States. Ethel May, the oldest, resides in Somerset County, but is now employed in Red Cross work in a war hospital. Elizabeth Alice Gertrude died at the age of twenty-four in Somerset County. Brenda Marguerite is the wife of Charles B. Turner, the latter being an expert in a munition factory and their home is at Weston-Super-Mare in Somerset County. The fourth among the children is Doctor Beverley of Alma. Addison Ernest, the next in age, was formerly connected with a bank at Four Oaks in Birmingham, England, but is now in the heavy artillery service in the war. Kenneth Harold lives at Barnsley in Yorkshire and is a physician and surgeon on army duty. Evelyn Ida, the youngest, is unmarried, a resident of Somerset County and a trained nurse now on war duty.

Doctor Beverley was educated in the public schools of Hereford County, England, attended a boys' academy known as the Lucton School in the same county, and took his collegiate work in the University of Bristol. In 1897 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of London with the degrees M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P. Besides the thorough training implied in the possession of these degrees Doctor Beverley was for one year engaged in hospital work at Bristol. In 1899 he came to America, living at Montreal, Canada, from November until March, 1900, and then located in Kansas City, Missouri. From there he moved to Alma, Kansas, in 1903, and for the past fourteen years has been busily engaged in looking after a large general medical and surgical practice. His offices are in the Carroll Building and he also owns his home in Alma. Doctor Beverley served as coroner several years and county physician two years in Wabaunsee County. He is quite active in local republican politics, being chairman of the Republican County Central Committee.

His church affiliation is the Congregational, and he is a member of Alma Lodge No. 161, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Topeka Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite, of Alma Lodge No. 76, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Alma Tent of the Knights of the Maccabees. Doctor Beverley is a member in good standing of the Kansas State Medical Society.

In 1898, at Bristol, England, he married Miss Agnes Louise Gray, a native of Oxford, England. They have three children: Gertrude Addison, a senior in the Alma High School; Dorothy Agnes, a junior in high school; and Jean Elizabeth, a pupil in the grammar school.

Joseph Cameron Lockhart, a veteran Union soldier and a resident of Kansas for nearly forty-five years, has had a successful business career as a farmer and rancher and is now enjoying the fruits of his well spent lifetime at Eskridge in Wabaunsee County.

Mr. Lockhart was born in Salem Township of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1838, and is now in his eightieth year, still active and vigorous for all his experiences. The Lockhart ancestors were Scotch and settled in Pennsylvania in colonial times. His father, George Lockhart, was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1807, spent his life there as a merchant and died in 1845. Politically he was identified with the whig party. George Lockhart married Maria Bidlack, who was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1819 and died there in 1893, at the age of seventy-four. Joseph C. was the oldest of their four children. John became a Union soldier and died while in the war. Isabelle,

who died at Kingston, Pennsylvania, married L. C. Dart, an insurance man, also deceased. George died when a young man in New York City.

Joseph C. Lockhart acquired his early education in the district schools of Luzerne County and also for three years attended the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania. At the age of eighteen, having completed his education, he moved west to Illinois and for a time was a merchant at Polo. The Civil war soon came on and broke up his business with that of many others and in 1862 he volunteered in Company B of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry. He was in the service a little more than three years until mustered out in 1865. From his enlistment until the close he was practically in every battle and skirmish in which his regiment was engaged and made a most creditable record as a soldier.

Mr. Lockhart came to Kansas in 1874, locating on a farm near Auburn in Shawnee County. From there he removed to Burlingame and since 1904 has been retired at Eskridge. Mr. Lockhart owns farms in Wabaunsee and Lyon counties, and also in various parts of Western Kansas, having a total of 12,000 acres as an evidence of his hard work and good judgment. He is a stockholder in the National Bank of Commerce of Hominy, Oklahoma. Mr. Lockhart is a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

His Eskridge home is at the corner of Fourth and Locust streets. He has been twice married. The name of his first wife was Sarah Woodruff, who died at Topeka, Kansas. She was the mother of four children: Caroline, who is an author and lives unmarried at Philadelphia; George, who lives at Eskridge and assists his father in the management of the ranch; Grace, wife of L. D. Edgington, a banker at Hominy, Oklahoma; and Robert, on his father's ranch at Eskridge.

In 1890, at Sterling, Illinois, Mr. Lockhart married Miss Kate M. Reed. She was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, of colonial English ancestry. Her father, Benjamin Reed, was born in Pennsylvania in 1823 and died at Sterling, Illinois, in 1909. Her mother, Harriet Clark, was born at Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, in 1825 and died at Sterling, Illinois, in 1907. Benjamin Reed was a cabinet maker by trade, but after moving to Illinois in 1854 followed farming. Politically he was a democrat and a member of the Lutheran Church. He and his wife had eight children: Eleanor, who lives at Sterling, Illinois, widow of James McDowell, a farmer; Emily, whose home is at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, widow of J. F. Bednar, who was a merchant; Mrs. Lockhart, third in the family; John, a retired farmer at Sterling, Illinois; Reuben, a carpenter at Casper, Wyoming; Frank, a retired farmer at Sterling; Clara, twin sister of Frank, wife of F. R. Taylor, a plumber at Sterling; and Edna, who is living unmarried at Sterling. Mrs. Lockhart was educated in the public schools at Sterling, Illinois. She is very active socially in Eskridge, being a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and its Ladies Aid Society and also belongs to the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the local Study Club.

Herman H. Sudendorf was born in Hanover, Germany, October 10, 1832, and came to the United States in 1848, locating at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned and followed the carpenter trade. In 1859 he removed with his family to Kansas and continued to work at his trade for ten more years. In 1868 he embarked in the lumber business at Salina with Mr. C. Eberhardt, they having opened one of the first lumber yards in the town. The partnership was dissolved in 1891, Mr. Sudendorf afterward continuing the enterprise alone, and the business is yet carried on in his name. He was a man of great enterprise, thoughtful and practical, and in the early '70s he went into the milling business, which is now operated as the Western Star Mill Company. He proved equal to many emergencies in the early days of the present city and may justly be recalled as one of the upbuilders of this section. For many years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Kansas Wesleyan University at Salina, and likewise was a trustee of Baldwin University at Baldwin, Kansas. In politics he was a republican but never was willing to accept political office. He was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1896 he retired from active business life and his death took place at Salina on April 3, 1913.

In 1852 Herman H. Sudendorf married Lizette W. Lange, who was born in Preusminden, Prussia, October 20, 1826, and came to America in 1848. Eight children were born to them, five daughters and three sons, the only survivors being Henry H. F., the first born, and Edward H., the youngest, who is occupying the old homestead and is treasurer of the Western Star Mill Company of Salina. He is also a director of Planters State Bank of Salina. Edward H. is married and has one child, Edward J., born in 1903.

Henry H. F. Sudendorf has been a resident of Kansas for far over half a century, accompanying his parents to the state in 1859. He is a member of the board of directors of the National Bank of America at Salina. On February 11, 1879, in this city, Mr. Sudendorf was united in marriage with Miss Carrie A. Dearborn, who was born June 3, 1853, at Marlow, New Hampshire, and is a daughter of Rev. G. S. and Sarah A. (Briggs) Dearborn. The father of Mrs. Sudendorf was born at Compton, New Hampshire, October 31, 1823, and died at Topeka, Kansas, having come to this state in 1865. He was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of twenty-one and for fifty-one years continued to preach in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The mother of Mrs. Sudendorf was born in Manchester, England, and was three years old when her parents brought her to America. She died at Logan, Kansas, July 4, 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. F. Sudendorf have had two daughters: a babe that did not survive infancy, and Leila Wilhelmina. The latter was born August 30, 1881, and was reared and educated at Salina, taking special courses in the Kansas Wesleyan University and, as she had musical talent, giving much attention to this art. Miss Sudendorf was married on December 24, 1903, to Ray A. Rearwin, and they have two children, Royce S. and Kenneth Ray. Mr. Sudendorf is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner.

William Harry Little, M. D. The community of Alta Vista in Wabaunsee County has had the capable services of Doctor Little as a physician for more than fifteen years. In connection with his large practice Doctor Little also conducts the leading drug store of the village.

Doctor Little is a native of Ohio, but has spent most of his life in Kansas. He was born in Lucas County, near the City of Toledo, November 5, 1868. He is of colonial American stock, originally from Scotland. His people were early settlers in Pennsylvania and pioneers in the State of Ohio. His father, Alfred Little, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1841, and at the age of thirteen became a canal boatman, operating on the canal between Cincinnati



H. H. Sudendorf



and Toledo. He followed that as a regular business until 1879, when he came West and settled in McPherson County, Kansas, joining the pioneers of that section. His farm was ten miles northwest of the Town of McPherson, and he lived there until his death in 1902. He was a republican in politics and a very strong and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Alfred Little married Elizabeth Elliott. She was born in 1845, in Lucas County, Ohio, and is now living, at the age of seventy-two, with her daughter, Mrs. C. E. Blackman in McPherson, Kansas. She was the mother of five children, Doctor Little being the oldest. Lewis, born in 1872, is a resident of Spearville, Kansas, and owns and operates a threshing outfit. Homer was a farmer in McPherson County and was accidentally shot and killed on Easter Sunday of 1911. Nettie is the wife of C. E. Blackman, a farmer and agricultural implement dealer at McPherson. Bert, the youngest child, owns a farm at McPherson.

Doctor Little acquired his early education in the rural schools of Lucas County, Ohio. He was eleven years of age when the family came to Kansas and he continued his education while living on the farm in McPherson County. His real preparation for his profession was made after he reached his majority and through his own earnings and efforts. For two years Doctor Little attended Bethany College at Lindsborg, Kansas, and at the end of a three years' course was graduated in March, 1900, with the degree M. D. from the Kansas City Medical College. For a year and a half he practiced at Beulah in Reno County, Kansas, and has been a resident of Alta Vista since 1902. He has a general medical and surgical practice in both the town and country. It would be impossible for him to look after his numerous patients over such a wide territory without the use of an automobile, and he owns and handles very expertly a seven passenger Buick car. Doctor Little bought the drug store on Grant Street in 1910, and he conducts the store and has his offices there. His home is also on Grant Street.

Doctor Little is a member of the County Medical Society, is an old line republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is past master of Alta Vista Lodge No. 357, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is past consul of Alta Vista Camp No. 176, Modern Woodmen of America, and belongs to the Occidental Mutual Benefit Association at Salina.

Doctor Little has been twice married. In 1890, at McPherson, he married Miss Cassie Kirkpatrick, who died at Alta Vista in 1903, the mother of two children. Fay is now the wife of C. E. Carlson, motor truck foreman for the Peck Sand Company at Kansas City, Missouri. The son Harry, born May 3, 1900, graduated from the Alta Vista High School in 1917 and is now a student in Kansas University. On July 17, 1906, at Council Grove, Kansas, Doctor Little married Mrs. Nellie L. (Weaver) Dilley. She was born in Michigan and her first husband, Charles Dilley, was a teacher by occupation.

WILLARD VOLNEY CHURCH is one of the older settlers in Marion County. This county has been his home for upwards of forty years, and during that time he has played a varied part as a lawyer, public official and business man.

Mr. Church was born at Fort Ann, New York, February 16, 1853, a son of Volney and Harriet (Bush) Church. Mr. Church has the rather rare distinction at this time of being the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier. His grandfather, Willard Church was born at Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1758 and was a very young man when he took up arms and fought for independence from Great Britain. His father, Volney Church, was born in New York, February 25, 1804, and was reared and educated as a physician, but subsequently became a minister of the Baptist Church. To these two vocations he gave the best of his years and energy. In 1853 he removed to Hudson, Michigan, and his death occurred at Saginaw in that state in 1893. He and his wife were married May 19, 1831, at Whiting, Vermont. Harriet Bush was born at Norwell, Vermont, June 6, 1813, and she died at Fenton, Michigan, August 12, 1860. She was a very devout woman and in close sympathy with her husband in his ministerial labors. They had six children, four sons and two daughters: Harriet Eliza, who was born in June, 1832, and died at Hudson, Michigan, September 6, 1861; Frederick A., who was born February 5, 1834, and died in infancy; John P., born at Whiting, Vermont, September 12, 1840, has been an official in the United States weather bureau at Washington, D. C., since 1880; Marcia, born at Wales, Massachusetts, June 27, 1845, and died February 16, 1849; Frank Leroy, born March 26, 1850; and Willard V., the youngest.

In the same year of his birth Willard V. Church's parents removed to Western Michigan, and he spent much of his early youth at Fenton, where he attended Fenton Seminary. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Detroit in 1875. Seeking a field for practice in the West, he came out to Kansas and was one of the pioneer members of the bar of Marion County. His location was at Peabody. He soon became editor of the Peabody Gazette, and managed that paper for one year. In 1877, selling his interests in Marion County, he removed to Mechanicsburg, Ohio, and with his brother John P. published the Central Ohio News for two years. He then returned to the home of his first choice, Peabody, Kansas, and bought a farm and was active in its management for six years. In 1890 Mr. Church was appointed deputy county clerk of Marion County, and in 1894 was elected county clerk and served two terms, four years. In 1899 Governor W. E. Stanley appointed Mr. Church state superintendent of insurance. At the following general election he was regularly chosen to that office on the republican ticket and had charge of the State Insurance Department of Kansas, altogether four years. Following this connection Mr. Church became district manager in Kansas for the Illinois Life Insurance Company, but in 1913 he located at Marion and concentrated his attention upon the real estate business.

Mr. Church is a Knight Templar Mason and belongs to the Federated Church of Marion. He was married at Peabody, Kansas, October 15, 1877, to Miss Ida L. Calbeck. She was born in Iowa February 17, 1860, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Lichtenwalter) Calbeck. Her father, a native of Ireland, was one of the pioneers of Marion County, Kansas, and died at Peabody in 1900. Mrs. Church's mother was of German origin and died at Peabody in 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Church have one child, Grace Edna. She was born at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, August 20, 1878, and was married in 1903 to John Calvin Smith. Mr. Smith is a native of Kansas, born in Cloud County, and is now in the wholesale lumber business in the Northwest. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children: Phillip Church, born May 20, 1907, and Barbara, born in 1917.

Rev. Andrew Jackson Bixler, an Ohio man by birth and a veteran Union soldier, came to Marion, Kansas, over forty-five years ago and gave the best years of his active career to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is now living retired in a comfortable home at Marion.

His has been a life of almost ceaseless activity and devoted to the welfare of church and society. His birth occurred on a farm in Stark County, Ohio, October 6, 1844. His parents were David L. and Catherine (Richards) Bixler. His father, who was born in Maryland in 1796, moved at the age of seven with his parents to Berks County, Pennsylvania, and there his early life, until the age of twenty, was spent on a farm. His parents having died in the meantime, he came to Stark County, Ohio, which was then a comparatively new district in Northern Ohio. The site of the present City of Canton contained only a few buildings, and he went a little distance away from that center and established a home on Government land. He developed a good farm and made agriculture his vocation until July 20, 1867. He was a life long member of the Church of the Brethren. He was twice married, and was the father of eighteen children by his two wives. In 1818 he married Miss Markley, a native of Pennsylvania, and their five children were named Daniel, Christina, Esther, John and George, all now deceased. In 1826 he married Catherine Richards, who was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1806, and died June 13, 1871. Her thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters, are briefly given record as follows: Israel, born July 19, 1828, died in 1907; Mary Ann, born June 26, 1830, died in 1875; Levi, born January 27, 1831, was a Civil war soldier in the First Michigan Light Artillery and died in 1898; Jacob, born January 17, 1833, was in the Union army with the Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, and died in 1892; David, born January 30, 1834, died in 1890; Catherine, born June 7, 1836, died in 1907; Benjamin Washington, born May 7, 1838, is now living at East Akron, Ohio, was a Union soldier in the 104th Ohio Infantry; Elizabeth, born August 31, 1840, died in 1905; Susan, born June 26, 1842, died in 1902; the tenth in age is Rev. Andrew J.; Henry, born September 7, 1846, served in the Civil war with the Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry and died in 1912; William, born March 17, 1848, fought for the Union with the Twenty-fifth Ohio Regiment, and for many years has been a prominent minister of the Brethren Church at East Akron, Ohio; Louis, born May 14, 1850, followed the profession of private detective and died in 1902. This is truly a notable family. All of them grew up and lived past middle age, most of the sons were soldiers of the Union, and all achieved honorable position in life.

Andrew Jackson Bixler lived in the peaceful and orderly environment of the homestead farm in Stark County, Ohio, until he was twenty years of age, in the meantime attending the local schools. On October 5, 1864, the day before his twentieth birthday, he enlisted in Company C of the Seventy-first Ohio Infantry. He saw a little more than a year of active service, being mustered out at San Antonio, Texas, October 16, 1865. Though he went into the army when the cause of the Confederacy was on the wane, he was a participant in two of the bloodiest battles of the war. His regiment was part of the Army of the Cumberland, under General Thomas, and he fought in the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. Though exposed to many dangers he was never wounded and his record is without flaw, since he was never in a guard house for dereliction of duty nor in a hospital.

At the close of his army service he returned to his old home in Stark County, and for three years attended an academy at Marlboro. He also taught school in Stark County five years, and it was in that role that he appeared in Kansas when he came to the state in 1871. He put in five years teaching in different districts in Marion County. In the meantime he had manifested a strong bent for the ministry and in 1879 was qualified as an itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. That was his work for thirty-three years, and though now on the retired list is a member of the Southwest Kansas Conference. Soon after coming to Kansas he located a homestead in Marion County in 1872, and he still owns the quarter section, now highly developed as a prosperous farm. Since 1915 he has enjoyed the comforts of his good home in Marion. During 1915 Rev. Mr. Bixler was chaplain at the Kansas State Military Home at Fort Dodge. He is an esteemed member of Pap Thomas Post No. 42, Grand Army of the Republic, at Marion, and is a Knight Templar Mason.

Shortly after coming to Kansas, at Marion, on July 11, 1872, he married Miss Margaret Ann Stage, who was born at Ligonier, Indiana, April 10, 1849, a daughter of S. S. Stage. Mrs. Bixler went hand in hand and heartily in sympathy with the work of her husband as a minister and she had also taught school for fifteen years in Indiana and Kansas. The death of this good woman occurred at Marion July 22, 1903. They were the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: William Edgar, Nellie, Walter and Clara Maud. Clara Maud is with her father, and is keeping up the home for him.

James Henry Clay Brewer is a pioneer of Marion County, was one of the first merchants at Peabody, is a veteran officer of the Union army and has played an active and influential part in civic affairs in this section of Kansas for over forty-five years.

He was born at Clear Springs, Maryland, July 11, 1838. His grandfather, Peter Brewer, was a native of Virginia and of Huguenot stock. He is a son of Captain Daniel and Mary (Hellar) Brewer. Captain Daniel was born in the same part of Maryland May 14, 1791, and during the War of 1812 was a captain in the Eighth Maryland Regiment. Following the war he became a merchant and also did a large transportation business along the canals in Maryland. His death occurred at Clear Springs in 1855. At Clear Springs he built the first house and also the first hotel and deserves credit as practically the founder of the town. He was three times married. His third wife was Mary Hellar and they were married about 1831. She was born in Washington County, Maryland, in 1815 and died in 1862. Of this marriage there were two sons, Lewis M. and James Henry Clay. The older was born in 1833 and died in 1861.

Mr. Brewer received his early education in an academy at Clear Springs, Maryland. Following that he became salesman in a general store, but in 1862 he assisted in the organization of Company H of the Sixth Maryland Volunteer Infantry, a regiment with which he remained three years and played a gallant part in the war as a Union officer. He was elected second lieutenant of his company, and the regiment was attached to the Sixth Army Corps. Later he was made adjutant of the regiment and finally quartermaster. Captain Brewer was through the Wilderness campaign, participating in the battles of Spottsyl-

ASTOR LENOX



Samuel Price

vania, Cold Harbor, North Anna River, Weldon Railroad, Monocacy, Slicker's Gap, Winchester, Cedar Creek, City Point and around Petersburg. He was four times shot, but was never seriously wounded and never spent a day in a hospital nor in prison. With the rank of captain he was mustered out of service June 26, 1865, at Baltimore. Captain Brewer is now the ranking surviving officer of his regiment, and he also has the distinction of being the only Union officer who was present when General Lee delivered his farewell speech to his troops.

At the close of the war he returned to the old home at Clear Springs, Maryland, and was a merchant in that village until May, 1871, when he came to Peabody, Kansas. He traveled by railroad as far as Lawrence and from there took a wagon crossing the intervening country to Peabody. Eight miles north of the present Town of Peabody he located a soldier's homestead, and he still owns that quarter section. In August, 1872, he opened one of the first general stores of Peabody, and successfully conducted that enterprise for twenty-three years. Since retiring from his mercantile career in 1895 he has conducted a real estate office.

Captain Brewer has filled numerous offices in this community, including membership in the city council and clerk of the school board. In 1889 he represented Marion County in the State Legislature and while there was instrumental in securing an appropriation for the continuance of the State Silk Commission at Peabody, he being a member of the commission. For years he has been active in state and county republican politics. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and was the first commander of Peabody Post No. 89, Grand Army of the Republic. For seven years he served as secretary of the Peabody Fair Association.

On December 20, 1866, Captain Brewer married Miss Mary C. Loose, who was born in Maryland July 20, 1844, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (McClain) Loose. Mrs. Brewer, who was a member of the Reformed Church, died at Peabody, Kansas, August 8, 1896, the mother of four children, two sons and two daughters. Carrie Virginia, the oldest, is the wife of George E. Morgan, a Swedenborgian minister of St. Louis, Missouri. William Edward is in the drug business at Peabody. Nellie Frances is the wife of John Slawley, a lumberman at Redondo, California. James, the youngest child, is deceased.

Gideon Penrod Marner, M. D. This is a name known throughout the length and breadth of Marion County because of Doctor Marner's long and active career as a physician and surgeon. Doctor Marner has practiced at Marion for a quarter of a century and most of his experience and work in the profession has been in Kansas.

He was born January 4, 1856, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, a locality famous as the scene of one of the greatest calamities in history, the Johnstown flood of 1889. However, the Marner family had moved from Western Pennsylvania many years before. His parents, Jonathan and Elizabeth (Penrod) Marner, were both born in the same locality. His father was born October 21, 1825, and his mother on September 24, 1835. They were married in 1852. Jonathan Marner was a farmer and carpenter and in 1865 moved with his family to Iowa, where he spent most of his years as a farmer. He died at Iowa City August 14, 1909, and his wife passed away there on June 30, 1905. They were the parents of eleven children, five sons and six daughters. Magdalena, born January 21, 1854, died April 8, 1855; Gideon P.; William, who was born February 7, 1858, and is now practicing medicine at Miles, Iowa; Nancy, born October 3, 1860, died November 11, 1871; Sarah, born April 16, 1863; Isaac, born January 6, 1866, a farmer at Iowa City; Elizabeth, born November 20, 1867, wife of Hiram Goodman, a farmer at Cheney, Kansas; Jonathan, born March 22, 1870, a practicing lawyer at Denver, Colorado; Jacob, born August 29, 1872, died June 20, 1874; Malinda, born March 22, 1875; and Susanna, born April 2, 1878.

Doctor Marner was nine years of age when his parents removed from Pennsylvania to Johnson County, Iowa. He grew up there on a farm and obtained an education as supplied by the district schools of that neighborhood. At the age of twenty-one he walked through four inches of snow into Iowa City and entered the Iowa City Academy, a preparatory school of the State University. He spent two terms there and paid his tuition by working as a carpenter's helper during the summer. In the fall of the next year he entered the Grandview Normal and put in two terms there. This gave him sufficient preparation for teaching school and he followed that profession two years and in vacations continued work as a carpenter.

Having laid the groundwork of his education, Doctor Marner was now ready to prepare for his real vocation. In 1880 he entered the medical department of the Iowa State University at Iowa City and kept up the work of his classes until graduating in 1883. After two years of practice at Frank Pierce, Iowa, Doctor Marner removed to Morganville, Kansas, and practiced in that community until 1892. During that time he served as coroner of Clay County four years.

Since 1892 Doctor Marner's home has been at Marion and this quarter of a century has brought him countless opportunities for professional service and he has enjoyed all the emoluments and honors of a successful position. He served four years as coroner of Marion County, eight years as county health officer and eight years as a member of the board of education. Doctor Marner was a pioneer leader in making athletics a distinctive part of the work of the public schools in Marion County. In 1906 he formed a partnership with Dr. J. F. Coffman, under the name Marner & Coffman, and this firm was continued with mutual profit and esteem until July 15, 1917, when it was dissolved on account of Doctor Coffman entering the United States Army.

In 1917 Doctor Marner completed a post-graduate course in the University of California. He has been local surgeon for the Santa Fe Railway Company at Marion for twenty years. Doctor Marner is an ardent sportsman, and has shot big game all over the West and North. His office contains many trophies of the chase and some of these represent the big game of western mountains and of Canada. He has membership in a number of gun clubs and fraternally is affiliated with the Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On June 7, 1883, at Iowa City, in the same year that he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, he married Miss Louise Ernestine Merling. Mrs. Marner was born at Iowa City, February 22, 1862. They have three children, one son and two daughters, Omer, Zoe and Eulah.

Rev. Samuel Price was identified for many years with Kansas, and his services and experiences make an important chapter in the life of the state.

He was born in Ohio in 1827, his ancestors coming originally from Wales. He was reared and married near Barnesville, Ohio. For a number of years he was editor of the Barnesville Enterprise. In 1878 Rev. Mr. Price removed to Humboldt, Kansas, where he acted as a Methodist minister for three years. Afterwards he held various pastorates in other cities of Southern Kansas. For three years he was located at Wellington, after which he retired from the active ministry and spent the last twenty years of his life at his home in that city, where his death occurred July 30, 1916. He was a colonel of the East Ohio Militia in the Civil war and in politics a republican.

To mention only the bald facts of biography is to do injustice to the nobility of his character and his real influence in his generation. Perhaps two quotations can supply some of the deficiencies in this respect. The first is from a Wellington journal, which spoke of him as "Wellington's Grand Old Man."

"The Rev. Samuel Price, after thirty-four useful years in this community, has been summoned to his reward He went as he lived, kindly, smiling, brave, leaving behind a ray of sunshine which no cloud, however dark, can obscure.

"He loved the world and the world loved him and will revere his memory. Few there are who did not know him. He was known as Wellington's Grand Old Man, and in thought and in deed, however small, he lived up to that name. Truly he was a Greatheart among men. Active always in the things which make for the good of any community, with his senses keenly alert as he approached his ninetieth year, he went as quietly and as happily as he lived with the blessed assurance of a joyous future which held so much promise for him. Wellington will miss him. But in her grief there should not be too much sadness for it was not his way. His life was one of sunshine, and in the midst of their sorrow citizens of the town should rejoice that they were permitted to have one such as he so long among them."

His character as a minister is still better sketched by the pen of Henry J. Allen in the Wichita Beacon: "In the death of Rev. Samuel Price of Wellington yesterday Kansas lost as fine a type of the old-style Methodist preacher as one could find in this or any other state in the Union. He lived to be ninety and it can easily be said without provoking opposition that he lived every hour of his life so close to God and the people that no one could have a better understanding of the kindness of the one and the obligations of the other.

"In the old days of the church in America some consideration was given to physique in leadership and in this respect Dr. Price reached the classic standard. Large in body, vigorous in mind, militant in his ideas of righteousness and as gentle as a woman when his heart was touched, he was a man worth knowing and worthy not only of one's admiration but of one's friendship.

"Before one knew him well he would be apt to mistake his strong convictions for strong prejudices. That would be an error. Samuel Price was a man of fine tolerance when truth was not positively revealed to him. When he thought he had a grip on the truth he was unwavering and unshakable in his loyalty to it.

"He preached Christ and Him crucified with simple eloquence. He was not a phrase maker. He had no strange or perplexing philosophies. He believed the Bible and he presented the lessons of the book in the language of the people. More than that he performed the duties of his ministry thoroughly convinced that he had the call of heaven to do so and gave additional potency to his teaching by numerous acts of helpfulness and thoughtfulness and friendship that bore the genuine imprint of the Master.

"He had lived in Wellington for at least a generation and it is not surprising that his death, although he far exceeded the allotted years of man, is universally mourned by its people."

In 1849 Rev. Mr. Price married Charlotte Silcott Alder, who was born in Virginia in 1825 and died at Wellington in 1909. They had a family of ten children, eight of whom grew up to lead active lives. Alice, the oldest, is living at Iola, Kansas, widow of Dr. W. D. Chastain, who was a successful physician. Catherine is now living at Wellington, widow of J. J. Hoge, who died in that city in February, 1917. Viola, next in age to Catherine, is the wife of Prof. F. G. Franklin, professor of history in Albany College, Oregon, and herself a lecturer on literary subjects and librarian of the Carnegie Library of Albany. Charles W. Price, of New York City, has become eminent in the newspaper world. He was one of the founders of the Topeka Daily Capital in 1879. In 1885 he joined the staff of the Electrical Review at New York City, of which paper he is now proprietor and editor. For years he was secretary and treasurer of the International Press Club, and is at present secretary of the Lotus Club of New York. He is a man of influence in the affairs of the great eastern metropolis. In his business he has offices both in New York City and Chicago. Bertha C. is performing the duties of theme reader in Southwestern College. Cora, who died at Houston, Texas, in 1915, married D. C. Young, a printer, also deceased. Maude A. is head of the English Department of Southwestern College at Winfield, and has been active in educational and religious work in Kansas and elsewhere for a number of years. Her home has been in Kansas the greater part of her life though she was born near Barnesville, Ohio. She attended public schools in Ohio, but her higher education was obtained during her study in the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, and in the universities of Kansas, Wisconsin and Chicago.

Miss Price has her home in Wellington, where she is a member of the Cary Circle. She is widely known for her efforts in missionary work. She is now missionary superintendent of the Kansas Sunday School Association, and for four years traveled exclusively in the interests of this organization, teaching in institutes and lecturing on phases of missionary education in several northern and southern states. She has been made a life member of the International Sunday School Association. In 1915 Miss Price accepted the position as head of the English Department of Southwestern College at Winfield, and, as a woman of culture herself and of broad contact with the life of the world, she has been able to stimulate and inspire young people before whom she comes as an instructor. Fletcher Price, a resident of Wellington, is traveling salesman for the Miller Fur Company of Detroit, Michigan.

Rev. Samuel Price was not only an observer of early Southern Kansas history, but was himself a loyal participator in its making. One unusual event was his preaching the funeral sermon of the noted land agitator, David L. Payne. Mr. Price's account of this event, taken from his carefully written historical manuscripts, is as follows:

"The death, funeral and burial of David L. Payne, was perhaps, the most noted event in the daily life of the people that transpired during my three years' stay with the church at Wellington, 1882 to 1885. Lying along the southern border of Kansas was a most valuable strip of land many miles in width, known in the

common talk of the times as 'The Cherokee Strip.' Concerning the real ownership of this land there was a great diversity of opinion. Did it belong to the United States as a part of the great commonwealth, or was it an unceded portion of the vast Indian reservation? Was it open to settlement by white people or was it solely the property of the Cherokee tribe of Indians? Numerous treaties with these tribes and numberless surveys and limitations of territory had been made in the years past, so that it was difficult to fix the title in the minds of the common people. Many of them contended that the proper interpretation of some of these treaties placed the ownership in the possession of the United States government, and consequently citizens of said government were entitled to enter up, own and cultivate a portion of the coveted territory. Acting on this belief man of the more determined and reckless fellows, in spite of all reasonable protests, actually located in various parts of the disputed territory. Companies of various members were organized and attempted settlements of large colonies in the most desirable spots in the strip. The greatest of the leaders of these colonizers was David L. Payne. He organized a large body of resolute men, each paying him a certain fee as their membership, and at different times and places they would enter upon their hazardous enterprises.

"On the other hand, the Government disclaimed a rightful ownership of the lands, and by various methods, chiefly by the aid of a small military force, it would remove these 'squatters,' as they were familiarly called, beyond the limits of the strip, and counsel them to remain away until the ownership should be definitely settled, the lands surveyed, and a proper government title be secured. This see-saw work, entering in and being led or driven out, had continued for several years. Many of the land seekers settled along the border of Kansas, living in desultory style for years, awaiting the long hoped for time when 'Uncle Sam would give them all a farm.' During the years of my stay with the church in Wellington, this ardent wish seemed to be more and more likely of a nearby fulfillment. A large army of home-seeking men, stragglers, and adventurers of various kinds, were settled and watched along the border, awaiting the order of their beloved chief and leader for making an extended and final rush for the promised land.

"One day it became known that Payne and his band were in the city and stopping at the only little hotel there was in the place. The report that he was on the way to lead the final rush, and would soon give the word of command so to do, caused no little stir and absorbing interest among our people.

"But 'Man proposes but God disposes,' was a proverb startlingly true in this case. Early next morning, Captain David L. Payne was lying dead in the hotel dining room. With his apparently usual robust health, he had eaten his breakfast, and while yet seated at the table, conversing with his followers as to the object they had in view, without a moment's warning his mind ceased to act, his tongue no longer uttered a sound, and his heart quit its pulsations, and falling to the floor he breathed not again. This was a startling event to the citizens of Wellington and a stunning blow to his numberless followers in all parts of the country, for the result was that the end came at once almost completely to all further efforts to force the possession of the 'Cherokee Strip'—now a very rich portion of the state of Oklahoma—until it was legally declared open for settlement in the later years of the '80s.

"The funeral was set for the early hours of the afternoon of the following Sabbath, and I was to preach a straight gospel sermon to the people who could get within hearing of my voice. It was to be expected that the event would attract a large convocation of people. But the most extravagant anticipation of the number coming were far from estimating the number of those who were actually present. It was beyond all doubt the greatest number of people ever assembled in Wellington on a funeral occasion. From near and far the crowds of citizens as well as his own immediate followers came to see and hear the end of the great secular Crusader. At the appointed hour for the ceremony the church was crowded to its limits and the streets west and south of the church packed with interested and quietly behaved people of all classes of society. The assembly of people, the services in the church with the literal report of the sermon proper, were all published in the old Sumner County *Press*, and have become a matter of recorded history in the files of that paper for that week, where they may be still seen and read.

"In the funeral discourse I spoke of the fact that along all the stages of human progress there were frequently arising great and powerful men of strange and fascinating influence over their fellows; with ideals of civilization, of social economy, of political advantages far in advance of the ordinary course of events of their times. Their thoughts and actions were not in accord with the general trend of events of their times. The consequences were that they met often with stubborn and violent opposition, with persecution, even with martyrdom for their advance reforms, and discoveries; such were Galileo, Columbus, and many others in physical research. Such were St. Paul, Moses, Luther, Wesley, and thousands of religious the moral teachers of the world. Such were Emerson, Phillips, Garrison, Sumner, Lincoln, and the great moral reformers of our own time. Many of these gave their lives for the sacredness of the cause they had at heart. But the generations following adopted their ideals, honored their memory, and erected memorial monuments to celebrate the praise of their noble deeds and their daring enterprises.

"So may it be, I said, in the case of David L. Payne, thwarted and broken his purposes, so far as himself is concerned, yet is it not the vision of a prophet to see the time when the desirable lands he so ardently sought for himself and followers shall be dotted with peaceful and happy homes, rich and valuable farms, and great and prosperous cities and towns, and the owners and occupants thereof will be building monuments to his memory.

"The procession was nearly a mile in length. The crowd was extremely quiet and a solemnity of the deepest character seemed to possess the entire community."

From the time of his coming to Kansas almost to the year of his death Colonel Price was the Kansas contributor to the columns of The Barnesville Enterprise, the paper of which he was a former editor. These Kansas notes were interesting letters dealing with educational, social, political and ecclesiastical matters. Several letters contain valuable reminiscences of the early-time Methodist ministers in Kansas. Among the subjects of these biographical sketches are included Rev. D. P. Mitchell and his son, now Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell, Thomas Hodgson, Bernard Kelley, Henry Coker, and John W. Hancher.

The following paragraphs are taken from three successive letters written in 1911 to this Ohio newspaper and embody his favorite convictions concerning "What the East Owes to the West.":

"It was the greatly enjoyed privilege of the present writer, recently through the columns of the *Enterprise*,

to contribute a number of articles briefly setting forth the indebtedness of the West to the East, especially of Kansas to Ohio, for assistance of most valuable character in the growth and establishment of temperance, righteousness and advanced civilization along all lines of civil and virtuous progress.

"Our object was especially intended to confine our work to the subject of the religious obligations of Kansas' early statehood to the ministerial help afforded by the churches of Ohio and the East in general for the establishment of a firm religious and moral conviction in the minds of all classes of the varied phases of citizenship. While acknowledging to the fullest extent our indebtedness in this respect, it seems right and proper for us to inquire if in any respect we have made any returns to the benefactors of the East for the benefits they so freely bestowed in our earlier years. Kansas is composed most emphatically of a cosmopolitan people. From every state in the Union, and perhaps from every civilized nation in the world, and from some hardly yet entitled to be called civilized, people have come to Kansas and it might reasonably be expected that in our strenuous efforts to assimilate and unify these seemingly discordant elements, we might neglect or even forget the expression of our gratitude to the chief source of our supply of citizens, namely, the Eastern states, or even we might forget entirely that we were under any obligations at all. So rapid has been our progress along all material, political, moral and religious lines that long since we ceased to be dependent upon extraneous means, or outside helps of any kind, and have not only set up housekeeping for ourselves but often flatter ourselves that we have become the virtual Eden in the rapid progress of all reforms. Instead of looking to the East for instructors and guides, we are very much inclined to point the world 'and the rest of mankind' to our many-phased forms of advancement and complacently to compliment our own great and virtuous deeds and then invite the world to follow in our footsteps. That our self-complacency and our semi-boastful pretensions are not altogether vain and inapplicable, we need only point to a few of those particulars in which we have contributed in some degree to repay the lasting debts we have owed to the Eastern States. We will first note our contribution to educational matters.

"From the *Boston Herald* of recent date we learn that the great schools of learning of the East have imported from the West presidents for Wesleyan University, Dartmouth College, Williams College, Smith College, the University of Maine, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Middlebury and Boston University. All these men are without the bounds of New England. This section of the country, long noted as the home of culture, refinement and classic education, and the prolific source of supply for educators for all sections of the country, may well force the *Herald* to ask 'Why is this so?' 'What are the factors that make men of the middle and central states preferable to those who are home-made and trained?' And then it is added, the echo answers, 'Why?'

"We may be permitted to answer in a few words. The East lives upon the memories and the achievements of the past, the West has its eyes on the future. The fathers are our models, says the East. We of the West are working for the generations to come as well as for the present. The East contents itself with the old-time methods and programs; the West believes in progress, new methods and culture in the maturist forms. The East is following the old customs, walking in the old paths; the West is devising methods following the leadings of newer and brighter pathways to honorable achievement and the most brilliant success.

"The world demands in all phases of its work men of action, men of integrity and high moral standard, and men of progressive tendency, and the times are fast losing patience with the followers of ruts simply because the fathers wore them out or walked in them in their work, whatsoever it might be. As highly illustrating this tendency of the East to look to the more recent civilization of the West for its chief educators, take the case of Boston University, the leading theological institute of the Methodist Episcopal church in the center of New England culture and scholarship, going to Kansas and with unanimous choice of the trustees selecting Dr. Murlin, president of Baker University, to fill the chair of president of the Boston University. Dr. Lemuel Herbert Murlin is Ohio-born and Kansas-trained. For several years he was a traveling minister in Indiana, and well educated in the leading schools of that state. In 1894 he joined the Kansas Conference and was elected president of Baker, succeeding Dr. Quayle, since elected bishop. In the seventeen years of his service in that office he has seen Baker grow from a small college in a little wayside village to be the chiefest of all the denominational schools of the State, coming well up in number of pupils and character of scholarship to several of the state institutions. Dr. Murlin will bring to Boston the energy and skill so characteristic of the Western culture and enterprise. He will see to it, we think, that there will be no more complaints of heterodoxy come from that quarter, and the church may expect it will become a school of much wider influence and greater power for the dissemination of the Christian doctrines than ever before.

"Kansas has but recently sent two more of her educators to Ohio, Guy P. Benton to the presidency of the old honored institution of Oxford college. He too was born in Ohio, and having years of experience and training in the Kansas schools and ministry, catching the characteristic Western enthusiasm, he soon passed from principalship and superintendency of public schools to the seat of the professor in one of our best denominational colleges, from whence he was taken to his present important field to work, in which he seems to be again making a successful record.

"Again, there is Rev. J. W. Hancher, who has just gotten himself fame in helping Ohio Wesleyan University to raise her half million dollars' endowment. He also was born in Ohio, came to Kansas and was inducted into the regular ministry in that large class of probationers spoken of in a former article. In Kansas, Colorado and Iowa, he successfully filled various fields of service in pulpit and school work until he reached the presidency of Simpson College, Iowa. Here, as usual, he was making good until a serious illness compelled his retirement. Recovering health, he is again at work at the Ohio Wesleyan.

"Still another, a purely Kansas product, by birth, early experience and ministerial work, the Rev. Charles Bayard Mitchell, now of St. James Church, Chicago, was caught by the power of the East and taken to Pittsburg, thence to Cleveland, in which places for a number of years he was known as a most successful minister and a very popular platform speaker. He stands before the church today as a man of a spotless reputation, with high promise of still further promotion. It seems to be the custom of the East to keep its eye on the West, watching for the rising young men in all fields of work, and with the one thing in which the East surpasses the West, abundance of surplus funds, it is able to influence western talent to

migrate eastward, just as the East in like manner listens to the call of titled homes in the old world and sends it daughters and wealthy young men to possess the homes of royalty, or the position of high social standing that money can obtain. This later phase, perhaps has a sordid tinge, while the former has no need for a stain of reproach or wrongdoing.

"To this list of prominent educators, it is altogether appropriate that we add some names in the lecture field. The first that comes to mind is that of the peerless Bishop Quayle, who is equally at home as literary critic, author of valuable books, platform lecturer, preacher of the gospel and administrator of church and college government. Quayle is a thorough Kansan in birth, education, ministerial and educational work. A graduate with high honor from Baker University, he soon rose to the office of president of that institution, from which after a brief pastorate he was chosen as one of the chief officers of the church. While his home is still in the West, yet his time as Bishop and Lecturer is divided and circumscribed only by national limits. Bishop Quayle has a most wonderful and picturesque command and use of the English language. In his lectures, mostly on literary subjects, authors and characters are characterized by a deep insight into the workings of human nature. He revels in the search of the mysteries of the human mind and heart as he finds them in Milton, Shakespeare and Browning. His lectures on Macbeth, Hamlet and the Merchant of Venice are wonders of analytical and practical observations. Indeed, everything he touches in authorship, lectures or preaching, is unique in character, chaste, fervid and sublime in their execution. An orphan boy, adopted by a friendly minister, by his fidelity, industry and moral stamina he has risen to his present exalted position. From a rural society of most rustic nature his life is expanded to one of the most cosmopolitan characters of this day and generation. No pent up Kansas confines his powers. With the true Wesleyan spirit he claims the world as his parish. With all his wondrous gifts he displays no evidence of human pride or separation from his fellowmen, but frank, genial, with no show of condescension, he walks, talks and fellowships with the humblest as well as the greatest of men.

"Doubtless the most popular as well as one of the ablest of professional lecturers on the American platform is ex-Governor Hoch of Kansas. He has just returned from a six months' engagement in which he has occupied platforms probably in every state east of the Mississippi and many of those south of the Ohio and Potomac. From Maine to Georgia and from the Lakes to the Gulf, his popularity, manner and speech are everywhere spoken of in the same tone of approval, praise and cordial acceptance of the truths he delivers. Governor Hoch is an eloquent and polished orator in speech and manner. As you have had the privilege of hearing him in Barnesville, of course it is 'carrying coals to Newcastle' for me to attempt any description of his excellencies. He is Kentucky born, but is essentially a Kansas product, as his active life has been spent here, coming first to public notice by the excellence of his editorial writings on a small country village newspaper, the *Marion Record*. By his sterling worth and advocacy of temperance and moral principles, he rose in the esteem of the people of the state to be twice elected as governor. He developed his wonderful power as a platform speaker, and has since followed the work of which the East claims an abundant share.

"In the matter of ministerial aid the churches of the East have received many additions of a superior character, as men of great intellectual ability, pulpit oratory and high moral standing, from the newer pulpits of the West. We have lost a number of our ablest men because of their excellent attainments and because the richer churches of the eastern cities could offer them greater inducements in the way of pecuniary rewards and prospects of a swifter promotion. Like other men, ministers are susceptible to such promising offers, and who shall blame them if a laudable ambition calls them to accept the more pleasing offers.

"In addition to those educators mentioned in a former article, Hancher, Benton and Murlin, who are all able ministers, we may mention some who belong to both sections, such as Bishop Quayle, who as an eloquent preacher is excelled by few in any church, who by his office divides his time equally between both sections of the country.

"So, likewise, Henry J. Coker, a purely western product, another of the classmates of the writer when we were probationers in the South Kansas Conference, who is now one of the secretaries of the Church Home Missionary and Church Extension Society, and, like the Bishop, visits equally all parts of the country in the interests of his work. He is an able preacher and a noble man. There was no mistake made when the great church placed her hands upon him and took him from his local field and position as an itinerant in Kansas and in true Methodistic style gave him 'the world as his parish.'

"Don S. Colt, recently stationed in one of the leading churches in Baltimore, a few years ago was but a small, seemingly physical weakling with but little promise of long life. Possessed of a strong mental and religious nature and a courage that overcame all physical deficiencies, he secured a good education, was licensed to preach, became an eloquent and powerful pulpit orator, as a mere boy filling with great acceptability a number of our chief appointments, one of them the pulpit of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Wichita, now a city second only to Kansas City, Kansas. Soon after this he was transferred to New York, where he has fully sustained his western reputation in a number of the best of the talent of the older conference.

"Frequently young preachers come out West, get at least a taint for western style and manner, catch the fever of western energy, ambition and desire for the highest success, then return to the East to improve, if possible, upon their experience while in the 'wild and woolly West.' Such is W. C. Snodgrass, once a prominent young minister in Wheeling, who came to Kansas, was pastor at Emporia for a term, then he returned with his added experience to the far East, even to Jersey. Revs. I. N. Moorehead and Wilson from Philadelphia, young men in the ministry, became very popular, then went back 'home.' The latter recently died in Salt Lake City, Utah, where for only a few months he had been in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Many others, both from among the Methodists and other churches, have gone to the East, where they are proving the excellency of the western spirit by their successful work in the older churches. Their energy and enthusiasm have added greatly to their work in reinvigorating the more formal church services in these older states.

"In politics it would seem as if the West, especially Kansas, had set the pace for national progress. More than any other state, yea more than any other state leaders, they are more in the public eye than any or all others combined. Her Senator Bristow; her Congressmen Murdock and Madison; her Governor Stubbs and ex-Governor Hoch all stand in the brightest limelight

of the world's progress in civic righteousness. Six out of the eight congressmen were elected on the platform of the most advanced moral progress that was ever proclaimed in any state. The other two congressmen secured their election by their conciliations and promises of carrying out the principles of the progressive platforms, but Governor Stubbs has not hesitated to visit the President himself and obtain from him the most direct orders ever received from any administration for the fullest enforcement of our prohibition laws. He has visited the presidents of the leading railroads and demanded of them that they improve and properly administer their roads in Kansas, and this to be done at once or the roads would be placed in the hands of a receiver. The order was given at once. The election last fall all over the United States shows clearly the effects of the western leaven in the body politic. The reform in Congress, the work of such men as Governor Wilson of New Jersey tell most clearly that the West politically has invaded the East, and overturned many of her ancient idols.

"One of the most curious incidents of the East and West recently occurring was the appeal actually made to our Home Mission Societies that we send help to the struggling societies in the East, especially into New Hampshire and Maine. In the struggles of the early days in Kansas to establish churches and follow the western march of emigration it was confidently expected that much of our financial help must come from the good people of the East. Our confidence was never misplaced. Their generosity made the foundation of churches and civilization safe and secure. By this aid we have prospered greatly and needed but little help from the former source in Kansas no more than in greater or less degree prevails in all the conference, especially among the immigration of the foreign element. What was our surprise when visitors from our connectional societies a few years since told us that many places in those old states needed our help much as ever we had needed their help in former years. They said there were many places where the work would have to be abandoned unless the Home Missionary Societies went to their rescue. This condition was caused by two sets of influences. The worn nature of the soil, that caused many of its former owners to seek the more productive lands of the West and South, and the incoming of so much of the foreign element, which was often slow in becoming thoroughly Americanized and evangelized. The plea of these chief men of the church was answered quickly and freely. The sections should have no separating differences when it comes to religion, common morality and civic righteousness.

"The well-known slogan of Horace Greeley of more than three score years ago, of 'Go West young man and grow up with the country,' is seemingly now being practically reversed. The advice of Greeley was a large factor in the rapid settlement and development of what was then known as the far West and even further out toward the Pacific coast, where the hardy pioneers and their descendants have made even 'The Great American Desert' to bloom and 'blossom as the rose,' and the rich virgin soil to yield its cereal products in sufficient quantities to feed the civilized world. After a half century of thrift and enterprise the 'sons of those illustrious sires,' who conquered the prairies, grown rich by their industry are selling their hundred dollar per acre farms and returning to the far East and buying up the unused or worn-out farms of New York and New England, where with the modern methods of agriculture and horticulture, home lands will be speedily renovated and rapidly increased in value. This movement is a most emphatic contradiction of the long prevailing opinion that agricultural success and opportunities were to be found only in the West. And it is also a proof that the scientific processes now so successful and prevalent out here are to have proof of their value in the abandoned lands of the older states.

"Other states may have equaled but none have surpassed Kansas in the application of scientific processes in the cultivation of her wondrously productive soils. It has been a long and severe trail of method and applications of science to enable the farmers to conquer the difficulties and remove the obstacles that were in the road to success, but by the valuable aid of our Agricultural Schools and Experiment Stations, his work seems well on toward completion. Our farmers are generally close and intelligent students of all that is best in the culture of the fields or in the growth of their orchards. A number of experiment stations are established and professors of all departments of soil culture are commissioned to travel throughout the state and hold institutions, teaching the best manner of soil culture and the best kinds of cereals and fruits to plant. The success of their work is evidenced by the very high price of lands and the uniform prosperity of the farming community.

"The great number of men in all departments of work, mercantile, professional and political, who have passed in the last few years from the West to the East, and the popularity of our orators and platform performers in the eastern states, would indicate the West was no longer considered a missionary ground for the culture of which leaders of thought in the older civilization claimed the right and duty to aid and assist in its improvement and elevation. As illustrating this change of action and thinking, a few instances of paramount interest may properly be here related.

"In the field of politics, especially, it has been thought that we of the West were in the greatest need of instruction, and it was customary on all important occasions for the East to send for enlightenment a number of their finest orators and ablest platform speakers. Indeed, it was often the case that in the humble estimate of our abilities we asked of the East this boon to be sent to our aid. In one of the McKinley campaigns it was deemed a matter of the greatest importance to have that greatest of Eastern statesmen, Thomas B. Reed, sent to us, that he might enlighten us concerning those things that were of such great importance in the issues before the country. Great preparations were made for his coming and great expectations were aroused among the people. Vast crowds of rural and city people assembled at Wichita to see and hear this stalwart advocate of republican principles. He came with his daughter and some personal friends in a private car, in which he remained virtually secluded until the time of his speaking to begin. He was not disposed to court fellowship or force social relations with the crowd, and comparatively few of them visited him in his car. But if the expectations of the people were great at his coming, their disappointment was equally great when they heard his speech. His address, of course, was faultless from a political aspect and plainly set forth, but the quality of it was not superior to that of many of the home-trained politicians and statesmen that we could hear every day.

"Another of these great expectations and great disappointments occurred a few years later, when the great Ohio orator, J. B. Foraker, made a tour of Kansas on a special train, ending his 'Swing around the circle' at Wellington, where a vast crowd had assem-

bled to hear this much lauded orator from the state so noted for its orators and statesmen. If possible, his failure to meet expectations was even greater than that of Reed. He gave no exhibit of the splendid abilities for which he was proclaimed. Now the failure of these two great men was occasioned by the fact that they had mistaken the intelligence and character of the people composing their audiences and treated them as if they were a set of unlearned backwoods rusties who were incapable of understanding the political questions of the times. So it was, as with an air of personal superiority, they spoke and acted as if it was a matter of great condescension on their part to address such rustic crowds at all. In all probability neither of them had ever spoken to such crowds in the East when the audience, as a whole, was in any wise superior in intelligence and culture to these Kansas assemblies.

"In striking contrast to the failures of these eminent men we will give the case of the influence of one who seemed to understand the western people, and standing face to face with them, talked as man to man with them. With no semblance of a claim to any special superiority of either personal, intellectual or political knowledge, but putting himself on the level of equality with his hearers, he spoke as friend to friend. It was in the days of the free silver craze, when Bryan was at the zenith of his fame and influence in his persistent advocacy of his celebrated solgan of a 'sixteen to one' coinage of silver and gold; it seemed as if it would finally triumph. Times were hard all over the land, the result of various causes. Tariff disputes, as ever, were one of the chief causes of trouble. Drouths were disastrously prevalent. Thousands of men were unemployed. Coxey's army of men were marching out to Washington to give a practical exhibit of hard times to Congress, and to awaken the gold standard President Cleveland to a sense of his folly in his veto of the bill for the free coinage of fifty millions surplus of silver bullion in the treasury vaults. All these and numerous other schemes of relief were in the thoughts of the people, but everywhere there seemed only disaster as the result. As a cure for all complaints and sure preventive of all coming social, economic or political evils, the coinage of silver at the rate of sixteen to one with gold was advocated by Bryan and his vast multitude of followers. With her usual impulsiveness and hasty adoption of new theories, often the false as well as those that were true, Kansas as a whole was carried off her feet by this persistent outcry for her silver.

"At the height of this widespread excitement when men's minds were in wild confusion over the issues of the times, Senator Burrows, of Michigan, made a tour of Kansas and it is putting it mildly to say that his speeches simply revolutionized public opinion of the money question and so unified the distracted thought of the people that free silver idea is buried in the almost forgotten memories of the past. In his coming to Wellington he was greeted with a large audience of the most thoughtful and intelligent people of the city and community, all anxious if possible to learn 'the way out' of their present very doubtful situation. For two hours they were entranced by the most lucid and convincing argument ever heard by this people. With no airs of superiority, with no efforts at oratorical display, Mr. Burrows just talked to the audience as if he were one of them. His langauge was so simple and his themes and arguments so clear that the most ordinary mind could grasp them. The questions of the coinage of money, the financial standards of the country, and the true basis of political economy as held by our constitution and government were plainly and most satisfactorily set forth in this masterly talk that impressed the minds of all who heard him with the truth of his position, so much so that from that day to this the free silver coinage has had no hold upon the minds of the people or upon the theme of party politics in Kansas. Aside from the facts of his address, his personal attitude toward his hearers, taking them into his confidence, treating them as friends of equal worth with himself, had very much to do with the success of his speech. While the most recent orators have been forgotten for their failures, the memory of Burrows is still fresh in the minds of those privileged to hear him. From these facts, the East and West may learn that the seeming differences of thought and action that apparently separate them result more from a misunderstanding of motives and conditions rather than from any radical difference of opinion and questions of policy. Out West, perhaps, we are somewhat in advance of the East in progressive ideas and the necessity of civic righteousness in all departments of human active life, but we see the same leaven is actively working in all parts of the country and we only hope for its speed and universal sovereignty."

Walter M. Reitzel, M. D. A native of Kansas and representing one of the pioneer families of Marshall County, Doctor Reitzel entered seriously upon the work of preparation for a career as a physician before he was at his majority, and now for many years has enjoyed a successful practice and a high standing in medical circles. His residence is at Kanopolis.

Doctor Reitzel was born at Waterville, Marshall County, Kansas, November 27, 1878. He is of German stock, but the family has lived in America four or five generations. The Reitzels came out of Hamburg, Germany, and were colonial settlers in New York. Doctor Reitzel's grandfather, David Reitzel, was born in North Carolina in 1806, and subsequently went west and developed a homestead at Pecksburg, Indiana, where he died in 1892. He was twice married, his first wife being the grandmother of Doctor Reitzel and his second wife was a Miss Leitzman.

J. H. Reitzel, father of Doctor Reitzel, was born at Pecksburg, Indiana, May 23, 1843, and is still living at Waterville, Kansas, a hale and hearty man for all that he served as a gallant soldier in the Union army and for upwards of half a century has been a successful farmer in Kansas. He grew up and married at Pecksburg, Indiana, and in 1862 enlisted in Company C of the Seventieth Indiana Infantry. This was the regiment commanded by Benjamin Harrison, subsequently president of the United States. It was part of the Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps. J. H. Reitzel was in active service for nearly three years, until mustered out in 1865. He did duty as a soldier in those magnificent campaigns when the back of the Confederacy was broken under the leadership of General Sherman. He fought at Lookout Mountain and in many of the battles of the Atlanta campaign, including Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and others, and was also in Sherman's famous march to the sea.

Following the war he returned to Indiana, took up farming, but in 1870 moved to Waterville, Kansas, where as a pioneer he homesteaded 160 acres. That old homestead he still owns and also eighty acres, and uses this well developed farm for the staple crops of the locality and as a stock raiser. He is a republican, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic,

and has always been true to the faith in which he was reared, that of the Lutheran Church.

J. H. Reitzel married Emily A. Defabaugh, who was born in Ohio in 1847 and died at Waterville, Kansas, in 1914. There were six children: E. O. Reitzel, a carpenter at Barnes; Minnie E., unmarried and living with her father; David A., a farmer living at Waterville; Charles A., also a farmer at Waterville; Doctor Reitzel; and Harry C., who lives on the home farm.

Doctor Reitzel attended the public schools of Waterville, graduating from high school in 1896. For a year he read medicine in the offices of Drs. W. W. and D. W. Campbell at Atchison. He then entered the Kansas City Medical College, now the medical department of Kansas University, and completed his course and was awarded the M. D. degree in 1900. Since then he has been in active general practice, but more and more has concentrated his services upon a specialty as an eye, ear, nose and throat physician. In 1916 he did considerable post-graduate work in the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary.

His first location for practice was at Waterville, but in a short time he removed to Cleburne, Kansas, was there four years, at Wamego five years, and since 1910 has had his home and office in Kanopolis. His offices are in the Kline Block. Doctor Reitzel is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society, is secretary of the Central Kansas Medical Society and is also a member of the American Medical Association.

He is one of the directors of the Exchange State Bank at Kanopolis. He is an active member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has fraternal affiliations with Kanopolis Lodge No. 321, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with Golden Belt Encampment No. 47 at Ellsworth, of which he is past chief patriarch.

In 1902, at Waterville, Doctor Reitzel married Miss Hannah M. Peterson, who was born in Morris County, Kansas. Her death occurred September 8, 1908. She was the mother of three children: Helen M., who died at the age of seventeen months; Merle E., born April 19, 1905; and John, born November 28, 1906. Doctor Reitzel married at Havensville May 3, 1911, Mrs. Bertha M. (Morgan) Randall. Her parents, E. T. and Aletia Morgan, continue to live at Havensville, her father being a retired farmer. Mrs. Reitzel's first husband was William Randall, a farmer.

Samuel E. Bartlett, lawyer, of Ellsworth, Kansas, was born on a farm near Wellington in Sumner County, Kansas, January 18, 1882, a son of Samuel Coan Bartlett and Mary Catherine (Wheeler) Bartlett. He is a graduate of the Sumner County High School in 1901, and a graduate of the University of Kansas in 1905, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Mr. Bartlett was admitted to the bar in 1908 and began the practice of law at Ellsworth. He was appointed city attorney of Ellsworth in 1909, which position he has since held. He was elected county attorney of Ellsworth county in 1910 and was twice re-elected. He is engaged exclusively in the practice of law.

In 1911 Mr. Bartlett married Miss Frances Brewster, daughter of Samuel W. and Hattie (Mills) Brewster, the former an attorney at Chanute, Kansas. Both Mrs. Bartlett and her father are also graduates of the University of Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett have two children, Samuel Brewster, born July 8, 1913, and Mary Frances, born July 2, 1914.

Mr. Bartlett is a member of the Green Chapter of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi; a Master Mason and past master of his lodge at Ellsworth; and an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Ellsworth.

Samuel C. Bartlett, the father of the Kansas lawyer, is a native of North Guilford, Connecticut, the home of the Bartletts in this country for several generations subsequent to their coming to New England from England in the days of the Puritan immigration. Mrs. Bartlett is a direct lineal descendant of Elder Brewster of the Mayflower.

Carlton M. Lounsbury has played a very effective and successful role in Kansas affairs for over forty-five years and now, at the age of seventy-one, a young old man, is enjoying comfortable retirement at the city of Lincoln.

Mr. Lounsbury is of an English family. It was his grandfather who came from England and first settled in Canada. Carlton M. Lounsbury's father Rudolphus Lounsbury, was born in Canada in 1797, but when a young man came to the United States and settled in Western New York, in what was known as the "Holland Purchase." He followed the vocation of agriculture and spent his active life largely in the Town of Bethany in Genesee County, where he died in 1870. He was a whig in politics, later affiliating with the republicans, and was an active member of the Free Will Baptist Church. He married Almira Brown, who was born in New York State in 1810 and died there in 1866. There were three children; Earl Byron, a graduate of Buffalo Medical College and a successful physician and surgeon until his death at Rochester in 1880; James A., also a graduate of Buffalo Medical College, practiced medicine for a number of years, but is now president of the Farmers State Bank at Barnard, Kansas, and his career is noted on other pages; Carlton M., the youngest of the three. The father by a second marriage to Lorinda Odin had two children, Lula and William.

Carlton M. Lounsbury was born at Bethany, Genesee County, New York, July 6, 1846. He received advantages above the ordinary as a youth, attending the common schools of his native town and also the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary at Alexander, New York.

Mr. Lounsbury was a young man of twenty-four, eager for adventure and achievement, when he came to Kansas in 1870. Here he took up a homestead in Cedron Township of Lincoln County, and also filed on a timber claim of 160 acres. He proved up both claims, and still owns the original homestead. Farming and farm management proved a role in which his energies had very successful results, and in the course of time he gathered together 720 acres, all of which he still owns and it is all improved by farming. During his active career Mr. Lounsbury did diversified farming on a large scale. These lands are now rented out and since 1911 he has lived retired in Lincoln. From his farm Mr. Lounsbury conducted a country store for thirty years, and supplied all the commodities needed in his community. Besides farming he engaged in banking and for a number of years was president of the Farmers State Bank at Lucas, Kansas, and is still a director of the Farmers National Bank at Lincoln.

In matters of politics Mr. Lounsbury is identified with the republican party. He is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church and is affiliated with Lincoln Lodge No. 154, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

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D. J. Healy

In 1884, some years after he had come to Kansas and had developed his homestead into a farm, Mr. Lounsbury married in this county, in Cedron Township, Miss Mary C. Yarnell, daughter of Ithmer and Jane Yarnell. Both her parents are deceased, her father having been a Kansas farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Lounsbury have had two children: William A. and Howard M. William A. died at the age of four years. Howard M. was born June 25, 1899, graduated from the Lincoln High School in 1917 and is now a student in Emporia College, a Presbyterian institution.

MICHAEL JOSEPH HEALY has come into the distinctions of public life at a very early age. He has been active as a teacher and school administrator, is former clerk of the District Court, and is now serving as county attorney of Lincoln County. His family were among the earliest settlers of Lincoln County. His father, Owen Healy, was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1842, where his father was a farmer and where he died. The grandmother, Ellen Healy, who was born in County Galway in 1822, came to the United States in 1865 and with her son Owen settled four miles east of Lincoln, where she homesteaded a claim of 160 acres. Her son Owen helped her in developing and proving up on this claim, and she lived in Lincoln County until her death in 1882, being one of the splendid pioneer women of this section.

Owen Healy subsequently took up a homestead of his own two miles west of Lincoln, and has been continuously a resident in that locality, a farmer and substantial business man, where he is still living. He is a republican and a member of the Catholic Church. Owen Healy married Mary Dudley, who was born at Ottawa, Illinois, in 1852. They reared a large family of children: Nellie, unmarried and living with her parents; Mary Henry, a Catholic sister in St. John's Hospital at Salina; John, who farms his mother's homestead; James and Edward, both farmers on the old place; Julia, living at home; Michael Joseph; Joseph, former superintendent of the Beverly High School and now enlisted for service somewhere in France with the American army; and Julia, at home.

Michael Joseph Healy was born on the old farm near Lincoln March 8, 1891. He received a public school education, graduating from high school in 1909. For a year he taught a rural school in Lincoln County, then one year in a ward school at the county seat, and two years as superintendent of schools at Beverly. Mr. Healy was then called to the larger responsibilities of clerk of the District Court, an office he filled with admirable competence for four years. In the fall of 1916 he was elected county attorney and is now giving all his time to the duties of that office.

Mr. Healy is a republican in politics, a member of the Catholic Church and has affiliations with Lincoln Council No. 1815, Knights of Columbus, Lincoln Camp No. 3457, Modern Woodmen of America, is past consul of Lincoln Lodge No. 206, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is present master workman, Lincoln Chapter No. 56, C. M. B. A., of which he is past chief pioneer, Knights and Ladies of Security and the Lincoln Commercial Club. He is also a stockholder in the Lincoln County Fair Association.

Mr. Healy and family reside at Lincoln, where he owns an attractive home. He married at Lincoln June 5, 1912, Miss Mae Joslin, daughter of Grant and Ida (McReynolds) Joslin. Her parents were pioneer settlers in this section of Kansas and they are still residing at Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Healy have three children: Michael Joslin, Born April 2, 1913; Eileen, born April 26, 1915; and Mildred, born June 26, 1917.

GEORGE HARRISON HOWER. That the public schools are a very important interest to the majority of the people of Kansas needs no other proof than the evident educational acquirements of her young men and women, and in the laudable ambition to progress that is cherished by many of the counties, Lincoln County takes no second place. Furthermore, in her determined search for the best educators, and even for county superintendent, she has had to look no farther than her own sons, for to this class practically belongs County Superintendent George Harrison Hower. He was brought to the county when less than a year old, and has passed the greater part of his life here, where his main interests are yet centered.

George Harrison Hower was born at Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1885, and is a son of Milton and Ida Matilda (Harte) Hower, and a grandson of Harrison George and Maria Elizabeth (Kleppinger) Hower. The venerable grandfather resides with his son George Hower at Rosette, Kansas. He was born in 1829, at Howertown, Pennsylvania, a village named for his father, and until 1885 was mainly engaged in farming and breeding fast horses. He owned a livery stable and also a number of speedy roadsters at one time. When he came to Kansas in 1885 he bought a farm, which he still owns. He married Maria Elizabeth Kleppinger, who was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, in 1835 and died at Rosette, Kansas, about 1900. Of their four children John and Mary are deceased. Milton and George survive, the former being a resident of Sylvan Grove and the latter residing on his father's farm, and is the owner of 480 acres in this section. The family is of English extraction and is a branch of the Howard family, prominent in the history of England.

Milton Hower was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, in 1855. Before coming to Kansas in 1886 he was a merchant at Catasauqua, and was also foreman of a slate quarry. When he located in Lincoln County he bought a farm of 160 acres near Sylvan Grove, paying but $11 per acre, and he still lives on that farm. He has made fine improvements, finding building stone on his own land. He owns a second farm of 160 acres and is one of the substantial men of the county. In addition to general farming he raises Hereford cattle, Duroc pigs and Plymouth Rock poultry. In politics he is a republican, and for many years he has been a member of the Evangelical Association and is a church trustee.

Milton Hower married Ida Matilda Harte, who was born at Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, in 1858, and they have had the following children: William, who is a resident of Hutchinson, Kansas, is a salesman for the National Biscuit Company; John, who died at the age of two years; Anna Maria, who is the wife of S. W. Whittaker, who owns a bank called the State Bank of Brownington, Missouri; Sarah Arabella, who is the wife of P. S. Beam, who owns and operates a farm near Luray, Kansas; George Harrison; Archibald Clinton, who is a farmer located seven miles northwest of Lincoln, Kansas; and Matilda Irene, who resides with her parents and is a popular teacher in the West Point School in Lincoln County.

George Harrison Hower attended the rural schools and later the Sylvan Grove High School, from which he was graduated in 1904, when he entered the Kansas Wesleyan University and was graduated in 1906 with

the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy. During the school year 1906-1907 he taught school in Lincoln County, and in 1908 entered the State Agricultural College at Manhattan and remained one year. Again he taught school, 1909-1910, in Lincoln County, during which period he was principal of the Sylvan Grove High School. In the fall of 1910 he re-entered the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, from which he was graduated in December, 1912, with the degree of B. S. He was principal of the Belleville High School 1912-1913, and was professor of history and mathematics of the Chase County High School 1913-1914-1915. In the meanwhile he was elected county superintendent of schools, in November, 1914, assumed the duties of the office in 1915, and was re-elected in November, 1916. His offices are located in the courthouse and he has under his charge eighty-five schools, 128 teachers and 3,000 pupils.

Mr. Hower was married at Lincoln, December 27, 1916, to Miss Luella Farquharson, whose father was one of the pioneers of the county. Mrs. Hower is the daughter of J. A. and Mary (Poinier) Farquharson, who were of Scotch descent. They were located at Evanston, Illinois, and came from that place to Lincoln County, Kansas, about 1880.

Politically Mr. Hower is a republican. He is identified with Center Lodge No. 111, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belongs to the Kansas State Teachers' and the North Central Kansas Teachers' Associations, and is serving as treasurer of the latter. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Newton J. Davison, former county clerk of Lincoln County, has been in Kansas for many years and is now giving a splendid business service as an abstractor and real estate and loan business man at Lincoln.

Mr. Davison was born at Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana, September 14, 1866. His grandfather Davison was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1798, married in his native country, where he had a small bit of farming land, and later he and his wife, Rachel, immigrated to America, settling first in New York State and moving from there to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he farmed until his death about 1870.

Abraham Davison, father of Newton J., was the founder of the family in Kansas. He was born on the shores of Lake Champlain in New York State, October 31, 1831. He spent most of his youth there and then with his parents moved to Montgomery County, Indiana, and in September, 1878, came West and located in Phillips County, Kansas. There he homesteaded 160 acres and also took up a timber claim of a quarter section. He proved up both but finally sold the homestead and concentrated all his attention upon the timber claim, which he converted into a model farm before his death. He died in Phillips County, in July, 1902. He did his duty as a citizen and was a staunch adherent of the republican party and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Abraham Davison married Julia (Croy) Whitsel, who was born in Ohio in 1835, and died at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in April, 1869. She was the mother of eight children, five by her marriage to Abraham Davison. Jefferson, the oldest, was a horse buyer for a firm in Lafayette and later in Crawfordsville, Indiana, and died in that state at the age of forty years. Richard was in the express business and died at Colorado Springs, Colorado, at the age of forty-five. Angeline is the wife of Sherman Monroe, of Hutchinson, Kansas. Julia died in infancy. The fifth of the family is Newton J.

Newton J. Davison was about twelve years of age when his father brought him to the homestead in Phillips County, and he completed his education in the common schools there. He grew up on his father's farm and remained at home until twenty-two. After that he attended Christian College at Lincoln for two years, and spent nine terms as a successful teacher in both Lincoln and Phillips counties.

Mr. Davison was elected county clerk of Lincoln County in 1902 and filled the office with creditable efficiency for two terms of four years. In January, 1907, after leaving office, he engaged in the abstract and loan business and is regarded as a most reliable man in that line at the county seat. His offices are on Lincoln Avenue.

Mr. Davison has always kept in close touch with the agricultural interests of Kansas and owns 320 acres of farm land in Sheridan County. He also has some town lots in Lincoln and his residence is on Court Street.

Besides his service as county clerk he was for four years a member of the city council. Mr. Davison is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is past noble grand of Center Lodge No. 111, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Lincoln, is a member and former secretary of Lincoln Lodge No. 154, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is present worthy patron of Lincoln Chapter No. 48 of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Davison married at Lincoln, December 25, 1894, Miss Hattie M. Gould, daughter of Smith and Rachel (Hines) Gould. Her parents are both deceased, the father having formerly had a farm in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Davison had five children: Lela and Theron, twins, both of whom died in infancy; Hazel died at the age of eleven months; Harlan died when 2½ years of age; and Leslie, the only surviving child, was born September 1, 1900, and is now a junior in the high school at Lincoln.

Winslow Cipra, editor and proprietor of the Lincoln Sentinel and present postmaster of that city, has spent nearly all his life in Kansas, and has had a varied career of usefulness as a teacher, business man and in journalism and public affairs.

Mr. Cipra represents that sterling stock of Bohemian people who have accomplished so much for the cause of agriculture and development in Kansas. He was born at Teskov, Bohemia, December 8, 1873. His father, Frank Cipra, was born in Zbirov, Bohemia, in October, 1839, grew up and married at Teskov, and followed farming according to the intensive methods that prevailed in the old country. When he came to the United States with his family in 1877, he located on the broad prairies of Ellsworth County, Kansas, and homesteaded 160 acres in Palacky Township. He readily adapted himself to the farming methods of the West, and has greatly prospered by his industry and good management. He lived on his home farm until his death in 1907. As an American citizen he identified himself with the democratic party. He married Anna Fisher, who was born at Teskov, Bohemia, in 1839, and died on the old Kansas homestead in March, 1910. They reared a fine family of useful and honorable children. Joseph, the oldest, is a merchant at Kanopolis, Kansas; Barbara married John Kaplicky and they live on their farm half a mile east of Lincoln; Frank is a general workman living at Holyrood, Kansas; Albert is employed in a flour mill at McPherson; Louis was proprietor of a hotel and died at Wilson, Kansas, in 1911; Mary is the wife of Lee Spousta, a farmer near Ellsworth; the seventh in order of

birth is Winslow Cipra; Anna married Anton Slavicek, and she died at Holyrood, Kansas, in 1909; John is a farmer in Ellsworth County; Alvina married Martin Houdek, who owns a truck farm at Denver, Colorado; Emma died unmarried in 1909, at the age of twenty-two.

Winslow Cipra was four years of age when brought to Kansas and grew up on his father's farm and attended the rural schools of Ellsworth County. In 1900 he graduated from the Salina Normal University with a teacher's certificate and the degree of A. B. In 1896, at the age of twenty-three, he had begun teaching, his first term being at Black Wolf in Ellsworth County, and at wages of twenty-five dollars a month. Later he taught two years in Palacky Township, and for one year was principal of the Holyrood schools. It was through his earnings as a teacher that he paid for his higher education at Salina.

After giving up teaching Mr. Cipra clerked in a general merchandise store at Holyrood until 1907, and then entered the newspaper business. At that time he bought the Holyrood Banner, but sold it in 1911 and, coming to Lincoln, became proprietor of the Lincoln Sentinel.

The Lincoln Sentinel has always been a democratic paper. It was established in 1887 as the Sylvan Grove Sentinel, with W. H. Pilcher as editor and publisher. In 1894 it was moved to Lincoln and the name changed to the Lincoln Sentinel. In 1901 it absorbed the Lincoln Beacon, which had been founded in 1879 as the Lincoln County Beacon, by W. S. and Anna C. Wait. Thus the Sentinel is practically forty years old. The Sentinel is the official county paper of Lincoln County and is a prosperous, thriving business with a large circulation and with an increasing influence as an organ of opinion. Its plant and offices are on Lincoln Avenue and Mr. Cipra is sole owner.

Mr. Cipra has modestly prospered in his business affairs and besides his home in Lincoln he owns a farm of 160 acres in Gove County. At the invitation of President Wilson he took the office of postmaster of Lincoln in 1914, and has been giving much of his time to the efficient administration of the office for the benefit of the local patrons.

As would be indicated by the office, Mr. Cipra is a loyal democrat. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, is affiliated with Lincoln Lodge No. 154, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite.

At Holyrood, Kansas, in 1902, he married Miss Agnes Chapek. Their companionship was terminated after five years by her death in 1907. She left two children: Irma, born March 26, 1903; and Alice, born September 15, 1904. Mr. Cipra married his present wife at Ellsworth in 1910, Miss Mabel Highan, daughter of Abe and Mary (Wilson) Highan. Her mother lives at Ellsworth and her father, now deceased, was a lumberman. Mr. and Mrs. Cipra had one daughter, Ruth, who died at the age of eighteen months.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN LINCOLN COUNTY. Besides the general survey of the Catholic Church in Lincoln County and its institutions in Kansas found on other pages, a number of individual churches and institutions are given place and the following sketch of the Catholic Church in Lincoln County is furnished through the courtesy of Rev. John FitzGerald, pastor of St. Patrick's Parish. This article was originally prepared by Father FitzGerald for publication in the Lincoln Sentinel.

Father FitzGerald calls attention to the fact that probably the first priest to set foot in Lincoln County was one of those accompanying the DeCoronado expedition through Kansas, about 1541. The recorded history of the church in the county begins with the year 1867, when Rev. Father Lemarte, a Frenchman, who afterwards died of cholera at Ellsworth, celebrated the first holy mass at Rocky Hill. Father Lemarte's body was later disinterred and buried at St. Mary's, Kansas, and today there are several persons living who were devout adorers at that mass and whose account of it is as vivid as though it happened yesterday.

"The structure was a log cabin; the priest had come from Ellsworth, and was not seen again for months, but the offer of free homes had been heralded far and near and the fertile valley of the Saline was soon the home of a large number of Irish Catholics. In the early days holy mass was celebrated once or twice a year and the coming of the priest was looked forward to with the greatest of pleasure by the Catholics who then dwelt in Lincoln County. The log cabin, with dirt roof, was the only shelter that could be found and catechetical instructions was given to the little ones and confessions were heard on the banks of the Saline beneath a friendly cottonwood tree. The priest slept at nightfall wherever he could find sufficient space to stretch his weary limbs and often the saddle was his pillow and the earth his bed. He had long and weary rides on horseback, through a country infested wih Indians, wild animals, blizzards in the winter and dashing rains and torrid days in summer. Instead of well-defined roads there were only the great game trails made by the freighting trains that comprised the only means of transportation in that early day.

"The names of the priests who attended to the spiritual interests of the Catholics of Lincoln County were as follows: Fathers Fogerty, Temphouse, Nutman, Logher, O'Connor, Kelly, Brockett, Carius, Mangan, Caravan, Regan, McNamara, Donovan, McGuiness and the present pastor, Father FitzGerald.

"It was not until the year 1878 that the first Catholic Church was erected in Lincoln County, by Father Temphouse, and the founders of the townsite of Lincoln Center were considerate enough to deed to the church a block of ground.

"During Father McNamara's pastorate a new parsonage was built and later the old church was replaced by the present magnificent new St. Patrick's, valued at $10,000. Including St. John's Church of Vesper, which is a mission attached to Lincoln, the Catholic membership numbers about 325 souls.

"Towards the erection of the above said building the citizens of Lincoln and residents throughout the county, irrespective of creed and nationality, contributed generously."

Something should now be said of the beloved pastor of St. Patrick's, a zealous and cultured priest who soon after his ordination left his native Ireland and has since been actively identified with the interests of his church in Kansas.

Father FitzGerald was born at Abbeyfeale, County Limerick, Ireland, November 14, 1880. His grandfather was also John FitzGerald, and was born and spent his entire life in Abbeyfeale as a farmer. He died there in 1880. His wife was Bridget Roche, and she is still living with her son Edward, father of John. The children of the grandparents were:

Kate, who is married and living in County Kerry, Ireland; Nellie, married and also a resident of County Kerry; Johannah, married and living in County Kerry; Edward; and Michael, deceased.

Edward FitzGerald was born at Abbeyfeale in County Limerick in 1852 and has spent his career as a substantial Irish agriculturist. He married Helen Collins, who was born at Abbeyfeale in 1853. Of their children Reverend John is the oldest. Thomas is a farmer at Abbeyfeale. Eileen is the wife of Daniel Sheehan, merchant and postmaster in County Limerick, and Edward lives at Abbeyfeale and assists his brother Thomas.

Father FitzGerald, the only member of his family in America, was destined for the priesthood at an early age. He attended schools in Abbeyfeale, and acquired his classical education at St. Michael's College in Listowel, County Kerry, and at St. Munchin's Catholic College in the City of Limerick. His philosophical and theological studies were pursued in St. John's Seminary at Waterford, Ireland. He was ordained June 19, 1904, at the age of twenty-four, and said his first mass in the Pro-Cathedral, St. John's Church at Waterford.

After a few months' vacation he came to the field of work assigned him in the United States and on September 17, 1904, arrived at Concordia, Kansas. He was appointed by Bishop Cunningham as assistant pastor of the Sacred Heart Church at Salina, and after ten weeks Bishop Cunningham assigned him as pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church at Cawker City, Kansas. He remained there until February, 1906, when he went to Northwestern Kansas and was pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help at Goodland and also served the Sacred Heart Church at Colby. He continued his efforts in the somewhat sparsely settled districts of Kansas until June, 1911, when he was sent to Lincoln as pastor of St. Patrick's, and has been unsparing in his efforts toward the upbuilding and maintenance of that splendid Catholic community.

Father FitzGerald is a member of Lincoln Council No. 1815, Knights of Columbus.

WILLIAM H. CHENEY. To trace the founding of the Cheney family in America one must go far back in colonial history, back almost to the days when a friendly sovereign presented the present State of Maryland to Lord Baltimore. But a few years later the Cheneys, of English and French descent, came also and received from Lord Baltimore grants of land on which they lived for many years. These lands were in Washington County, which was the family home as far back as the great-grandfather of William H. Cheney, who is one of the representative men of Vesper, Kansas, and one of the largest landowners in Lincoln County.

William H. Cheney was born in Washington County, Maryland, October 12, 1854. His parents were William B. and Sarah F. (Baechtel) Cheney and the grandfather, Robert Cheney, were born in Washington County and died there in early manhood. He married a Miss Newcomer, a native also of Washington County, and two children survived him: William B. and Prudence. The latter died at Hagerstown, Maryland, the wife of John Kausler, who was cashier of a bank there for forty years. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Robert Cheney married Anthony Wayne Lewis, so named after his kinsman, the brave Gen. Anthony Wayne of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Lewis was born in Washington County in 1810, and died at Hagerstown in 1878, having been a farmer all his life. Six children were born to this marriage, namely: George S., who was a pioneer in Kansas and died in 1912, a retired farmer in Lincoln County; A. W., who died in this county in 1909, was also a pioneer farmer; R. B., who died on his farm near Vesper, Kansas, at the age of thirty-five years; Elizabeth, who lives in Washington County, Maryland, is the widow of Nicholas Brumbaugh, who died on his farm there; Mollie, who became the wife of Jacob D. Middlekauff and the mother of W. Bruce Middlekauff; and Sallie, who is the wife of Samuel Byers, a retired farmer of Winchester, Virginia.

William B. Cheney was born on the old family homestead in Washington County, Maryland, April 4, 1828, and died at Vesper, Kansas, in January, 1897. In October, 1871, he came to Vesper, Kansas, where he was one of the earliest settlers, and bought a homestead claim of eighty acres, situated inside the railroad limits, and it was on that original farm that his life closed, years later. At that time he had 800 acres, all valuable land which he had honestly accumulated, for he was a man of business ability. In every way he was a man of high character and on many occasions he was elected to township offices on the democratic ticket. In the old home neighborhood in Washington County he was married to Sarah F. Baechtel, who was born in Washington County, June 16, 1830, and died at Vesper, Kansas, in July, 1898. They had the following children: Robert B., who is a farmer in Lincoln County, Kansas; Fannie, who is the wife of J. W. Shrader, a farmer in Lincoln County; William H.; Samuel, who is a farmer in this county; Charles, who is a farmer in Russell County, Kansas, and lives near Luray; Ettie, who is the wife of O. W. Sibert, a farmer in Lincoln County; Sallie, who is the wife of J. E. Yost, a farmer in Lincoln County; Shelby B., who is a partner of his brother William H. in their extensive farm industries; Lillie, who is the wife of Wayne Brumbaugh, a farmer residing at Vesper; and Maude, who is the wife of Allen Mong, a farmer in Trego County, Kansas.

William H. Cheney spent his life until the spring of 1872 in Washington County, Maryland, and obtained his education there. His father preceded him to this state by six months, but afterward they were associated together until the father's death. Mr. Cheney then came into possession of the homestead and since that time has kept on adding to his acreage until he now owns 1,600 acres. While he carries on general farming, diversifying his crops, he devotes a large acreage to pasture, as is necessary, because Mr. Cheney is one of the big stockmen of this County, raising horses and cattle and Duroc hogs, all thoroughbred. In addition to his large business interests here he is a director in the Vesper State Bank and is also a director in the Farmers Elevator Company of Vesper. Politically he is a democrat and is serving as clerk of Grant Township and also of the school board. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Sylvan Lodge No. 156, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Salina Consistory No. 3, Salina, Kansas. Mr. Cheney is not married.

JOHN CALENE. The mercantile interests of Sylvan Grove, Kansas, are well represented by stable and intelligent business men, and one of these is John Calene, who is president of the Calene Mercantile Company and is identified with other enterprises of importance. Mr. Calene was born in Sweden, near the great City of Stockholm, July 17, 1856. His parents

were L. E. and Christine Calene, both of whom were born in Sweden, the father in 1822 and the mother in 1825, and both died in Dickinson County, Kansas, the former in 1880 and the latter in 1907.

L. E. Calene grew to manhood in his native land and was married there. In 1866 he came to the United States with his family and for several years was a farmer in Henry County, Illinois. In 1870 he came to Dickinson County, Kansas, one of the early settlers in that section, and secured a homestead right to eighty acres of land and lived there until his death. In the meanwhile he had acquired other tracts and he left an estate of 240 acres when he died. He was a fine man in every way and was respected and esteemed by his neighbors in Dickinson County. Before he left Sweden he served as a soldier in the regular army, as the law provided, but was a quiet, peaceable man and a faithful member of the Lutheran Church. His family consisted of six children, namely: Erick, who is a farmer near Enterprise, Kansas; Anna, who lives on the old home farm in Dickinson County; Peter L. and Louis, both of whom are deceased; Christine, who is the wife of Fred Schermerhorn, a merchant at Wilson, Kansas.

The youngest of the family, John Calene, was ten years old when his parents came to the United States and he attended school for several years afterward and then worked on the farm of his uncle, P. E. Calene, in Dickinson County, for two years. At the age of fifteen years he decided to prepare for a mercantile career and with this end in view entered a store at Enterprise, in which he was clerk until 1880, when he embarked in business there for himself and continued until 1886.

In 1887 Mr. Calene came to Sylvan Grove and for the following four years was connected with the store of Schermerhorn & Lang, and subsequently, until 1903, was cashier in the Sylvan State Bank. In that year he bought a one-half interest in the Berger Brothers mercantile establishment here and in 1912 became the owner of the other half interest and still owns the controlling interest since the business was incorporated as the Calene Mercantile Company, he being president. He has a fine location on Main Street, his substantial building affording him floor space of 50x80 feet and additionally he has a basement and two storage buildings. The stock carried is large and carefully selected and his patronage comes from the city and a large outlying district. In the building up of this business Mr. Calene has demonstrated the effect of industry, honesty and perseverance. He is also a stockholder and one of the directors in the Sylvan State Bank.

Mr. Calene was married in Lincoln County, Kansas, in 1890, to Miss Camilla Kreiser, whose parents are deceased. Her father, Henry Kreiser, was formerly a merchant at Denmark, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Calene have five children, namely: Laona, who married Clifford Nogstrom, a native of Topeka, Kansas, who is managing engineer of the Southwestern Telephone Company, and they reside at St. Louis, Missouri; Glenn, associated with his father in business at Sylvan Grove; John, a student of medicine in Rush Medical College, Chicago; Edwin and Raymond, both of whom were graduated from the Sylvan Grove High School in 1917. Mr. Calene and family reside in their comfortable residence on Kentucky Avenue, a choice section of the city.

Mr. Calene has always been an active, interested and useful citizen, never accepting any public office except membership on the school board, but favoring all candidates who, in his opinion, have the good of the city at heart. Politically he is affiliated with the republican party. His connection with the Masonic fraternity has been of long standing and of great importance. He belongs to Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 359, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Medicine Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, in Barber County, Kansas; Alderman Commandery, Knights Templar; and Wichita Consistory No. 2, thirty-second degree. He is also a Shriner, belonging to Isis Temple at Salina, Kansas. Additionally he is a member of Sylvan Grove Chapter, Eastern Star; Sylvan Grove Lodge, Ancient Order United Workmen, and to the Knights and Ladies of Security, being a valued member of every organization.

Otto W. Shelksohn, M. D. Occupying a prominent place among the medical men of Lincoln County is Dr. Otto W. Shelksohn, of Sylvan Grove, Kansas, where he has been in active and successful practice for a number of years. Doctor Shelksohn is an example of a self-made man, in that he conquered early drawbacks of environment and lack of opportunity through his own efforts and has won his way far toward the front through the recognition of his own ability and a determination to excel in his chosen profession.

Otto W. Shelksohn was born October 18, 1868, at Homestead, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, where his young mother died in his infancy, he being the only child of his parents. His father, F. X. Shelksohn, was born in Alsace-Lorraine, that unhappy province part German and part French. He was a chemist and after coming to the United States lived in Pennsylvania and died at Pittsburgh in 1874. The youth was reared in the home of his uncle, Blanchette, and had school opportunities only until he was twelve years old. At that time the majority of the residents in the neighborhood of Homestead, Pennsylvania, were hard-working people, life in many cases being a real struggle for existence, and the ambitious youth, secretly cherishing his hope of a medical career, found the practical question of self-support the most pressing for some years. In the meanwhile, however, through self-denials that Doctor Shelksohn accepted probably without complaint or regret, he prepared himself for the entrance examination, when but nineteen years of age, at the Baltimore Medical College, Baltimore, Maryland, and worked his way through college and was graduated with his medical degree in 1894. He entered into practice in the same year in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, and two years later came to Kansas and engaged in practice at Natoma until 1898, when he came to Sylvan Grove, and here through the subsequent years has built up a solid and substantial practice in medicine and surgery. He is one of the scientific men of his profession who never claims to be too learned to hope to learn more and occasionally takes advantage of post-graduate courses in cities where such advantages are always at hand, pursuing one of these along special lines in 1908, at the Chicago Polyclinic School. He has served as coroner of Lincoln County and belongs to the Kansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Shelksohn married at Sylvan Grove, in 1905, Miss Ida Witte, who is a daughter of Herman and Alvina (Myer) Witte, a pioneer family of this section. Doctor and Mrs. Shelksohn have one son, Oliver Wendell, who was born March 3, 1914. Politically the Doctor is a republican and fraternally is a Mason. In 1916 he built his fine modern residence on Main

Street, Sylvan Grove, and maintains his office on the same street. Both personally and professionally he is held in high esteem and his professional services are very often requested in serious cases with other practitioners, who value his consultation advice.

OTTO F. DIERKER, M. D. Among the well-established physicians and surgeons of Lincoln County, Kansas, no one is held more trustworthy than Dr. Otto F. Dierker, who has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Sylvan Grove, Kansas, since 1905, coming here shortly after his graduation from college and the securing of his degree. It is creditable both to Doctor Dierker and to the people of this pleasant little city that the cordial relations established at this time have never been severed, there being warm friendship, trust and appreciation on both sides. Doctor Dierker has built up a large and substantial practice through his professional knowledge and skill and at present is serving as city health officer.

Otto F. Dierker was born at Sweet Springs in Saline County, Missouri, February 1, 1882, and is a son of William F. and Adeline (Schelp) Dierker, still residing at Sweet Springs. The paternal grandfather, Frederick Dierker, was born in Hanover, Germany, and came with his family to America in 1853. His business was farming and he settled in Franklin County, Missouri. From there in 1874 he removed to Saline County, Missouri, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits until the end of his life. William F. Dierker, his son and father of Doctor Dierker, was born in 1853, in Germany, and was reared in Franklin County, Missouri, later becoming a farmer in Saline County and in 1914 retired from active work on his farm. In that county he was married to Adeline Schelp, who was born in 1860, at Concordia in Lafayette County, Missouri, and eight children were born to them, as follows: Otto F.; Hilda, who is the wife of Fred Wienberg, a farmer near Sweet Springs, Missouri; William H., who is a farmer residing in Lincoln County, five miles from Sylvan Grove; Martin, who is a farmer near Sweet Springs, Missouri; Louis, who lives at Emma, Missouri, is cashier of a bank there; Edwin, who is a minister in the Lutheran Church, now stationed at White City, Kansas; Lillie, who remains with her parents; and Leonard, who at the time of writing is taking a seminary course preparatory to parochial teaching in Lutheran schools.

Otto F. Dierker attended the country schools in Saline County, Missouri, and also Barnett's Academy at Sweet Springs and remained at home, giving his father assistance, until he was twenty years old. Before this time, however, he had determined on his future career and directed his studies along medical lines, finally entering as a medical student the University of Louisville at Louisville, where he completed his course and from which he was graduated with his degree in 1905. He came to Sylvan Grove in the same year and has continued here as a general practitioner. Doctor Dierker keeps well abreast of the times in his profession and occasionally takes advantage of post-graduate courses along certain lines, in 1916 enjoying a thorough course of study and practice in the Chicago Polyclinic and the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College. He maintains his offices in the Sylvan State Bank Building.

Doctor Dierker was married in Lafayette County, Missouri, in 1905, to Miss Helene Niemeyer, who is a daughter of Fred and Louisa (Lohmann) Niemeyer, the latter of whom resides at Concordia, Missouri. The father of Mrs. Dierker is deceased. Doctor and Mrs. Dierker have five children: Clarence, born August 8, 1907; Alice, born April 29, 1909; Roland, born May 30, 1911; Wilbert, born August 5, 1914; and Cecelia, born April 9, 1916. Doctor Dierker and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

In politics Doctor Dierker is a republican and he has been elected by that party to public office, serving four years as a member of the city council, proving during that time how useful a man of medical science could be to a municipality. As city health officer he is careful and observant and under his rigid inspection there is little danger of any epidemic making much headway in Sylvan Grove. He owns a farm of 160 acres situated four miles north of this city, and in 1911 he erected his comfortable residence at Sylvan Grove, installing modern comforts and conveniences. Professionally and personally he is one of the representative men of Sylvan Grove.

FREDERICK WILLIAM HERMAN. Identified with a number of substantial business enterprises at Lincoln, Kansas, Frederick William Herman, who has been a resident of Lincoln County since 1873, conducts them with the thorough efficiency that brings profit to himself and contributes also to the commercial prosperity of the city. Mr. Herman is a grain merchant and owns a fine elevator. He is also an extensive grower of flowers and vegetables and markets the same all over this section of the state.

Frederick William Herman was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 21, 1851. His parents were Alexander and Amelia (Bodenstadt) Herman. The father was born in Germany in 1809, came to the United States in 1839 and died in Ross County, Ohio, in 1885. By trade he was a silversmith. He was married in Germany to Amelia Bodenstadt, who was born there in 1811, and died in Lincoln County, Kansas, in 1895. They came to America at a time when the voyage across the Atlantic Ocean consumed fifty-two days. They settled first in Pennsylvania and from there moved to Ohio. They were members of the Lutheran Church but later in life united with the Methodist Episcopal Church and were always liberal supporters of the same. They became the parents of the following children: Henry, who was a soldier in the Union army in the Civil war and lost his life by drowning while attempting to cross the river to take part in the battle of Lookout Mountain; William, who was a veteran of the Civil war, died on his farm near Burlingame, Kansas; Thomas Jefferson, who resides at Red Bluff, California, is a veteran of the Civil war; George, also a veteran of the Civil war, died in Ross County, Ohio; Alexander, the fifth son of this patriotic family to serve in the Civil war, is a retired merchant at Bainbridge, Ohio; Robert, who came to Lincoln County after serving in the Civil war, died on his farm here; John, who traveled as agent for a machinery firm, died at Topeka; Frederick William, of Lincoln, the eighth in order of birth; and Charles, who was in the undertaking business, died at Yreka, California.

Frederick William Herman, until he was twelve years old, attended school at Bainbridge and South Salem, Ohio. There are many things a boy of twelve years can do when a farm is to be cleared of timber, and he then began to help his father in this task and worked until he was eighteen years of age. He then went to Taylor County, Iowa, and there worked as a farmer until he came to Lincoln County, Kansas reaching here April 20, 1873, as soon as possible

thereafter securing a government homestead claim of 160 acres, situated ten miles northwest of Lincoln. Mr. Herman resided on that place until the fall of 1886 and later sold it.

When he left the farm Mr. Herman came to Lincoln and went into the grain business and subsequently built his grain elevator, which is near the Union Pacific Depot at Lincoln. From youth he has had a natural love of flowers and has the faculty of making plants grow and bloom when many others, who do not possess it, find all their efforts unavailing. It was in 1909 that he established his flower and early and choice vegetable business and he now has 1,500 feet of glass and the only greenhouse in this place. He does a large business and his orders come from sections far away. Formerly Mr. Herman owned the Lincoln telephone system, but this he sold in 1916. He is looked upon as one of the upright and trustworthy business men of Lincoln.

Mr. Herman was married in 1871, in Taylor County, Iowa, to Miss Sue M. Pace. Her parents are deceased. Her father, Richard Pace, was formerly a well-known farmer in Taylor County. Mr. and Mrs. Herman have had eight children, as follows: Lilly, who died at Geary, Oklahoma, was the wife of Ernest Truman, who is a farmer near Geary and owns a telephone exchange; Rilla, who is the wife of George Yenser, a merchant in Denver, Colorado; V. O., who is manager of the X. I. ranch, containing 37,000 acres, and was for ten years superintendent of the Sugar and Sand Company agricultural department, at Garden City; Richard, who is manager of his father's greenhouses at Lincoln; F. W., who conducts an auto repair shop at Denver; D. B., who assists in the greenhouse business; Cecile, who is the wife of Jacob Sheer, who is connected with a mercantile house at Junction City, Kansas; and Hazel, who is the wife of Charles Avery, an officer in the United States army and resides at Manhattan.

In politics Mr. Herman is a republican. While residing in Battle Creek Township he served on the school board, but otherwise has not accepted public office, finding his time sufficiently occupied, and having no political ambition. He is a valued member of the Commercial Club. Fraternally he is a member of Lincoln Lodge No. 154, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Ellsworth Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Lincoln Chapter No. 54, Order of the Eastern Star; and is past master workman in Lincoln Lodge No. 206, Ancient Order United Workmen.

BERT L. GARDANIER is a well known Kansas banker, being vice president and now acting president of the Central National Bank of Ellsworth. This is one of the best managed banks in Kansas and has long occupied a position on the honor roll of Kansas national banks.

It was established as the Farmers and Merchants Bank in 1884, first opening for business in a small room in Ellsworth November 3, 1884, with a capital stock of $7,000. The first depositor was D. A. Burns and the deposits at the close of the first day's business were less than $1,000. At the end of the following year deposits had increased to a little more than $25,000, and the capital was then raised to $50,000 and a national charter taken out. This charter bears the date of February 1, 1886, and at that time the name was changed to the Central National Bank. In the meantime the bank had entered its new two story brick building just opposite the site of the present handsome bank structure. A rapid growth and development then set in at Ellsworth, the quarters proved too small, and in 1887 the institution was moved into what was then known as the Insurance Building. This served the purposes until the spring of 1902, when the bank bought the building located on its present site and formerly occupied by the First National Bank. After remodeling this banking room was occupied until August 1, 1914. At that time the deposits had grown to more than $800,000 and a better home was practically a necessity. In 1915 the present building of the Central National Bank was dedicated to use. It is one of the fine banking homes of Kansas, a structure designed in the classical style of architecture, exclusively for banking purposes, and with space and equipment sufficient to anticipate the needs of many years to come. Besides the regular banking quarters there is a safe deposit department, and also what is known as the farmers' meeting room, where a gathering of 100 people may be accommodated and frequently used for such assemblages as farmers' unions, commercial clubs and meetings of various boards.

A bank, like every other institution, must stand for something, and there is something significant in the policy of the Central National Bank as officially stated as follows: "The policy of the bank has always been to employ its funds at home and thereby foster the growth and development of the community. The industrial efforts of the county being confined almost exclusively to the production of those great staple articles of commerce, grain and livestock, we have had and shall continue to have absolute faith in the future of the country."

Before the bank entered its present handsome quarters its resources had passed the million dollar mark. It still retains its capital of $50,000, but the surplus fund now aggregates $100,000, with undivided profits of $75,000 and deposits, according to a recent statement, of $1,300,000.

The office of president has been successively filled since 1884 by M. Gray, C. F. McGrew, G. W. Clawson, M. P. Westfall, H. Rammelsberg, B. S. Westfall and George T. Tremble, who has been president since 1908. Mr. Tremble's home is in Kansas City, where he is vice president of the Fidelity Trust Company. Mr. B. L. Gardanier, vice president and acting president, was first connected with the bank as assistant cashier in 1908, became cashier in 1910, and during 1909-10 served as vice president. The other vice president at the present time is E. D. Schermerhorn of Wilson, Kansas. The cashier is W. H. Holt, and the assistant cashiers are R. L. Guldner and A. H. Barofsky. While the bank is a general banking institution, it handles vast amounts of cattle paper.

Mr. Bert L. Gardanier was born at Marengo, Michigan, April 13, 1871. His paternal ancestry was Holland Dutch and settled in Pennsylvania in colonial times. His great-grandfather was Adam Gardanier, a native of Pennsylvania, who died near Toledo, Ohio. The grandfather, Jacob Gardanier, was born in Pennsylvania in 1814 and was a pioneer farmer in Southern Michigan, where he died in 1881. He married Mary Dixon, born in Pennsylvania in 1815, and died at Marshall, Michigan, in 1891. Of their children only one is now living, C. D. Gardanier, a retired merchant, miner and contractor living in Salt Lake City, Utah.

C. A. Gardanier, father of the Ellsworth banker, was born at Marengo, Michigan, in 1840, grew up and married there and spent his active life as a farmer, until he removed to Marshall, Michigan, in 1872, after which he was engaged in the transfer business until his death in 1912. He served as alderman and supervisor of his ward in Marshall and for

a number of terms filled the office of city marshal. He was a democrat, a Royal Arch and Knights Templar Mason. C. A. Gardanier married Arvilla Adams. She was born in Chenango County, New York, in 1842, and died at Marshall, Michigan, in 1909. Of their three children only Bert is now living, he being the second in order of birth. Alton, the oldest, died in infancy, while Martha, the youngest, died unmarried at the age of twenty-two.

Bert L. Gardanier secured his early training in the public schools of Marshall, Michigan. He was a very studious boy, since the records of the schools of that city show that when he left his studies at the age of fifteen he had finished all but the last term of the local high school course. Since that early age business as been his study and the object of his strenuous endeavors. He worked as general delivery clerk in the Marshall postoffice, was promoted to mail clerk, and afterwards filled a clerical position with the medical concern of Page & Company. In 1891, at the age of twenty, he began banking at the very bottom round of the ladder in the Commercial Savings Bank at Marshall. He was assistant cashier and remained there until he came to Ellsworth, where on April 1, 1908, he was made assistant cashier of the Central National Bank. Mr. Gardanier was promoted from cashier to the office of vice president in September, 1916.

This by no means describes all his business interests. He is a director in the Wilson State Bank and the Bank of Holyrood, owns an interest in 3,000 acres of lands in Northwestern Kansas in Graham and Norton counties, and has an individual farm of 280 acres in Bourbon County. His fine modern home is on North Lincoln Avenue in Ellsworth.

While one of the busiest of men Mr. Gardanier does not neglect the call of public duty. He is now acting city treasurer of Ellsworth, is president of the city council, and while living at Marshall, Michigan, was recorder of the city two terms and mayor two terms. Politically he is an independent democrat, and is a prominent Mason, being affiliated with Ellsworth Lodge No. 146, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is past high priest of Ellsworth Chapter No. 54, Royal Arch Masons, is past eminent commander of Saint Aldamar Commandery No. 33, Knights Templar, is past thrice illustrious master of Council No. 9, Royal and Select Masters, belongs to Isis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Salina and has affiliation with Marshall Lodge No. 179 of the Knights of Pythias, of which he was at one time treasurer.

Mr. Gardanier married at Marshall, Michigan, in 1895, Miss Alice Westfall. She is the daughter of Myron P. and Mary (Briggs) Westfall, both now deceased. Her father was a banker at Wilson, Kansas, and as already noted was president of the Central National Bank of Ellsworth from 1889 to 1891. Mr. Westfall died in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Gardanier's one child, Bernadine, born November 14, 1897, is now finishing her education in the Finch School for Girls at New York City.

JOHN R. TERCY, present probate judge of Ellsworth County, possesses in a distinguishing degree that fine balance of qualities and faculties which enables a probate judge to handle the many delicate problems of administration in a manner that means the approximation of justice to them all. Judge Tercy is not so much a lawyer as a man of affairs. He has had a long and active experience and for many years was a prominent minister of the Presbyterian Church both in Kansas and other western states.

Judge Tercy was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, September 19, 1858, and is of English ancestry. His grandfather, George Tercy, was born at Leeds, England, in 1762 and died there in 1860, lacking only two years of reaching the century mark. He was a coal miner, owner and operator in England. John Tercy, father of Judge Tercy, was born at Leeds, England, in 1797, grew up in that city and in 1817 immigrated to the United States. He was then a boy of twenty years and in this country he finished his apprenticeship as a machinist. From there he removed to Garrard County, Kentucky, where, understanding the manufacture of woolen cloth, he conducted a woolen factory. In 1849 he removed to Indianapolis, bought a woolen factory, conducted it and sold the property about 1860, after which he lived retired until his death in 1862. He was a democrat and while living in Indianapolis served as a member of the school board. He was a Universalist in religious belief and one of the chief interests of his life outside of home and business was the Masonic fraternity. In Garrard County, Kentucky, he married Parmelia Tracy, who was born in that county in 1819. She died at Indianapolis in 1891. There were just two children, Elizabeth and John R. Elizabeth, who is unmarried and lives at Ellsworth, Kansas, is a stenographer and also for some years was a private teacher in Central America.

Judge Tercy was four years of age when his father died. He grew up near Indianapolis, attended the local schools there, and in 1882 graduated with the A. B. degree from Hanover College in Indiana. While in college he took an active part in the Phileos Literary Society.

From college he entered the Theological Seminary at Danville, Kentucky, pursued the course two years, after which there was an intermission in his studies for two years. He resumed them in the Union Seminary at New York City, where after a full four years course he graduated in 1890 and was ordained a Presbyterian minister.

As a minister of the gospel he preached in Lancaster, Kentucky, four years, did two years of missionary work among the mountain regions of Kentucky, and in 1896 came out to Ellsworth, Kansas, where he was the beloved pastor of the local Presbyterian Church for seven years. In 1903 he was sent upon an important mission to the Indian Territory, and as general missionary he organized new churches for three years. His last pastoral work was done at Kanapolis, Kansas, where he had charge of the Presbyterian Church from 1906 until 1913.

For the past five years Judge Tercy has been identified with the duties and cares of public office. He was elected county treasurer of Ellsworth County in 1912, serving during the years 1913-14-15, and resigned the office in 1916 to become candidate on the democratic ticket for probate judge. He was elected and is now giving all his time to the duties of his office.

Among other work in behalf of the Presbyterian Church Judge Tercy has served on the board of examination and the missionary board. He is past master of Ellsworth Lodge No. 146, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is affiliated with Danville Chapter No. 21, Royal Arch Masons, and Ryan Commandery No. 17, Knights Templar, in Kentucky, also Danville Council, Royal and Select Masters. He is past noble grand of Ellsworth Lodge No. 109 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is past chancellor commander of Lancaster Lodge of Knights of Pythias, and belongs to Ellsworth Chapter No. 144, Order of Eastern Star, and Charity Rebekah Lodge No. 39 at Ellsworth.

Judge Tercy has handled his private business affairs well, and among other property owns two dwelling houses in Ellsworth, one of them his own home. Judge Tercy married in 1907, at Kanapolis, Kansas, Miss Laura C. Andrews, daughter of Henry and Susan (Shock) Andrews. Her father is a retired farmer from Ellsworth, Kansas, and a pioneer in that county, and is now living at Long Beach, California. Her mother died at the home near Ellsworth in 1908. Judge and Mrs. Tercy have five children: George Andrews, born April 29, 1908; Alpha Laura, born October 3, 1909; John Henry, who died at the age of one month and two days; Paul Martin, born June 2, 1912; and Mary Elizabeth, born February 19, 1916.

JAMES A. PAULL, present county treasurer of Ellsworth County, has long been identified with business, industrial and civic affairs in this section of Kansas.

Mr. Paull has a very interesting ancestry. The family originated in Alsace Lorraine, immigrated to England, and from that county Richard Paull established the name in America. Richard Paull was born in 1615 and at the age of twenty, in June, 1635, embarked on the "True Love de London" for the Bermudas. He soon settled in Massachusetts and on November 7, 1638, married Margery Turner, of Cohasset, now Taunton, Massachusetts. There are several public records concerning this Massachusetts colonist. He was subject to military duty in 1643, was member of a jury on inquest in 1650 and again in 1653, and was surveyor of highways in 1652. His death occurred before March, 1654, when about thirty-nine years of age.

James A. Paull's grandfather was Richard Paull, a native of New York State and of the sixth generation from the original Paulls settling in America. He died in Kane County, Illinois, before his grandson was born. He married Clarinda Gooding. She had an ancestor, William Gooding, who served in the Revolutionary war. She was descended from Governor Edward and Susanna Winslow, who came over in the Mayflower and their marriage, celebrated May 12, 1621, was the first marriage ceremony in New England.

Clinton E. Paull, of the seventh generation of the family in America and father of James A., was born near Akron, Ohio, in September, 1829. He grew up there, and when a young man accompanied his parents to Aurora, Kane County, Illinois, was married there, next removed to Keokuk County, Iowa, and in 1876 to Ellsworth County, Kansas, where he was a pioneer. He homesteaded 160 acres northwest of Ellsworth in Columbia Township, lived on it and developed a farm until 1892, subsequently sold and bought other land in the vicinity of Ellsworth and at the time of his death owned 160 acres three miles northeast of the city. This estate was subsequently sold. He died at Ellsworth February 25, 1902. He was independent in politics. Clinton E. Paull married Sarah L. Clark, who was born at Burlington, Vermont, June 13, 1830, and died at Ellsworth, Kansas, October 1, 1901. In their family of eleven children were three pairs of twins. Leon, the first born, died at the age of three years. Catherine married Albert Whaley, an Ellsworth County farmer, and both are now deceased. Richard is a farm owner and land dealer and lives at Ness City, Kansas. His twin brother died in infancy. Lucy died at the age of twenty-one. Byron C. is a farmer seven miles south of Ellsworth. Gueva is an osteopathic physician at San Diego, California. His twin brother was named Gustave, and he died in infancy. The ninth in age among the children is James A. Paull. Victor E. is a farmer 2½ miles east of Ellsworth. Vinton E., a twin brother of Victor, is a successful farmer sixteen miles north and east of Ellsworth, his farm being partly in Lincoln and partly in Ellsworth County.

James A. Paull was born in Keokuk County, Iowa, August 9, 1865, and was eleven years of age when his parents came to Kansas. He finished his education in the rural schools of Ellsworth County and lived on his father's farm until 1883. For a year he clerked in a store at Ellsworth, went west and studied music one year at San Jose, California, and on returning to Kansas taught music and did a real estate business, which he has followed more or less ever since. Mr. Paull has his residence a mile east of the City of Ellsworth. From 1910 to March, 1916, he lived at Salina, Kansas, where he was proprietor of the National Hotel. Since February, 1916, he has become importantly identified with oil development in this section of Kansas. He has taken up a solid block of leases of 35,000 acres around Ellsworth. Contracts have been made with the Carter Oil Company of Oklahoma and the J. E. Whiteside Company of Muskogee for drilling, and at this writing two wells are being sunk, with every prospect of opening up these leases into a large and abundant oil field.

For many years Mr. Paull has had much to do with public affairs. In 1897 he was chief clerk in Secretary of State W. E. Bush's office at Topeka during Governor Leady's administration. He also did considerable work for the State Board of Pharmacy from 1900 to 1910. In his home county he was elected and served two terms, four years, as county clerk, and in the fall of 1916 was elected county treasurer, his term beginning October 1, 1917. In politics Mr. Paull is a democrat.

He is past master of Ellsworth Lodge No. 146, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and belongs to Salina Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite and for nine years was worthy patron of Ellsworth Chapter No. 144, Order of Eastern Star. He is a member of Isis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Salina.

In 1893, at Holyrood, Kansas, Mr. Paull married Miss Mertie Smith, daughter of N. C. and Susan (Tebb) Smith. Her father was a farmer and her mother is still living a resident of San Diego, California. Mrs. Paull died in 1895. On September 3, 1904, at Ellsworth, Mr. Paull married Miss Merne E. Coleman. She was born at Indiana, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1884, and is the mother of one daughter, Chloris Merne, born November 10, 1907.

Mrs. Paull is a highly cultured woman and has had considerable practical business experience. Her father, Albert A. Coleman, was born in Pennsylvania in 1850, was reared and married there, became a druggist, and in 1891 came to Kansas. For a number of years he suffered ill health to the point of invalidism and died at Denver, Colorado, in 1910. He was a member of the English Lutheran Church. Albert A. Coleman married Margaret Frances Lucas. Her ancestry is connected with the Mahaffey family, and some of them came to this country in the Mayflower. Mrs. Paull's mother was born in Ohio in 1856 and died at Joplin, Missouri, in 1914. She was a woman of splendid moral character, of gentle and beautiful disposition, and her children have always paid her a splendid tribute of respect and gratitude. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman were the parents of six children: Wilbert L. is agent for the Missouri & Iron Mountain Railway at Guyon, Arkansas. Edna married Charles Schultheis, a grocery merchant at Council Grove, Kansas; Cordelia C. is the wife of W. W. Watson, a merchant at

Winfield, Kansas; the fourth of the family is Mrs. Paull; John E. is chief clerk for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway in the commercial office of the road at Joplin, Missouri; and Theodore is city passenger agent for the same road at Joplin.

Mrs. Paull was educated in public schools in the different localities where her parents resided, and finished the junior year in the high school at Council Grove, Kansas. Before her marriage she was bookkeeper one year in the Bank of Blackwell, Oklahoma, and another year in the Mountain Park Bank. She is an active member of the Presbyterian church and is affiliated with Ellsworth Chapter No. 144, Order of Eastern Star.

MAYNARD L. MEEK is the present mayor of Ellsworth, Kansas. Local citizens take a great deal of pride in referring to the efficiency and accomplishments of his administration, and express a great deal of satisfaction that Mr. Meek has consented to serve four consecutive terms.

Mr. Meek is first and last a thorough business man, and that accounts for his success in public life. Mayor Meek was born in Jones County, Iowa, September 8, 1869. He comes of an old American family, pioneers in Virginia and later in Ohio. His father, Eli C. Meek, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1846. He grew up and married there, took up the vocation of farming, and in 1869 located on a farm in Jones County, Iowa, where his son was born. In 1878 he removed from Iowa to Lincoln County, Kansas, homesteading 160 acres six miles south of Sylvan Grove. He soon had 480 acres under his ownership there, but sold out and removed to Ellsworth County in 1887. For ten years he followed the business of grain buying at Wilson, and in 1897 retired and moved to Ellsworth, and since 1915 has lived at Kansas City, Missouri. He is a republican and is affiliated with the Seventh Day Adventist Church. Eli Meek made a creditable record as a soldier of the Union army. He enlisted in 1861 at the beginning of the war, when only fifteen years of age, in the Eighteenth Ohio Infantry. He was in service until just before the battle of Stone River, where he was wounded and permanently incapacitated for further active duty. Eli Meek married Elizabeth Bissell, who was born in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1848, and died at Ellsworth, Kansas, in 1907. They were the parents of four children: Ettie is the wife of W. H. Berger, a merchant at Colyer, Kansas; Maynard L.; Mae, wife of A. R. Ogden, resident of Nevada, Iowa, Mr. Ogden being president of the Adventist Conference of that state; and Della, wife of a railroad man at Fall City, Nebraska.

Maynard L. Meek attended the rural schools of Lincoln County, Kansas, the grade schools at Wilson, and at the age of eighteen gave up his studies to begin work as a clerk at Wilson. In 1897 he removed to Ellsworth and spent ten years very successfully in the grain business. After that he dealt in lands until 1915, and since then has conducted a very flourishing automobile business in Ellsworth. He leased a garage at the corner of First and Nebraska streets, and has the local agencies for the Ford and Studebaker cars.

Mr. Meek is a republican. For four terms he was a member of the city council of Ellsworth and also filled the office of county commissioner one term. He was first elected mayor in 1911 and has been re-elected every successive two-year term. Without going into the details of his very efficient administration, it will be sufficient to refer to two notable public improvements. One of these is the public library erected in the city. The other was the construction of an elaborate form drainage sewer, put in at a cost of $35,000, and eliminating much of the inconvenience and loss occasioned by heavy rainfalls.

Mr. Meek is a very successful business man and is one of the large land owners of Kansas. He owns a farm of 160 acres in Marshall County, one of 240 acres in Saline County, and three entire sections, aggregating 1,920 acres, in Gove County.

In fraternal matters he is affiliated with Ellsworth Lodge No. 146, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Ellsworth Chapter No. 54, Royal Arch Masons, Saint Aldamar Commandery No. 33, Knights Templar, of which he is past eminent commander, Council No. 9, Royal and Select Masters, at Ellsworth, Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, and is also a member of Wilson Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Wilson Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1910 Mr. Meek constructed a fine modern residence at Third Street and Missouri Avenue in Ellsworth. That is the home where he enjoys his delightful family. He married at Wilson, Kansas, in 1892, Miss Minnie Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Miller, both now deceased. Her father was formerly a merchant at McPherson and Chanute, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Meek have two children: Eva, a graduate of the local high school and still at home; and Lewis C., a graduate of the high school and now a student in the Kansas University at Lawrence.

HENRY CHASE BRADBURY. It is truly a fortunate man who can come to his seventy-third year with a record of so much good accomplished, with many responsibilities discharged and burdens bravely sustained as have been part and parcel of the life and experience of Henry Chase Bradbury, now living at Lincoln. Rev. Mr. Bradbury is the oldest active missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Kansas. For all the more than forty years of work he has done in Kansas Mr. Bradbury enjoys a vigorous old age and only his more intimate friends know that he has passed the three score and ten mile post.

His early environment and inheritance probably predisposed him for the career and vocation he has followed. The Bradbury ancestors came from England to Maine in colonial times, his remote ancestor having acted as an agent of Ferdinand Gorges, 1620, who had extensive colonization rights from the Crown and made the first settlement along the coast of Maine.

His father was Elbridge Bradbury, a prominent scholar, educator and minister and spent his last years in Kansas. Elbridge Bradbury was born at Medford, Massachusetts, August 2, 1805. He was a graduate of the Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire and in 1831 graduted from Amherst College. He taught in a classical school at New Lebanon, New York, and afterwards had charge of a classical and English school at Hudson, New York. In the fall of 1835 he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and after three years was ordained as a Presbyterian minister in the New Brunswick Presbytery. His talents well fitted him for missionary work and he established and organized churches in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio and in 1883, when in advanced years, came to Kansas. He served as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Lincoln and assisted his son in building up the missions in Lincoln County. He preached until he was eighty years old.

April 20, 1840, Elbridge Bradbury married Mary J. Underhill, of Hudson, New York. She was born in



Henry C. Bradbury,
and four of his Grandchildren.

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New York City in 1802 and died at New Boston, Massachusetts, in 1882. Her grandfather, Thomas Jenkins, was the original proprietor of the site upon which the town of Hudson, New York, stands. Elbridge Bradbury and wife had only two children. The older, Augustus, went into the Civil war with the 128th New York Infantry, was in the campaign in Louisiana, was stricken with the typhoid fever and died at New Orleans, February 25, 1863, at the age of twenty-two.

Henry Chase Bradbury was born August 15, 1844, while his parents lived at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Both his father and mother directed and inspired his early education and he attended the Classical Institute at Hudson, New York, and in 1866 graduated from Amherst College, his father's alma mater. In 1871 Mr. Bradbury graduated from the Union Theological Seminary at New York, and while in the seminary spent three years in the city missions of New York City.

Rev. Mr. Bradbury began his labors as a Kansas missionary in 1872, when he located at Minneapolis. He was given charge of missions in Ottawa, Lincoln, and Mitchell counties, and Wilson and Elkhorn in Ellsworth county, and for a number of years he performed the many duties and endured all the hardships familiarly associated with the circuit rider. He helped organize many churches and for years was almost constantly at work and exposing himself to daily fatigue and hardship. He wore out several horses, and besides being in the saddle for a number of years he also rode a buckboard and afterwards used a phaeton. At one time he had the active supervision of sixteen churches and missions, with the assistance of three elders, Rev. N. Lott, William Course and David Wallace. Though his years and achievements might justify his retirement, he prefers to be in the harness and is now looking after the missions of Shady Bend, Harmony and Pinon. Since 1876 the First Presbyterian Church of Topeka, Kansas, has paid a part of Rev. Mr. Bradbury's salary and supported him with their prayers. For a number of years he was the president of the Sunday School Union of Lincoln County.

Mr. Bradbury owns and occupies a comfortable home on Second Street in the City of Lincoln. One of his many friends and admirers states that probably no man has lived in Kansas who has given according to his means more to the needy and the distressed than Rev. Mr. Bradbury. There is no lack of appreciation for the sacrifices and services of his career. Once every year the members of all the missions with which he is connected have held what is known as Bradbury Day. Many of his associates and friends then gather in the home church at Lincoln, a bountiful dinner is supplied by the ladies, and the hours are spent in a review of missionary enterprise and in happy expressions of esteem and friendship for Mr. Bradbury. And now, Bradbury Day is celebrated four times a week by a dinner in various families in regular order.

In matters of politics Mr. Bradbury is an independent republican. He is affiliated with the Chi Psi Greek letter college fraternity and was one of the founders of that order at Amherst.

On October 25, 1875, at Minneapolis, Kansas, a few years after he arrived in this state, and while still a young missionary, he married Miss Elma Boblett, daughter of John and Amanda Boblett. Her parents are now deceased. Her father was a pioneer homesteader and with Israel Markley owned the land where Minneapolis, Kansas, now stands. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury have been born six children. Augusta U. is the wife of Rev. D. E. Hare, a Presbyterian minister living at Moscow, Idaho. The daughter Eunice, now deceased, married James K. Thompson, and her four children live at Topeka, where he is connected with the auditing department of the Santa Fe Railway. Mary is the wife of Raymond E. Baker, her home being at Coquille, Oregon, Mr. Baker being county superintendent of the Coos County schools. The son Edward is in the automobile business at Los Angeles, California. The daughter Ruth, who is unmarried, is a highly cultured and educated young woman, a graduate of Emporia College and was awarded the Master of Arts degree by Columbia University of New York City in 1916. She has taught school for years and is now active in social work, being a war secretary at Houston, Texas, for the purpose of safeguarding young girls around the military camps. The youngest child, Esther, married Fred Munson, and they live at Topeka, where he has charge of a department in the telephone company.

A. Sidney Chase. Quite recently, by his own choice, Mr. Chase terminated an official career which had been continuous for twenty-four years in the office of probate judge of Ellsworth County. It was a long and honorable service and when considered in connection with Judge Chase's well known integrity of character and other successful accomplishments it stands as a credit to the entire State of Kansas.

To a large degree Judge Chase is the architect of his own destiny, but he had that inestimable advantage of good birth and the inheritance that comes from solid and substantial old American stock. It was the same family which in a collateral branch produced the eminent Salmon P. Chase, secretary of the treasury under Lincoln and later Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Judge Chase's great-grandfather, John Chase, was a soldier in the provincial wars and also in the Revolution. The grandfather, Silas Chase, not only fought in the Revolution but also in 1812. Judge Chase was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 5, 1842, a son of Autumnus S. and Mary A. (Peterson) Chase, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. Autumnus S. Chase was an officer in the United States Navy and was on duty during the Mexican war. In 1848 he went to California with a ship load of miners' cabins, ready to put up. He landed in California, went to Nevada City, where he was stricken with the Chagres fever and died there. It was nine years before his fate was learned by his family back East and the news was finally conveyed to them because of that strong tie that exists between fellow Masons.

After his father went West A. Sidney Chase and his mother removed to Albany, New York, where he grew to manhood. At the age of twelve years he had to leave school in order to support his widowed mother. In order to earn a living he turned to a trade and served an apprenticeship as a piano maker. He finished the apprenticeship at the age of eighteen.

Within less than a year, in 1861, he responded to the call of President Lincoln for troops to put down the rebellion. Enlisting at the first call, he went out with Company I of the Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry and was with his regiment until the expiration of the term of service. He was promoted to corporal, then to sergeant, second lieutenant and first lieutenant, and was mustered out at the end of the war as captain of Company C. His regi-

ment was included in the Army of the Potomac and participated with it in all the engagements until after the battles of Mechanicsburg and Chancellorsville. At Shepardstown Judge Chase was wounded by a canister shot.

After the war Judge Chase worked as a piano maker until 1877, when he came to Kansas and took up a soldier's claim in Ellsworth County. He remained on his farm for ten years and made a valuable agricultural property out of it.

Judge Chase has been a resident of Ellsworth since 1885. He was engaged in the real estate business there until 1892, in which year he was first elected to the office of probate judge. He served continuously in that office, requiring so much ability, understanding and sympathy in the adjustment of delicate human relations, until 1916, a period of twenty-four years. At the last six elections he had no opposition, and he might be serving today had he not preferred to retire, feeling that his responsibility to the public had been adequately discharged. His record justifies the claim made by his friends that he has been one of the most successful probate judges of Kansas.

Judge Chase is a republican, and has long been prominent in Masonic circles. He took his first degrees in Masonry in Lily Lodge No. 342, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at New York City. He is past master of Ellsworth Lodge No. 146, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, belongs to the Ellsworth Royal Arch Chapter and the Council of Royal and Select Masters, and is now a life member of the Scottish Rite bodies of Indiana, including Adoniram Grand Lodge of Perfection, The Indianapolis Chapter, Rose Croix, and the Indianapolis Consistory. On November 13, 1873, he was elected an honorary member of the Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Masons, and is an honorary member of Wichita Consistory. He is also active in the Grand Army of the Republic, being a charter member and past commander of Ellsworth Post No. 22.

Judge Chase married at Brooklyn, New York, January 3, 1865, Maria R. Simonds. Mrs. Chase is descended from ancestors who were soldiers in the Revolution, while her father, Joshua Simonds, was in the War of 1812 and his brother Joseph Simonds was midshipman under Commodore Perry in the same conflict. Judge and Mrs. Chase have two children, Maria and Clarence. The daughter was well educated and taught school in Ellsworth County until her marriage to William P. Spicer. Mr. and Mrs. Spicer live at Lawrence, where he is in the tailoring business. They have two children, William and Miriam. William, grandson of Judge Chase, is a graduate of Kansas University and is a teacher in the summer school of the University in 1917. The granddaughter, Miriam, is a graduate of Kansas University and is at home with her parents.

The son, Clarence Chase, is a graduate of the Salina Business College and a very successful Kansas business man, being general sales manager of the Lee-Warren Milling Company at Salina, and also head of the Chase Wholesale Company of Topeka.

William Bender came with his parents to Kansas over thirty years ago, helped the family get established, and then took up agriculture as an independent career, in which he has been so liberally prospered that he has now practically given up the active superintendence of his extensive land holdings and lives retired in the City of Ellsworth.

Mr. Bender is a native of Germany, where he was born August 19, 1869. His father, also William Bender, was born in that country in 1846, grew up and married there, acquired the trade of shoemaker, but also did farming. He was in two of the German wars, that against Austria in 1866 and later in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. In 1881 he brought his family to the United States, first locating at Terre Haute, Indiana, where he was employed in the railroad shops. In 1883 he came to Black Wolf, Kansas. The Benders were then people in rather humble circumstances, and the father gained a livelihood by working as a farm hand. In March, 1884, he took the opportunity to secure a relinquishment on eighty acres in Lincoln Township of Ellsworth County, and he improved that land and made it his home until 1905, when he retired into the City of Ellsworth and died there in 1907. He found the opportunities of his life in Kansas and in about twenty years he was rewarded with the ownership of 1,840 acres of Kansas land. Politically he was a democrat and was an active member of the German Lutheran Church. William Bender, Sr., married Caroline Schies, who was born in Germany in 1848 and died at Ellsworth, Kansas, June 1, 1917. They had a rather large family, eight children in all, William being the oldest. Eliza is the wife of Frank Stevens, a night watchman in a department store at Los Angeles, California. Bertha married John Stoltz, a stock farmer and owner of a feed store at Baldwin Park, California; Emil, who became a farmer, died at Monument, Kansas, at the age of thirty-two. Charles lives at Azusa, California, where he is a general workman. Freda is the wife of Henry Mehl, a farmer in Ellsworth County. Annie married Fred Mehl, another Ellsworth County farmer. Adolph, the youngest of the family, has a good farm in Ellsworth County.

William Bender was twelve years of age when brought to America. He had received his early instruction in the German schools and was also a pupil in the public schools of Terre Haute, Indiana. After coming to Kansas he did his part in helping his father raise stock and cultivate the fields and was a factor in the home circle until twenty-nine. Since then he has been independently engaged in a growing business as a farmer. In 1917 he retired from his farm to occupy a good home in Ellsworth, just opposite the courthouse. Mr. Bender still owns two fine farms, one of them of 480 acres 5½ miles southwest of Ellsworth, and the other of a similar extent in Thomas County, Kansas.

Mr. Bender has been frequently called to offices that indicate the confidence of his fellow citizens in his judgment. He served as both clerk and trustee of Lincoln Township. He is a republican and a member of the German Lutheran Church. He married in Ellsworth County in 1899 Miss Lena Katzenmeier, daughter of Joseph and Magdela Katzenmeier. Her mother is still living at Ellsworth and her father, now deceased, was one of the pioneer farmers in Ellsworth County. Mr. and Mrs. Bender have children named Lena, William, Louis, Louise and Elmer. Lena is a student in the Ellsworth High School while the others are in the grammar school.

James M. Wilson has had a long and prominent official career in Ellsworth County, where for twenty years he has continuously filled the office of clerk of the District Court. Mr. Wilson is an old resident of Ellsworth, having come there as a youth thirty-

five years ago. He is a lawyer by training and qualifications, though he has found his career in public office rather than in private practice.

Mr. Wilson was born at Bath-on-the-Hudson, now Renssalaer, New York, September 12, 1864. His father, James Wilson, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1824, grew up and learned the trade of baker there, and about 1849, on coming to the United States, settled at French's village in New York State, and later moved to Bath, where he continued to follow his trade until his death in 1880. He was a Union soldier, having enlisted August 29, 1864, in the Ninety-first New York Infantry. While with his regiment crossing the James River during one of the campaigns toward the end of the war he received a sunstroke. This brought on epilepsy and he suffered intermittent attacks of that malady all the rest of his days and his death was the direct result of an attack. He was mustered out of the army June 10, 1865. In politics he was a republican and one of the chief interests of his life was a conscientious performance of his religious duties as a member of the Baptist Church. James Wilson, Sr., married Lucinda McKee. She was born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1839, and died at Mountain Grove, Missouri, in 1909, at the age of seventy. There were six children in the family, James M. being the youngest. Mary, the oldest, lives at Ellsworth, Kansas, widow of Abraham Higham, who followed the business of lumber inspector at Albany, New York, and in 1876 settled as a pioneer at Ellsworth, Kansas, where he followed the lumber business. William M., the second child, a baker by trade, was also an early Kansas settler, having located at Abilene in 1874, later removing to Ellsworth and is now residing at Aransas Pass in Texas. Isobel, living at Topeka, is the widow of C. J. Evans, a prominent and successful attorney at Ellsworth. Lucinda, who died at Ellsworth in 1883, married Edward P. Newman, formerly cashier of the bank at Ellsworth and was last heard of at Springfield, Missouri. Charity, next to the youngest child, is the wife of J. A. Chase, president of the Mountain Grove Bank at Mountain Grove, Missouri. The mother of these children brought her daughter Charity and her youngest child, James, to Ellsworth, Kansas, in 1882, and after that she lived with her son James in Ellsworth and at Mountain Grove with her daughter Charity.

James M. Wilson acquired his early training in the public schools at Bath, New York, and while there learned the trade of book binding. He was eighteen years of age when he came to Ellsworth in 1882 and for a time he worked in local stores. In 1885 he entered the law office of his brother-in-law, Charles J. Evans, and was admitted to the bar in 1888. These qualifications have been of great advantage to him in his public career. For a number of years he was employed in the county attorney's office and the office of register of deeds. In November, 1897, he was elected clerk of the District Court and has been reelected at each succeeding election to the present time. His offices are in the courthouse. Mr. Wilson has also served as clerk of Ellsworth Township.

He is a republican, and takes an active part in fraternal affairs. For the past fourteen years he has been secretary of Ellsworth Lodge No. 146, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, for three years has been secretary of Ellsworth Chapter No. 54, Royal Arch Masons, is a member of Ellsworth Council No. 9, Royal and Select Masters, is clerk of Ellsworth Camp No. 5673, Modern Woodmen of America, and in 1915-16 was secretary and treasurer of the Kansas Division of Sons of Veterans.

On July 24, 1890, at Ellsworth, Mr. Wilson married Miss Addie M. Myers, and they and their family live in one of the comfortable homes of Ellsworth. Mrs. Wilson is a daughter of C. L. and Anna (Halstead) Myers, both now deceased. Her father was the pioneer nurseryman of Ellsworth and in his time set out nearly all the fruit and ornamental trees in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have a splendid family of children. Charles M., a resident of Ellsworth, is now in the officers training camp at Chicago. Halstead B. is clerk in a grocery store at Ellsworth. Morton J., a graduate of the Ellsworth High School, is working with his father. L. V. Wilson, also with his father, is a graduate of the local high school, attended Kansas University one year, and is now in training for the aviation corps at Fort Riley, Kansas. Lee E. was killed by lightning in July, 1915, while a student in high school. Frank, the youngest of the family, is now in the freshman class of the Ellsworth High School.

HARRY A. KUNKLE. Kansas as one of the greatest agricultural sections of the world has bestowed its riches abundantly upon the disciples of farming, but it will be found an almost invariable rule that those who have benefited most from the prosperity of Kansas have relied upon those old virtues of industry and unceasing vigilance which have their rewards in other less favored communities. Hard work was no doubt the keynote in the success of the late Aaron Kunkle, who developed a splendid estate as a farmer in Kansas, and his only heir, Harry A. Kunkle, has not been behind his father in similar enterprise and is today one of the largest land owners and most successful business men of Ellsworth.

The Kunkle family has been identified with Pennsylvania since colonial times. The grandfather of Harry A. Kunkle spent his life in Silver Spring Township of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, as a farmer, and died there in 1874. He married a Miss Adams, also a native of Pennsylvania, and she died in Silver Spring Township in 1897. They had a family of children mentioned briefly as follows: Aaron; Levi, a carpenter by trade who died at Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1915; Daniel, a retired farmer at Mechanicsburg; Elizabeth, who died in her native township in 1872; Mary, wife of Henry Witmer, a retired farmer at Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Sophia, now living with her second husband, Mr. Banks, a truck farmer on the eastern shore of Maryland; and Sarah, wife of Charles Hiekes, a tinsmith and hardware merchant who was last heard from at Columbus, Ohio.

The late Aaron Kunkle was born in Silver Spring Township, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1847, grew up and married there, took up farming as a business, and in March, 1879, brought his family to Kansas. The first six months they lived at Wilson, and he then took up a homestead of 160 acres eleven miles northwest of Ellsworth. That homestead grew and developed into a splendid farm and it was the family home for twenty years. It was sold in 1899 and Aaron Kunkle then bought a farm of 480 acres three miles northeast of Ellsworth. This he continued to own and he lived on it eighteen months, but in 1901 bought a place of 196 acres adjoining Ellsworth on the northeast. Here he built a good home and put up many other improvements. Altogether he owned 2,000 acres in Ellsworth County and had that big estate when he died on his farm near Ellsworth July 1, 1914. He had come to Kansas thirty-five years ago in modern circumstances and undoubtedly he satisfied his ambitions in every respect. He

was a republican, but never aspired to any office, and was a member of Ellsworth Lodge No. 109 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Aaron Kunkle married Elizabeth Sierer, who was born in Hamden Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1846, and is now living with her son and only child at Ellsworth.

Harry A. Kunkle received his early education in the rural schools of Columbia Township, Ellsworth County. In early youth he became associated with his father in farming and as inheritor of his father's estate has made wise use thereof and like the wise man of the old parable has increased the talents given him until he is now owner of a magnificent property of 3,580 acres of farm land. He rents these farms for diversified agriculture, and he himself gave active superintendence personally to his farming and stock raising until 1914. In that year he built a fine modern residence in the southwest corner of section 21 and in the northeastern part of Ellsworth and lives there with his mother and superintends his varied properties. Mr. Kunkle is a republican. In 1900 he joined Ellsworth Lodge No. 109 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has served as noble grand and is also past chief patriarch of Golden Belt Encampment No. 47 and is also affiliated with Charity Rebekah Lodge No. 39.

NATHANIEL HARRIS, a veteran business man of Ellsworth now retired, has been identified with that city for over thirty years and among other honors that have come to him was a service in a recent session of the State Legislature.

Mr. Harris is of an old American family, the Harrises having been pioneers in Tennessee and Illinois. His father, Benjamin Harris, was born in Tennessee in 1817, and in 1826 removed to Illinois, where he married and took up a career as a farmer and stockman. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico he went with an Illinois regiment as a lieutenant and at the battle of Buena Vista was wounded in the forehead by a musket ball. He did not long survive that military experience and died in Morgan County, Illinois, in 1851. He was a whig in politics. Benjamin Harris married Mary Davis. She was born in Morgan County, Illinois, in 1821 and died there in 1844. Her father, Briscoe Davis, was born in Kentucky in 1760, a date which of itself indicates that this branch of the Davis family went into the dark and bloody ground of Kentucky about the time of Daniel Boone. The Davises were Scotch-Irish people. Briscoe Davis was reared and married in Kentucky and in 1826 settled as a pioneer in Morgan County, Illinois, where he bought a quarter section of land for $1.25 an acre. He improved a farm and lived on it until his death in 1837. Briscoe Davis married Mary Parker, who was born in South Carolina in 1784 and died in Scott County, Illinois, in 1867. All their children are now deceased. There were twelve of them. Their names in order of birth were: John, Hugh, Jackson, Briscoe, Lemuel, Elias, James, Nathaniel, Susanna, Julia, Mary and Susan. The daughter Susanna married Robert Sands. Julia became the wife of Robert Walker. Susan married Drury Smith. The daughters all married farmers and the sons were of that occupation, practically all of them living in Southern Illinois.

Benjamin Harris and his wife Mary had only two children, David and Nathaniel. David, the older, was born in 1839 and died in Scott County, Illinois, in 1855.

Mr. Nathaniel Harris was born in Morgan County, Illinois, October 10, 1842. Morgan County during his youth was divided and Scott County created from a portion of its territory. It was in Scott County that Mr. Harris spent most of his youth. He was reared by his grandmother, Mary Davis, and lived on her farm until he was twenty-two years of age. His education was confined to the advantages of the rural schools of Scott County. The school he attended was held in a log building and he walked night and morning three miles from his grandmother's home to that temple of learning. He left school at the age of eighteen, and for several years was a successful teacher in Scott, Pike and Tazewell counties.

After his school experience Mr. Harris took up work in a factory at Pekin, Illinois, and afterwards acted as general sales agent for the firm for six years. In 1884 he gave up his work in Illinois and came to Ellsworth, Kansas, where he entered the real estate, loan and insurance business and conducted that actively until 1913. Since then he has been mainly retired and now only manages and looks after the collection of rentals from the ten dwelling houses he owns in Ellsworth.

Mr. Harris has served as a member of the city council of Ellsworth and in 1914 was elected on the republican ticket to the State Legislature. During the session of 1915 he played an active part and was a member of the committees on judicial apportionment, congressional apportionment, mines and mining, local judiciary and insurance.

Mr. Harris is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is affiliated with Ellsworth Lodge No. 146, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Ellsworth Chapter No. 54, Royal Arch Masons, Ellsworth Commandery No. 33, Knights Templar, Salina Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite, and Isis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Salina. He also belongs to Ellsworth Lodge No. 109 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Harris first married in Scott County, Illinois, in 1864 Miss Elizabeth J. Slagle. His four children are all by this marriage. Mary, the oldest, is the wife of John Lindley, a veterinary surgeon at Whiteville, Tennessee, and also owner of extensive farming lands in both Illinois and Tennessee. David, the second child, has for the past twenty-five years been connected with the Chicago and Northern Railway, with headquarters at Roodhouse, Illinois. Rose is the wife of John Loughlin, a railroad man living at Decatur, Illinois. Paul, the youngest child, is a farmer in the famed San Luis Valley of Southern Colorado. In 1880, at Pekin, Illinois, Mr. Harris married Miss Louisa Warbrook. She died at Ellsworth in 1909. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Warbrook, are both deceased, her father having been a shoe merchant in Illinois.

EDWARD J. RYAN. It is somewhat remarkable, when the fact is considered, that nine-tenths of the prominent men of the country were reared on a farm and with very many a love of out-door life continues with them ever after. In Edward J. Ryan, mayor of Lincoln, Kansas, is found a livestock dealer, and a man who understands agricultural matters as thoroughly as he does the insistent needs of the municipality he governs. Mayor Ryan is of Irish ancestry and parentage but was born at West Union, Iowa, November 30, 1859.

The pioneer settler of his family in America was his grandfather, Patrick Ryan, who was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1800, and died at McGregor, State of Iowa, in 1869. His wife, Ann Garrett, was also

born in Ireland. They married in their native country. John C. Ryan, father of Mayor Ryan, was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1832 and was a boy when his parents brought him to the United States. They settled on a farm near Elgin, Illinois, and there he remained until 1854, when he went to California as a prospector. In 1856 he returned and was married at West Union, Iowa, where he conducted a hotel for a time and afterward engaged in farming. He came to Lincoln County, Kansas, with the pioneers of 1871, buying a relinquishment claim and also secured a homestead of 160 acres, on which he lived until 1882 and then removed to Ogden, in Riley County, Kansas, where he bought a farm. He conducted that farm until 1897, and then retired and since then has resided at Lincoln, one of the city's most respected citizens.

John C. Ryan married in Iowa Miss Ann Crow, who was born in 1836, on the Isle of Man, and died at Lincoln, Kansas, in June, 1916. They became the parents of the following children: Robert William, formerly a state livestock commissioner, died at Kansas City, Missouri; Edward J.; J. B., who is a livestock commissioner at Kansas City, Kansas; Ann Nettie, who is the wife of Hugh Bowen, lives at Junction City, Kansas; Charles F., who is a livestock dealer, resides at Lincoln; Emma, who is the wife of Tapley Kent, a farmer near Ogden, Kansas; Minnie, who is the wife of Patrick Kelley, a farmer near Ogden; Frederick G., who is a horse dealer, resides at Lincoln; and Tillie May, who devotes herself to looking after her father's comfort.

Edward J. Ryan attended the public schools and in 1878 was graduated from the Lincoln High School. He was reared on his father's farm and continued with his father until he was twenty-three years old, when he married and then engaged in farming for himself in Lincoln County. He is the owner of one of the fine farms of this section of the county, containing 380 acres, and it is well managed by his second son, Thomas Ryan. It is a well improved property and to some extent is both a grain and stock farm. In 1907 Mayor Ryan erected his handsome modern residence, which is situated on School Street, Lincoln, and has occupied it since its completion.

Mayor Ryan has always been a consistent and loyal democrat and has been a political factor here for some years, and at times has been tendered many public offices. He served very usefully in the city council, and his election to the mayoralty in April, 1917, brought general satisfaction. He is a man of strength, character and good judgment and the city is having an admirable administration. He is one of the most active members of the Commercial Club.

At Manhattan, Kansas, in 1882, Mayor Ryan was married to Miss Ella Hannagan, who is a daughter of Thomas and Belle (Johnson) Hannagan, both of whom are deceased. The father of Mrs. Ryan was a pioneer settler of Ogden, Kansas, a blacksmith by trade and subsequently was a farmer and post trader. Mayor and Mrs. Ryan have six children, namely: George W., who is a graduate of the high school at Lincoln and also of the Western Dental College, Kansas City, Missouri, is a dental practitioner at Lincoln; Thomas, who is a graduate of the Lincoln High School, manages his father's farm; Leo, who is also a high school graduate, is a bookkeeper in the Saline Valley Bank at Lincoln; and Annie, Joseph and Mary, all of whom are high school graduates and reside at home, Joseph being agent for the Overland auto mobiles.

Mayor Ryan is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Isis Consistory No. 3, Salina, his other Masonic connections being with Lincoln Lodge No. 154, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Isis Temple at Salina. He belongs also to Center Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand, and to Lincoln Camp No. 3457, Modern Woodmen of America.

HENRY VAN DEMAN FARIS, of Kanopolis, is a Kansas around whom center many associations of territorial and pioneer times. He is by five years the oldest living pioneer in Kansas west of Salina. He has been continuously identfied with Ellsworth County more than half a century.

Mr. Faris comes of that adventuresome pioneer stock that in successive waves has peopled and developed American soil. His grandfather, John Faris, was born in Ireland of Scotch descent. On coming to this country he participated as a soldier in the struggle for independence, and afterwards became a farmer in Virginia. He located on what was then the far western frontier, along the Ohio River in Ohio County, Virginia, now West Virginia, not far from the small settlement then but now the City of Wheeling. He died there many years before Henry V. Faris was born. He married a Miss Stuart, also of Scotch family.

Robert Faris, father of Henry V., was born in Ohio County in what is now West Virginia in 1801. He grew up and married in his native county, took up farming, and in 1828 left the comparatively well settled region around Wheeling and journeyed into the woods of Delaware County, Ohio, where he developed a farm. Then, in 1863, he again took up the journey and made the last stage toward the West, locating on a farm in Marshall County, Illinois, where he spent his last years and died in 1867. He was a man of decided convictions and a natural leader among men. He espoused the whig party and subsequently became a republican of the so-called black republican type. Long before popular attention was attracted to the subject he was an advocate of woman suffrage and of the prohibition cause. He served as an elder in the Presbyterian Church many years and in early life belonged to the Ohio Militia. Robert Faris married Margaret Irwin, who was born in the State of Ohio, near the Virginia line, and died on the farm in Delaware County, Ohio. She was the mother of four children: Ann, Irwin, Mary G. and a daughter that died in infancy, all the others being also deceased. For his second wife Robert Faris married Hester Maxwell. She was born in Ohio County, Virginia, in 1806 and died in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1855. Her father, William Maxwell, was born in Scotland, came to America in time to participate in the Revolutionary war, and spent his active life as a farmer in Ohio County, Virginia, where he died in the early part of the last century. He married a Miss McClain, also a native of Scotland, and she died in Western Virginia in the latter '40s. Robert and Hester Faris had a family of seven children, the oldest being Henry Van Deman. The second, George Washington, enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Infantry early in the Civil war, was taken ill and sent home on a furlough and died in 1863. W. H. H., of the Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry, was a farmer and lived in Ellsworth County, Kansas, until his death in April, 1916. Amzi M., of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, is a farmer four miles east and one mile north of Kanopolis. Margaret J. married Theodore Ruth, a prominent resident of Pomona, California. Mr. Ruth was for many years agent for the Wells Fargo & Company express at Pomona, was the first postmaster of

that city, and is now a pensioner of the express company and is a well to do citizen, employing the leisure of his employment for the operation of a greenhouse. The daughter Sarah E. lives at Manhattan, Kansas, the widow of Samuel B. Holler, a farmer. W. S. Faris, the youngest of the family, is a farmer three miles southeast of Kanopolis.

Henry Van Deman Faris was born in Delaware County, Ohio, June 8, 1838, and spent the first twenty years of his life on his father's farm, obtaining his education in the rural schools. In 1859, at the age of twenty-one, he came west and located in Dickinson County, Kansas, which was then on the far western frontier. In that county he cut and rafted sawlogs down Smoky River to Junction City and during the winter made shingles. The spring of 1860 found him enrolled among the pioneer farmers of Dickinson County. He tilled the soil diligently, but that year was one of general crop failure, and he was reduced to the bottom of his resources. He started out tramping over the country looking for work, having not a penny of money, and he walked for many days subsisting as he could on the bounty of strangers. Finally a man named Gus Packard in Dickinson County gave him employment for a couple of weeks and paid him $8. For a time he also hunted on the western plains, and in September, 1860, arrived at Clear Creek in Ellsworth County. Here he took a farm and later pre-empted the 160 acres which was his home and the center of his extended farming activities for over half a century. He lived on the farm until 1916, and in the meantime had acquired a large ranch of 640 acres. Selling this farm in 1916, Mr. Faris removed to Kanopolis and bought a good home on Colorado Avenue, where he is now enjoying the comforts earned by his hard work and experience of over half a century in Kansas.

There is no more ardent advocate of the principles and policies of the republican party in Kansas than Mr. Faris. He is likewise an active member of the Presbyterian Church and an elder at Kanopolis. Mr. Faris married in Henry County, Illinois, in 1871, Miss Emma Pitezel, daughter of Benjamin W. and Mary (Combs) Pitezel, both now deceased. Her father was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Faris have no children.

Joseph B. Blades, M. D. For a period of twelve years the health and sanitation of Randall, Jewell County, has been safeguarded by the zeal and skill of Dr. Joseph Brewer Blades, whose entire professional career has been passed in this community. He is one of the men who have brought to their honored calling high scholarship, thorough training and equipment and a full realization of the importance and responsibility of their profession, and his professional associates and the public generally have been prompt to testify to his ability and to the value of his services in their midst.

Joseph Brewer Blades comes of a family that has lived in America since prior to the War of the Revolution and was born July 5, 1876, on a farm in Ottawa County, Kansas, being a son of Harrison and Thirza Augusta (Brewer) Blades. His grandfather, Samuel Thomas Blades, was born in the East, probably in Maryland, and followed a seafaring life, his death occurring in 1887 at Baltimore. In that city, in 1845, was born Harrison Blades, who was reared there and received his education in the public schools. In his youth he followed various pursuits without getting any real start in life, but in 1870 came to the West, settling on a homestead farm of 160 acres in Ottawa County, which he proved up and cultivated for several years. After his marriage he settled on the homestead of his wife, a tract of eighty acres in the same county, and in later years disposed of his 160-acre property by sale and rounded out his career on the smaller farm, where he died in 1895. Mr. Blades was one of the men of Ottawa County who laid broad and deep the foundations for the building of a lasting prosperity, and who through persistence and continued industry overcame hardships and made possible the establishment of a modern civilization. He was a republican, but did not take any active part in public life. An active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he took a helpful part in its work during his early years, but after coming to Kansas his opportunities were fewer in this direction, although he always lived his faith and gave a helping hand to religious movements. Mr. Blades was married in Ottawa County, in the early '70s, to Thirza Augusta Brewer, who was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1849, and who still survives her husband and resides on the homestead in Ottawa County. She was a girl when she came to Ottawa County, and has lived to witness numerous wonderful changes in the country to which she came when it was still largely as it had been left by the westward moving Indians. To Mr. and Mrs. Blades there were born the following five children: Samuel Thomas, a graduate of the University Medical College, Kansas City, Missouri, class of 1903, with degree of Doctor of Medicine, and now a practicing physician and surgeon of Scottsville, Mitchell County, Kansas; Joseph Brewer, of this notice; Harrison, who died at the age of five years; Charles Augustus, who is an agriculturist of the locality of Minneapolis, Kansas; and James, an expert lard man and resident of Chicago, where he has charge of 250 men in one of the great Chicago packing plants.

Joseph Brewer Blades was educated in the rural schools of Ottawa County, Kansas, and the high school at Minneapolis, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894. Like many of his professional brethren in Jewell County, Doctor Blades started his career in the school room, for during a period of five years he taught in the rural districts of Ottawa County, and in the meantime found time to give to assisting his father in farming and to attend Salina University. He was graduated from this institution in 1898. For two terms, 1901 and 1902, he attended Kansas University as a student of the literary department, and in 1902 and 1903 studied medicine in the same institution, following which he entered Kansas City Medical College. Graduated in 1905, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in that year he came to Randall and started in practice, and here has continued to add to his reputation and his clientele with the passing of the years. He has a general medical and surgical practice and is considered a skilled and thorough practitioner and a careful, steady-handed surgeon, and his success in many difficult cases has won him public confidence. He is the owner of Randall's chief pharmacy, located on Main Street, in which his offices are located, and owns likewise a building for offices on Main Street, his residence at Randall and 240 acres of valuable farming land three miles northwest of Randall. In politics he has always preferred to use his own judgment in the choice of principles and candidates, and for this reason has refused to be bound by party ties, taking an independent stand and voting rather for man than organization. He has done his share of public service, having served capably as a member of the school board of Randall for seven years, and has also been a member of the

city council for four years, and his official record is as worthy as that which he has made professionally. Doctor Blades is social in his tendencies and out of his busy life finds time for the relaxations and diversions which rest the mind and invigorate the body. He is fraternally connected with Randall Lodge No. 304, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Jewell Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Randall Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, while as a member of his calling he belongs to the various medical organizations. Professionally he belongs to the emancipated class whose mind is open to light, and who sanction the beliefs of the past only so far as they are in harmony with the greater progress and enlightenment of the present. He takes time to investigate the new order of things, and has the breadth of mind to judge wisely yet conservatively. One might say that a great capacity for painstaking effort constitutes one of his chief mental assets, as well as a genuine liking for the enormous amount of work entailed by his supreme allegiance to a fascinating and inexhaustible science.

Doctor Blades married in 1907, in Jewell County, Kansas, Miss Goldie Lenora Buckles, daughter of Thomas A. and Katherine (Engle) Buckles, who reside at Ames, Cloud County, Kansas, in which community Mr. Buckles is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Blades are the parents of two children: Josephine Lenore, born November 21, 1908; and Roger Thomas, born November 20, 1913.

George F. Zerzan, M. D. With his home and practice at Holyrood since 1905, Doctor Zerzan is a man of conspicuous success not only in his profession but by the rapidity with which he has accumulated important business interests. Doctor Zerzan is not yet forty and it would seem that his substantial achievements to date predicate a splendid success as the form of his life's activities.

Doctor Zerzan was born at Schuyler, Nebraska, August 23, 1878. He is of Bohemian parentage and ancestry. His grandfather, Joseph Zerzan, was born in Bohemia in 1818, served his time in the Bohemian army, was a tailor by trade, and in 1851 brought his family to America and settled at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he continued to follow his trade until his death in 1888. His son, Joseph Zerzan, father of Doctor Zerzan, was born in Bohemia, Austria, in 1849, and was three years of age when his parents brought him to America. He grew up and married at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, moved from there to Omaha and later to Schuyler, Nebraska, and in that town was a hardware merchant and afterwards in the real estate and insurance business. He died at Schuyler in 1915. He gave much time to the two great fraternal orders, the Modern Woodmen of America and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He traveled as an organizer for these fraternities quite extensively, and established the Bohemian Branch of the Modern Woodmen of America. He was actively affiliated with these fraternities and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and C. S. P. S. He and his family were devout Catholics. Joseph Zerzan married Mary Shonka, who was born in Bohemia in 1853 and is still living at Schuyler, Nebraska. Their children have become well established in homes and honorable positions. Josephine, the oldest, is the wife of Charles J. Safarik, a druggist at Schuyler, Nebraska; Mamie married M. J. Bouse, now county clerk at David City, Nebraska; Emma is the wife of L. Stopka, a resident of Chicago, where he is connected with the Commonwealth Edison Electric Company; Ed is manager of the Farmers Grain Company at Schuyler, Nebraska; the fifth in age is Doctor Zerzan; Charles, the youngest, is now captain in the United States Reserves and has entire charge of the defenses at San Francisco, California.

Doctor Zerzan secured his early education in the public schools of Schuyler, Nebraska, finishing the junior year in the high school in 1895. In the fall of that year he entered the University of Michigan, where he was a student in the pharmacy department until June, 1896, and in 1897 completed his course in the school of pharmacy of Northwestern University at Chicago. Thus he is a skilled pharmacist as well as a physician. In the fall of 1897 Doctor Zerzan entered Rush Medical College of Chicago and completed the course and received the degree Doctor of Medicine in June, 1900. He has grown and kept in close touch with medicine ever since. In 1904 he attended the Chicago Post-Graduate School of Medicine and in July, 1916, pursued another post-graduate course in Harvard University Medical School at Boston.

From September, 1900, to July, 1905, Doctor Zerzan practiced at Milligan, Nebraska, and since July, 1905, has been located at Holyrood, Kansas, where he is the leading physician and surgeon of a large community. He owns his residence and offices on Barbeck Street and also has 160 acres of farm land in Oklahoma. Doctor Zerzan is city health officer at Holyrood, is local surgeon for the Santa Fe Railway Company and is a member of the Ellsworth County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

His extended business interests are represented as a stockholder in the Aetna Building and Loan Association at Topeka, the Farmers and Bankers Insurance Company at Wichita, the Jones Motor Company at Wichita, the Sterling Oil Company of Wichita, the Wichita Independent and Consolidated Company, the Combination Oil and Gas Company of Wichita, the Kramer Oil Company of Wichita and the Uncle Sam Oil Company of Kansas City, Kansas. He is also the local treasurer for the Aetna Building and Loan Association of Topeka.

Politically Doctor Zerzan is a democrat. Besides other local offices he has served as a member of the local school board at Holyrood. He is present consul of Holyrood Camp No. 1696, Modern Woodmen of America, a member of Great Bend Lodge No. 1127, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Bohemian Lodge, Z. C. B. J., at Holyrood and has been treasurer for a number of years of Holyrood Lodge No. 343, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Doctor Zerzan married at Milligan, Nebraska, January 28, 1902, Miss Julia Hromadka, daughter of John and Anna (Kral) Hromadka. Her parents live on a farm near Milligan. Doctor and Mrs. Zerzan have two bright young children, Georgia, born January 1, 1903, and Helen, born March 17, 1906.

William E. Schermerhorn is a merchant at Wilson and for a man of thirty-five carries some very heavy responsibilities. He is a native of Kansas and son of a pioneer whose career recalls some interesting events and developments in the far West.

His father, E. D. Schermerhorn, is still living at Wilson, nearly seventy years of age. E. D. Schermerhorn was born near Troy, New York, in 1848. His ancestors were the Schermerhorn family of Holland established on Manhattan Island by three brothers in the time of Peter Stuyvesant. The name Schermerhorn is still found in local nomenclature in and around New York. When E. D. Schermerhorn was fifteen

years of age he ran away from home and for many years lived close to the frontier of American enterprise and settlement. His first location was at White Pigeon in Southern Michigan, at that time a place of considerable importance. There he worked in a store and blacksmith shop, but in 1866 he came still further west and located at old Fort Ellsworth, now Kanopolis, Kansas. Here he found employment in the sutler's store for Judge Osborne, and was soon given active management of the store. In 1869 he went with Colonel Forsythe as a blacksmith for the Government and assisted in establishing Fort Sill in the Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. At old Fort Sill he had charge of all the blacksmithing work until he returned to Fort Harker, Kansas. The winters of 1870 and 1871 he spent hunting buffalo on the plains. He never killed a buffalo for its hide, though this business was afterwards developed to large proportions. He killed them only for the meat, and the hams were the only part of the buffalo which it was profitable to use. He spent the fall and winter of 1869-70 again at Fort Harker, and in 1870 was appointed sutler for the troops at Spirit Springs, now called Waconda Springs. He next resumed the cattle business north of Hays and soon went broke. At this stage of his affairs he went to work for Mr. Larkin at Ellsworth, was promoted to manager of the Larkin store and then on April 5, 1879, opened a store at Wilson, of which he has been owner ever since. He proved a most capable merchant, built up a large department store, and the business has grown and prospered until it is now one of the leading mercantile enterprises of Ellsworth County. This store is situated on Michigan Avenue and North Street, in a building 50 by 90 feet, and the store occupies all of three floors.

E. D. Schermerhorn is a democrat in politics. He served on the city council several terms and for two terms was mayor of Wilson. His interests and associations with this section of Kansas make him one of the prominent men. He is a director and vice president of the Wilson State Bank, is vice president and director of the Central National Bank of Ellsworth and a director in the Sylvan State Bank at Sylvan Grove, Kansas. He is past master of Samaria Lodge No. 298, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Wilson, is affiliated with Ellsworth Chapter No. 54, Royal Arch Masons, Ellsworth Council No. 9, Royal and Select Masters, Ellsworth Commandery No. 33, Knights Templar, and with Salina Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite, in which he has the honorary degree K. C. C. H., and Isis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Salina. He has for forty years been an Odd Fellow and is past noble grand of Wilson Lodge No. 225, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

At Ellsworth in 1875 E. D. Schermerhorn married Miss Christine Calene. She was born at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1854. Three children were born to their marriage: Frank L., who was associated with his brother in the management of the store at Wilson, died at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1912; Pearl, the second child, died at the age of eighteen months; so that William E. is the only survivor of the family.

The latter was born at Wilson October 16, 1882, graduated from the local high school in 1899, from the Valparaiso, Indiana, Business College in 1900, and having an ambition to pursue a technical profession he entered Armour Institute of Technology at Chicago in 1902, completed the course and received the degree Bachelor of Science in 1906. While in college he became affiliated with the Delta Tau Delta fraternity.

Mr. Schermerhorn abandoned his intention of a profession since his father was getting along in years and instead returned to Wilson and took charge of the business. He is the active manager of the store and has not only kept the business flourishing, but in September, 1917, opened a branch store in Hays, Kansas.

Mr. Schermerhorn has served as a member of the city council of Wilson two terms. He is an independent democrat, and has fraternal affiliations with Samaria Lodge No. 298, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Ellsworth Chapter No. 54, Royal Arch Masons, Ellsworth Council No. 9, Royal and Select Masters, Ellsworth Commandery No. 33, Knights Templar, Salina Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite and Isis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Salina.

On August 15, 1906, at Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Schermerhorn married Miss Abbie Fletcher, daughter of J. J. and Ella Fletcher. Her mother lives in Kansas City, Missouri, and her father, deceased, was formerly traffic manager of the Frisco Railway system. Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn have one daughter, Eloise, born November 4, 1910.

HENRY W. WEBER, cashier of the Farmers State Bank of Wilson, has worked and has lived in close touch with business and banking affairs since he was a young boy. Part of his early experience was as a farmer, and he is individually owner of a farm and has that invaluable asset of the country banker, a close knowledge and sympathy and understanding with farming interests and farmers.

Mr. Weber was born near Dubuque in Russell County, Kansas, March 31, 1883. His father, Nicholas Weber, who still lives in that community, has long been a prominent man of affairs in Kansas. He was born in Luxemburg, Germany, in 1855 and left his native country when about eighteen years of age for America. He came here poor and with neither capital nor influential friends. For five years he worked at wages in Dubuque County, Iowa, and there gained his first real knowledge of merchandising. In 1878 Nicholas Weber arrived in Kansas and settled in Barton County, just over the line from Russell County. There he established a general mercantile store, also conducted farming on an extensive scale, being owner of 4,500 acres of farm lands at the present time. Prosperity has attended his efforts in every direction and he is an example of the man who has raised himself by sheer determination and industry to a place of secure success. He has long been a banker and is president and director of the Farmers State Bank at Wilson and a director in the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Claflin and in the Farmers State Bank at Redwing, Kansas. Politically he is a democrat and is a member of the Catholic Church. Nicholas Weber married Mary Crippes, who was born in Dubuque County, Iowa, in 1859. These worthy people deserve credit not only for their material achievements but for the fine family who have grown up in their household and most of whom have gone out to successful positions in the world. John, the oldest, conducts a lumber and milling business at Salina under the name of Weber-Freeman Milling Company, but really has his home at Wilson. The second in the family is Henry W. Nicholas, Jr., is a hardware merchant at Wilson. Anna married Joseph P. Mans, a farmer in Barton County, Kansas. Joseph is in the lumber and grain business at Dorrance in Russell County. Leo is in the automobile business at Wilson. Mary is assistant cashier and bookkeeper in the bank at Wilson. Vera married Leo V. Turgeon, a physician and surgeon at Dorrance, Kansas. Peter manages a store in Russell County. Paul is the member of the family who up-

holds the military record and is now a soldier in the new National army. Mathias Weber is a student. The three younger children of the thirteen, Frances, Emma and Frank, are still at home with their parents.

Henry W. Weber received his early education in the rural schools of Russell County. Up to the age of seventeen he lived on his father's farm and did general work around his father's store. After that he was with a lumber and grain business at Dorrance until 1904 and then worked on the home farm for two years. In 1906 he became a banker as cashier of the Farmers State Bank of Wilson and has continuously held that post for the past eleven years.

This bank was established in 1904 with Nicholas Weber as its president. It has a capital stock of $10,000, surplus of $17,000, undivided profits of $13,000, figures which indicate unusual resources, and its many friends and patrons have deposits in the institution aggregating $250,000. The present officers are: Nicholas Weber, president; John Weber, vice president; H. W. Weber, cashier; and Mary Weber, assistant cashier.

Mr. Weber's farm, containing 160 acres, is located in Gove County, Kansas. He and his family live on Indiana Avenue in Wilson, where he built a modern home in 1909. He is independent in politics and he and his family are active in the Catholic Church, and he is a member of Salina Council No. 601 of the Knights of Columbus.

In 1908, at Ellinwood, Barton County, Mr. Weber married Miss Anna Klepper, daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Madernach) Klepper. Her parents reside at Ellinwood, her father being a retired farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Weber have four children: Marie E., born November 3, 1909; Bernardine, born January 2, 1912; Richard, born January 11, 1914; and Dryl James, born May 12, 1915.

WILLIAM LENLEY GOHEEN is publisher of the Holyrood Banner and also the Galatia Register, two papers of extensive circulation and large influence in Ellsworth and Barton counties.

Mr. Goheen is a veteran of the printing trade and it is doubtful if any Kansas printer or newspaper man has had a more varied and eventful experience. Much of his life has been spent in the service of that typical American institution, the traveling circus, and as a press agent he has covered nearly every town and city of the United States.

Mr. Goheen, who was born at Moweaqua, Illinois, July 25, 1866, comes of an old Pennsylvania family. His grandfather, Stephen Goheen, was born in Pennsylvania of Irish and French stock. He spent his life in Bucks County, where as a potter he was engaged in the manufacture of high grade porcelain ware. He died in Bucks County before his grandson, William L., was born. He also held the rank of major in the United States army. His wife's name was Besneth, a Frenchwoman.

Charles Besneth Goheen, father of William L., was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1822. He learned the trade of cooper, followed it in Bucks County, where he married his first wife, and in young manhood moved to Cincinnati, working at his trade in that city, and finally to Whitehall, Illinois, where he spent the rest of his life and where he died in 1872. His wife was visiting at Moweaqua when their son William L. was born. Charles B. Goheen enlisted in 1861 in an Illinois regiment, and was on active duty practically from the beginning to the end of that great war. Politically he was a democrat, was a member of the Methodist Church, the Masonic fraternity and the Sons of Temperance. By his first marriage he had one daughter Lydia. She is now living at Lambertville, New Jersey. Her first husband was Fletcher Allen, who died at Whitehall, Illinois, but had previously been a farmer in Kansas. The second husband of Lydia was George Coryell, who was a contractor and builder and died at Lambertville, New Jersey. Charles B. Goheen married for his second wife Mary Certin. They were married at Cincinnati. She was born in Warren County, Ohio, October 10, 1839, and is now living at St. Louis, Missouri. Her two oldest children were Sarah Caroline and Joseph Stockton. Sarah C., living at Shelbyville, Illinois, is the widow of George W. Smith, a farmer and merchant who died at Shelbyville in 1917. Joseph Stockton was a printer by trade and died in Chicago in 1909. After Joseph S. six children were born, all of whom died young. The ninth and youngest of the family and the only surviving son of his father is William L.

William L. Goheen had a public school education at Whitehall and Shelbyville, Illinois. He left school in 1884 and completed the junior year in the Shelbyville High School. On leaving school he became identified with the circus business and has followed that intermittently ever since as a press agent. He served as press agent for the John Robinson's circus, the Wallace shows, the Walter L. Main Shows, Buffalo Bill's Wild West show and many other organizations that had their day of popularity and favor.

Mr. Goheen acquired his first knowledge of the printing trade at the age of nine years. He has worked as a journeyman printer in Oklahoma, Wyoming and Texas. His first location in Kansas was in Bourbon County at Garland in 1905. He edited the Garland Graphic from December of that year until March 22, 1906, at which time he left to spend the summer on the road for a circus. After that he published for a short time the Redfork Derrick in the great oil district of Oklahoma at Redfork. January 1, 1906, Mr. Goheen bought the Capitol News at Okmulgee, Oklahoma, selling out after eighteen months and again taking up circus work. For six months he was connected with the Ingersoll News at Ingersoll, Oklahoma, and in 1908 established the Delaware Register at Delaware, Oklahoma, a paper he conducted until 1911. During 1911 he both bought and sold the Tyro Telegram.

For his next newspaper venture he came to Holyrood and bought the Holyrood Banner, which he has edited and published. He also established the Galatia Register in Barton County and is editor of that journal. The Banner is an independent paper in politics, circulating in Ellsworth and surrounding counties, and was established in 1900 by Doctor O'Donnell. The Galatia Register is also independent in politics.

Mr. Goheen is a democrat. While living at Okmulgee and Delaware, Oklahoma, he filled the office of city clerk. He is affiliated with the lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose and is a member of the International Typographical Union.

He also had some military experience in his career. In May, 1908, he enlisted in the Second Nebraska Infantry, and was assigned to Red Cross duty. He was with the regiment in the camps at Chattanooga, Chickamauga and Tampa, and was mustered out of service at Chattanooga in October, 1900.

In 1904, at Clinton, Missouri, Mr. Goheen married Miss Irene Cozine. She was born and reared at Emporia, Kansas, and died at Nowata, Oklahoma, in 1912. She was the mother of one daughter, Josephine, born June 6, 1909. Mr. Goheen's present wife was

Ethel Merle Lewis, daughter of Robert W. and Mary (Williams) Lewis. Her mother lives with Mr. and Mrs. Goheen, and her father, an oil inspector, is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Goheen have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born February 8, 1915.

CARL JUDGE. While Carl Judge, the well known journalist, the owner and editor of the Beverly Tribune, at Beverly, Kansas, could ill be spared from the newspaper profession, there are other lines in which he was trained, and in which he would have undoubtedly gained recognition had he chosen to pursue them. Mr. Judge was a man of considerable newspaper experience before he came to Kansas, and has owned and very ably edited other journals than the Tribune.

Carl Judge was born in Osage County, Kansas, July 10, 1878. His parents were Martyr C. and Mary (Roberts) Judge. His father was born in the State of New York, March 23, 1841, and died at Perkins, Oklahoma, in February, 1914. His mother was born in Wales, in 1848, and died in 1880, in the City of Austin, Texas. To this marriage three children were born, namely: William H., who resides on the old Judge farm near Perkins, Oklahoma; Herbert T., who is a farmer in the same locality; and Carl. Later in life Martyr C. Judge was married to Lavinia B. See, who was born in 1841, in Virginia, and died near Perkins in the spring of 1917, leaving no children.

Martyr C. Judge was of English ancestry and his father founded the family in New York, from which state, in the son's boyhood, he removed to Wisconsin. Martyr C. Judge spent his early youth in Wisconsin and in young manhood went to Illinois but when the Civil war came on he returned to Wisconsin and in 1862 enlisted in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, serving three years and six months. He was injured in the back during the service and then served for a time in the commissary department. After the war he returned to his home, but in 1869 he came to Kansas and was one of the pioneers in Osage County, where he homesteaded and engaged in farming until 1889. From there he once more sought a new home, locating in Payne County, Oklahoma, and remained there during the rest of his life. Wherever he lived he was a man of consequence, one who entertained strong convictions and had the courage to assert them. He was one of the earliest members of the prohibition party as an organization, and was a worker in the cause of temperance as long as he lived. He was a deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church and through precept and example made this connection valuable as an influence for good. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic and to the fraternal organization, the Knights of Honor.

Carl Judge was but two years old when he lost his own mother but he was kindly reared by his stepmother. He accompanied his parents when removal was made to Oklahoma and received his primary education in the schools of Payne County. Later he attended the State Agricultural College at Stillwater, Oklahoma, for four years, during that time taking the regular course and also special work. Following his return home he entered a commercial college at Oklahoma City, where he completed a business course in 1900, and then read law for one year at El Reno, and while there he, versatile as he is, found his most satisfying occupation, that being work in a printing office. He learned the trade and then started out as a journeyman printer, traveling through Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas and South Dakota and then returned to Kansas and in 1905 worked in the office of the Randall News, of which he subsequently became the owner.

In the meanwhile, however, Mr. Judge went from the News office at Randall to the Ledger at Cawker City, and in 1906 again left the state, going to Missouri, where he purchased the Watsonian at Watson. He continued to issue and edited that paper until the spring of 1909, when he purchased the News at Randall and retained that journal until 1913, when he came to Beverly and bought the Beverly Tribune. This newspaper was established in 1908 by C. L. McAfee, and under its present management and editorship has a circulation that extends all over Lincoln and in other counties. The plant is modern and with the offices is located on Main Street, Beverly. It is issued weekly and is a republican organ. Additionally Mr. Judge owns and publishes the Tescott Press in Ottawa County, and is owner of the Culver Record, which he bought in April, 1914. He is prominent in political matters, a republican, and is serving as a police judge at Beverly and in many non-official capacities.

Mr. Judge married, September 3, 1903, at El Reno, Oklahoma, Miss Lenora A. Woolsey. Her parents, George and Esther Woolsey, were pioneers near Randall, where Mr. Woolsey is a farmer, Mrs. Woolsey being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Judge have four children: Deena, born July 2, 1905; Oren W., born August 22, 1907; Blair, born December 31, 1909; and Herbert, born November 29, 1914. Mr. Judge and family are members of the Baptist Church, in which he is a deacon and is also church clerk. As a newspaper man Mr. Judge is highly regarded, being scrupulously honest and thoroughly alive to the great responsibilities resting upon him.

HERBERT HICKMAN is editor and owner of The Florence Bulletin, and has proved himself a very diligent and enterprising young newspaper man, coming up from the ranks of an apprenticeship as a printer.

He was born in Las Animas, Colorado, December 6, 1893, a son of George W. and Maggie H. (Brown) Hickman, both of whom died when he was a small boy. His father was a native of Missouri and his mother of West Virginia. Herbert had a twin brother, Harvey Cecil, who died at the age of five years, and the youngest child, Warren Milton, was born in 1895 and died in 1902. After the death of his parents Herbert Hickman lived with his maternal grandparents at Colony, Kansas. His mother's father was Rufus M. Brown, one of the early settlers at Colony. He served in the Union army as a member of Company G, First Regiment, Ohio Heavy Artillery Volunteers, and was long active in Grand Army circles in Kansas. His death occurred in Colony in 1911.

In the home of his grandparents Herbert Hickman had good advantages, attending the public schools and spending three years working in the printing office of the Free Press at Colony. He also continued his apprenticeship one year in Ottawa, Kansas. On March 2, 1914, he came to Florence as foreman of The Bulletin, and on May 1, 1917, bought that paper and the plant. The Bulletin is the only paper published at Florence, is a republican paper and was established in 1887 by J. B. Crouch. It is now in its thirty-first year.

Mr. Hickman married at Colony September 25, 1912, Miss Florence Waddel, who was born at Walnut, Kansas, November 25, 1893, a daughter of W. A. Waddel. Mr. Hickman is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

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H. W. McAfee

HENRY W. MCAFEE. Of the men who have been contributing factors in the development and progress of Shawnee County, none have given in greater degree of their time, talents and energies to the general advancement than has Henry W. McAfee, proprietor of Prospect Farm, lying two miles west of the City of Topeka, on the Sixth Street road just west of Gage Park. A resident of this property for more than thirty-eight years, Mr. McAfee has been identified with numerous enterprises for general betterment, but it is, perhaps, as a promoter of good roads movements that he is best known to the people of this part of the state and that he is entitled to their esteem and support.

Mr. McAfee is a native son of Kansas and has resided within its limits all his life. He was born at Valley Falls, Jefferson County, Kansas, June 20, 1857, one of the three children born to the late Rev. J. B. McAfee, one of the first settlers of Kansas, who located at Topeka in 1864, and Anna (Yowler) McAfee. A full review of the family history will be found on another page of this work. Henry W. McAfee was seven years of age when the family moved to Topeka, and in the public schools of that city he gained his early education, this being subsequently supplemented by two years at Washburn College and a course at the Carthage (Illinois) College. On graduating from the latter institution, with the class of 1878, Mr. McAfee settled on the Prospect Farm, and there has continued to make his home to the present time. From the start of his career he has shown a predilection for doing big things in a big way, and his ready initiative and boundless resource have enabled him to promote and carry through enterprises that men of lesser talents would hesitate to undertake. The Prospect Farm originally comprised 240 acres, and in 1868 was broken for the first time, with three yoke of oxen and a "twenty-four" inch plow. When Mr. McAfee arrived, fresh from college, he started the first herd of Short Horn cattle and the first stud of Clydesdale horses in the State of Kansas, and continued the breeding of these lines of stock until 1915. During fourteen years he has been the operator of a large and successful dairy, in which he has thirty-two cows, and, among other institutions, furnishes milk for the State Hospital for the Insane. Also, for thirty-two years, he operated a cider mill, the first in Topeka and the largest west of the Mississippi River, from whence came all the cider consumed at conventions all over the country for many years.

Mr. McAfee was one of the organizers of the Old Settlers' Association, was its vice president in 1915, and in 1916 was made its president, which office he now holds. He is an active member of the state Grange, is vice president of the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and belongs also to the Sons of Veterans. In 1916 he was a delegate to the convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, with Governor Capper, at Dodge City, but owing to illness was unable to attend and his place was taken by Mr. Dennison. He is a director of the Gage Park School, Fifty-third District; and for three years has been president of the West Side Improvement Club of Gage, of which he was a charter member, and the object of which is the making of better roads and the improvement of Gage Park, one of its present enterprises being the paving of West Tenth Street. Mr. McAfee belongs also to the Commercial and Rotary clubs and is a life member of the social department of the Women's Relief Corps, a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and a member of the board of directors of the Kansas State Historical Society. He has been identified with the State Fair Association for thirty-four years, being at present a member of the board of directors of that institution, has shown stock for thirty-seven years and was one of the prime workers for the establishment of a free fair. For two years he was president and for a like period vice president of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association. Mr. McAfee's farm is model in every respect, including private water works, a dairy barn and furnished with electric lights and other modern improvements. From his eighty acres of orchard he takes 15,000 bushels of apples every year. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Topeka Blue Lodge No. 17, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Knights Templar, and has passed all the chairs in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Lodge No. 3, of Topeka.

When Mr. McAfee located on his present farm he began to give attention to road problems, for at that time, before there was much road improvement, the Sixth Street road was not the highway that it is today. The hills were steeper, the roads were not well drained, the small creeks were not properly bridged and in rainy seasons the teaming between the farm and the city was a task even with the big Clydesdales that pulled the Prospect Farm wagons. In the early days Mr. McAfee not only paid his poll tax, but ever ready with his teams to help in road work. In speaking of Mr. McAfee's activities in the line of good road building, an article in the Topeka State Journal recently said: "Time and again Mr. McAfee has been appointed a delegate to good roads meetings. The appointments did not carry with them a sum for expenses, but gave Mr. McAfee the right to attend, pay his own expenses and represent the city, county or state. But being a delegate to these good roads conventions gave him opportunity to study the best methods of road building and that chance was what attracted this Shawnee county farmer. Here are some of the good roads conventions to which Mr. McAfee has been a delegate and some of the good roads work he has done: 1908, at the St. Louis World's Fair, was one of the eight Kansans who organized the Kansas Good Roads Association; 1909, 1910, 1911, president of the Kansas Good Roads Association; 1912, 1913, vice president Kansas Good Roads Association; 1910, 1911, secretary National Good Roads Association; 1910, brought the National Good Roads Congress with 1,300 delegates to Topeka; 1909, delegate to the first congress of American Good Roads Builders, Seattle, Washington; 1909, delegate to National Good Roads Convention, Baltimore and Washington; 1910, delegate to National Good Roads Association, Niagara Falls; 1910, delegate to good roads conventions at Oklahoma City and St. Louis; 1911, delegate to good roads convention, Chicago; 1912, delegate to good roads convention, Boise, Idaho. Mr. McAfee was president of the first Shawnee County Good Roads Association, and was one of the leaders in securing the passage of the 'wide tire' ordinance through the city council. And, to bring his good roads record up to date, he is president of the Gage Park Improvement Association which has succeeded in arranging for the paving of West Tenth street for a distance of two miles west of the city limits."

In 1916 Mr. McAfee announced his candidacy for the office of county commissioner of the Third District, subject to the republican primaries, August 1st of that year. He feels that the most important office in the county government is that of county commis-

sioner, for the incumbent levies taxes on property and spends the taxpayers' money, and should therefore be a man who has been successful in business matters, who is progressive, yet economical, and who will apply in office the same principles of economy that he applies to his private affairs. Mr. McAfee felt that the country was entitled to a commissioner, because notwithstanding the fact that most of the property of the Third District is in the country and most of the taxes are collected in the country, the district has been represented by a resident of Topeka for the past sixteen years. The Third District comprises the Fifth and Sixth wards of Topeka and the remainder of the county south of the Kaw River. He favors a progressive but economical administration of the county's affairs in every department and a support of all reasonable and necessary improvements, but limited to meet only actual and self-evident needs, so that, if possible, the public taxes can be reduced.

Mr. McAfee has always taken an active part in everything that would build up Topeka and Shawnee County. As a member of the Commercial and Rotary clubs, he has supported every movement that has tended to promote the interests of the people, and as a farmer, member of Oak Grange and president of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association has stood for the interests of the farmers at all times. For ten consecutive years he attended the National Live Stock Association's annual meetings, held in various cities of the country; in 1909 was a delegate to the first National Conservation Congress, held at Seattle, Washington, and the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, at Denver. Mr. McAfee is in favor of an equal distribution of the annual automobile tax, amounting to several thousand dollars, to be used in the improvement of roads. He may justly lay claim to being one of the pioneer agitators for good roads which has resulted in such great improvements in the public roads of Shawnee County during the past ten years.

Mr. McAfee was married June 9, 1880, to Miss Sarah Louise Nellis, and they are the parents of four children: Lucille, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, and now the wife of Rev. Paul Mennenoeh, of Eureka, Kansas; Marian, also a graduate of that institution, a choir singer at the First English Lutheran Church, living at home; Leland, also a graduate of the same college, as well as a choir singer, and living with his parents; and Ruth, also at home. Mr. and Mrs. McAfee are members of the First English Lutheran Church, of which Mr. McAfee has been a trustee for twelve years and financial secretary for twenty years. Mrs. McAfee also takes a leading and active part in church and charitable work.

GEORGE A. CLARK, now president of the Topeka Title and Bond Company, is a representative of that class of citizen who without special ostentation have been leaders in making Kansas one of the foremost states of the Union. He is a true and typical Kansan by reason of more than thirty-five years of active participation in its life and affairs. In one respect his career has been unusual. The greater part of his life has been passed in newspaper work, ranging in locality from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, but chiefly in Kansas.

This work began as "printer's devil" on the Southwest News at Hartville, Missouri. There, under the training of a prince of printers, Frank E. Mason, he thoroughly mastered all the details. For a number of years he followed the printing trade, and was a real journeyman, traveling from one office to the other, getting new experience and seeing new country and new peoples and communities. However in one notable respect he was unlike the average journeyman printer—he saved his money and left liquor severely alone.

He was publishing a paper at Wellsville in Montgomery County, Missouri, in 1877, when fire destroyed his plant and swept away all his savings. In April, 1878, he came to Kansas and he has since many times congratulated himself on the good fortune which arose phoenix-like out of the burning of his Missouri newspaper plant. For a time he was employed in a job office at Leavenworth and then came to Topeka to act as foreman of the news room and as telegraph editor of the Commonwealth, then the only morning paper published in Topeka. His long association with F. P. Baker and Sons, publishers of the Commonwealth, gave him a wide acquaintance throughout Kansas, and for more than thirty years he has personally known almost every prominent public man of the state.

Later he moved from Topeka to Junction City, Kansas, where he published the Republican. Under his management this became an influential factor in the development of that community and a power in state politics.

In the course of his career Mr. Clark has held two important state positions. In 1898 he was elected secretary of state and began his four years' term in January, 1899. His was a most creditable record as secretary of state. In 1903 he was elected state printer, and was the last incumbent of that office under his old regime, since in 1905 the state took over his printing plant and has since operated it as a state owned and state managed institution. For several years Mr. Clark also found a profitable field in the manufacture of creamery machinery.

In 1913 he and his friends bought the principal abstract business at Topeka and soon afterward acquired the ownership of two smaller concerns. These consolidated and incorporated under the laws of Kansas as the Topeka Title and Bond Company, of which he has since been president.

George A. Clark was born at Mexico, Missouri, December 27, 1856, a son of Henry S. Clark, a lawyer, who in 1881 moved to Topeka and practiced law in the Capital City until his death in 1898. During his boyhood spent at Mexico and at Rolla, Missouri, George A. Clark had little regular schooling or formal education. Perhaps altogether he did not attend school more than ten months. Much of his early training was at his mother's knee, but he found his real education in that unexcelled university, a printing and newspaper office. Mr. Clark is a Universalist in religious belief, is a republican in politics, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with several fraternal insurance organizations. He also belongs to the Topeka Commercial Club and the Lakeview Fishing and Shooting Club.

At Topeka on January 19, 1882, he married Miss Manita O. Bacon. Their two daughters are Mary E. and Antoinette C.

WALTER R. PRATT. In 1899 Mr. Pratt established himself in business in the City of Independence, Montgomery County, and he has not only continued as one of the representative factors in the business activities of this community, but has also so shown his civic loyalty and progressiveness as to be called

upon to serve as mayor of the city, of which office he was the incumbent one term and in which he gave a most effective administration.

Mr. Pratt is of Scotch and English lineage and the first representatives of the family in America settled in Virginia, in the colonial era of our national history. Mr. Pratt was born at Madisonville, judicial center of Hopkins County, Kentucky, on the 16th of May, 1871, and is a son of Judge Clifton J. Pratt, who was born in Woodford County, Illinois, in 1845, but who was reared to manhood at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, to which state his parents returned after a comparatively brief pioneer experience in Illinois. At Madisonville, Kentucky, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Pratt to Miss Sallie M. Waddill, who was born at that place in 1852, and there they still maintain their home. Judge Pratt has long been numbered among the representative lawyers and influential citizens of Hopkins County, Kentucky, and has been called upon to serve in various offices of distinctive public trust. He represented his district in the State Senate for one term of four years, was judge of the Circuit Court five years, and at the time of the famous Taylor-Goebel gubernatorial campaign in Kentucky he was the republican nominee for attorney-general of the state, an office to which he was elected for the regular term of four years. Such were the exigencies of the political situation that, under protest, he yielded his claims to this office, and later filed suit for reinstatement, with the result that he was enabled to serve as attorney-general during the last two years of the term for which he had been elected, he having effected a friendly adjustment of the contest. He is a stalwart republican in a strong democratic district and state, and that he was elected attorney-general indicates the strong place he has in popular confidence and esteem. He has served as a member of the municipal council of Madisonville and also as a member of the board of education. The judge was a gallant soldier of the Union during the entire course of the Civil war, took part in many important battles and was with General Sherman in the historic march from Atlanta to the sea. Of the children of Judge Clifton J. and Sallie M. (Waddill) Pratt, Walter R., of this review, is the eldest; Otway died in infancy; Lawrence W., formerly a merchant, is now virtually an invalid and resides at Madisonville, Kentucky; and Virgil died at the age of five years.

The early education of Walter R. Pratt was acquired in well-ordered private schools in his native town and was supplemented by a course of higher study in Eureka College, at Eureka, Illinois, where he completed the work of the sophomore year, besides taking a supplemental course at a later period. He left college in 1891 and for a time thereafter was associated with the newspaper business in his native city. Thereafter he was similarly engaged with the Earlington Bee, at Earlington, in the same county, for one year. He then engaged in the book and stationery business at Madisonville, where he remained until 1899, when he came to Independence, Kansas, and established himself in the same line of enterprise. He built up a business but in 1914 he sold all except the department devoted to office supplies, art supplies and productions, to which he has since given his attention, with a large and representative supporting patronage, his well appointed offices being at 112 West Laurel Street, and his residence, a property owned by him, being at 201 South Second Street.

Reared in the faith of the republican party, Mr. Pratt has not faltered in his allegiance thereto, and he has been influential in its councils in Montgomery County. He served as a member of the city council from 1901 to 1903, was renominated without opposition but declined to become a candidate for another term. In 1904 he was secretary of the Republican Campaign Committee of Montgomery County, and in this connection did effective service in furthering the interests of the national, state, congressional and county tickets of his party. In the absence of the chairman of the committee he virtually had the management of the campaign in Montgomery County. In 1905 he was elected mayor of Independence on a platform designating one term as the limit of service in this office, and he lived up to this plank of the platform, so that he did not appear as a candidate for re-election at the expiration of his term. He gave a significantly progressive and satisfactory administration, during which he put forth splendid efforts in behalf of good municipal government in all departments. He issued the first proclamation for a general "clean-up day" in Independence, and gave strong support to the movement for the paving of intersecting streets and alleys, to the establishing of a city hospital and the public library, both of which are a credit and source of pride to the city. Within his administration the city also gained control of its waterworks plant, which has since been operated under direct municipal control. He recommended and effected the removal of unsightly wooden and metal awnings along the business streets, and otherwise did much to make Independence a model city. He is a member of the Christian Church and his wife of the Baptist at Independence and he is serving on the official board of his church.

Mr. Pratt is affiliated with Dan Grass Camp, No. 8, Sons of Veterans, of which he is secretary; he is an active and valued member of the Commercial Club and a member of the Country Club.

At Madisonville, Kentucky, on the 26th of June, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pratt to Miss Helen W. Whittinghill, daughter of John S. and Genoa Whittinghill, the latter of whom is now deceased. Mr. Whittinghill now resides at St. Joseph, Missouri, and is an independent adjuster for wholesale houses. In conclusion is given brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Pratt:

Florence E., who was born August 1, 1894, remains at the parental home and is a popular factor in the social life of the community. She was graduated in the Independence High School, later attended the University of Kansas, and she has given effective service as a cadet or substitute teacher in the public schools. Clifton J., who was born April 16, 1896, is a commercial artist and traveling salesman in the lithographing and printing trade and has his business headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri. Walter Abner, who was born August 31, 1901, is a member of the senior class in the junior high school of Independence, and will become a student in the regular high school in 1917. He is specially interested in school athletics and has won a number of track victories in amateur events. Dexter, who was born October 5, 1904, is attending the public schools.

PETER MOYER. On the old historic farm in Shawnee County, not far from North Topeka, which was located by the Hon. Thomas Ewing of Ohio, and which was later occupied by the famous United States military leader, Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, resides Peter Moyer, who has lived in this community since 1878. Prior to that year he had lived in a number of communities, in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, but after coming to Kansas settled perma-

nently and has never cared to leave the Sunflower State. He has devoted himself to farming throughout his career and the success that has come to him has been a reward for a life of industry and honorable, upright living.

Mr. Moyer is a native of the Kingdom of Bavaria, and was born May 22, 1845, his parents being also natives of that country. His father, John Moyer, was a woodworker in the land of his birth and there passed his entire life as a plain, unassuming man, content to follow his trade and rear his family, without desire for public preferment of any kind. He and his wife had five sons and two daughters: Adam, Henry, Margaret, John, Peter, Jacob and Eva, of whom Adam, Henry, John and Peter came to the United States, the first three named settling in Miami County, Ohio. Peter Moyer was educated in the public schools of Bavaria and there was engaged in various occupations before he formed the idea of coming to America and gathered the means together to carry out his determination. Finally, in 1867, he made the journey and in that year settled in Elkhart County, Indiana, where he took up farming. After one year Mr. Moyer removed to Kalamazoo County, Michigan, spent twelve months there and a like period in Wabash County, Indiana, and then moved to Wyandotte County, Ohio, where he made his home on a farm for seven years. In 1878 Mr. Moyer came to Kansas and settled, as noted, on the old historic property which had been located during the pioneer history of the state by Hon. Thomas Ewing of Ohio. In 1855, Mr. Ewing's son-in-law, William Tecumseh Sherman, had come here and built a log cabin, in which Mr. Moyer subsequently lived for a period of twelve years. In this connection an anecdote told by Mr. Moyer is apropos: Ezekiel Marple, one of Mr. Moyer's neighbors, and an old resident of this community, became well acquainted with Sherman while living on Indian Creek, in 1855, and when the general, many years after, and at the height of his fame, was passing through North Topeka, Mr. Marple pushed his way through the crowd, and, addressing the great war hero and statesman, said: "You don't look like you did up on Indian Creek twenty-five years ago." In very characteristic language, General Sherman, recognizing his old friend, replied to the effect that after what he had passed through since he had seen him last, it was no wonder that he had changed!

When Mr. Moyer first located on his present property, it was owned by David Shellabarger, from whom he secured it in 1880. Mr. Shellabarger proved a kind and true friend, helped Mr. Moyer to get the farm, and rendered him every assistance in his power, thus giving him a good start toward success and enlisting his lasting gratitude. Mr. Moyer has never diverged from his agricultural labors, for in them he has found satisfying prosperity, his property now being one of the valuable ones of the northern part of the county. He has made numerous improvements which have enhanced its value and has brought its soil to a high state of cultivation, so that bumper crops are the rule and not the exception on his land. He is known in his community as an honest, industrious man and a good neighbor, while the high quality of his citizenship has never been doubted. His family has been reared carefully and educated well and the sons and daughters have all taken their places as honorable citizens of the various communities in which they reside.

Mr. Moyer was married in 1874 to Miss Eva Hensel, of Upper Sandusky, Wyandotte County, Ohio, and to this union there have been born five sons and two daughters, as follows: Charles Key, a resident of Denver, Colorado; Catherine, who lives in Los Angeles, California; John, of Denver, Colorado; Minnie, living at Oakland, California; Henry, whose home is at Tacoma, Washington; Alpha, a resident of Superior, Minnesota; and Roy, who has remained at home and is assisting his father in the cultivation of the homestead. All of the children are well situated in life.

THOMAS K. TOMSON. A life of more than ordinary fruitfulness and influence came to a close with the death of Thomas K. Tomson at his home in Dover, Shawnee County, November 2, 1910. He was one of the ante-bellum settlers of Kansas. In the fifty years of his residence in the state his name became widely known and respected and as a farmer and stockman he was one of the most successful in his section of the state.

He was in his eighty-fifth year when death called him. He was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, September 25, 1826. He grew up there and there married his first wife, who died soon afterward. Though he acquired the tinsmith's trade, farming and the handling of stock constituted his major vocations. In the early '50s, with his second wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth C. Davis, and a daughter, he came west and for a time lived near Fort Madison, Iowa. From there he removed to Tipton, Missouri. While his family lived at Tipton he spent most of his time on a boat plying the Mississippi River. His occupation was the making of tinware and the selling of the product to stores in the towns along the river. Those were years when the strife between the anti and pro-slavery people was reaching its final stage of bitterness. Around Tipton, Missouri, the pro-slavery element was dominant and Mr. Tomson being a strong Union sympathizer found the community very disagreeable. To find more congenial surroundings he set out with a wagon for Kansas in 1860. For a number of years after coming to this state he lived at various places in Shawnee and Waubansee counties, but finally established his home at Dover.

During the war when Price invaded Kansas he joined the state militia but arrived a little too late to participate in the battle of the Blue.

The late Mr. Tomson possessed the pioneer's instinct, courage and endurance, and worked out problems that were perplexing and often in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles. He had much to do with the improvement of livestock in Kansas. His public exhibitions of Shorthorn cattle gained him more than local fame as a cattle raiser and his stock was frequently awarded prizes. He was of rugged type, companionable, possessing a distinct fondness for children and young people and a tender sympathy for those in need or distress. He also had a quiet reserve and strength of purpose and character that stood him well in all the exigencies of a long life. Modest to a high degree, he courted no public favor, yet invariably supported any movement for the public welfare. His life was an open book and one but needed to read the lesson there inscribed to reap benefit. Altogether his influence was one of the most wholesome in the community where he spent so many years.

After his death he was buried in a cemtery situated on a part of his homestead. This cemetery is skirted by native forest trees where the wind in winter sings a ceaseless requiem amidst leafless branches, and where the blessed spring rains give

promise of seed time and bountiful harvest and in Nature's impressive language assures mortal man of the wonderful truth of immortality.

When his second wife died she left six children. Mr. Tomson married for his third wife Mrs. Marion (Miller) McArthur. To this union there were born two children. Of these eight children two reside at Dover, one at Cottonwood Falls, one near Wakarusa, one at Lincoln, Nebraska, and three are deceased. The late Mr. Tomson was a member of the Congregational Church and in politics a republican.

HARVEY JAMES LOOMIS. During his long residence within the borders of Wabaunsee County, the late Harvey James Loomis worked out an admirable destiny, and from small beginnings drew around him for the comfort and happiness of his later years such substantial compensations as wealth, the affectionate devotion of his well established children, the credit for having contributed largely to the general development of the community, and the confidence and good will of his business and social assocates.

Mr. Loomis was born on a farm near Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio, February 18, 1828, the second son of the four children born to James and Lodemia Loomis, who were farming people all their lives. The progenitor of the family came to America from England, shortly after the arrival of the Mayflower, and for years the family was well and favorably known in agriculture, in business and in the professions in New England, but, with the westward tide of civilization, gradually drifted toward the West. Harvey James Loomis received his education in the district schools of Medina, and, like other farmer's sons in Ohio at that day, helped his father on the home place during the summer months. He remained on the homestead until his marriage to Miss Sarah A. Reasnor, a native of Pennsylvania, of whose parents little is known as she was left an orphan early and from young girlhood had cared for herself. Five children were born to this union: Gaylord, who is deceased; Lola, who is now Mrs. T. P. Babst, of Wabaunsee County; Ralph J., who is retired and resides at Topeka; Carrie, who is now Mrs. J. R. Tomson, of Dover, Kansas; and Joseph H. of Elk Ridge, Kansas.

In 1857 Harvey J. Loomis and his wife came to Kansas, making the journey down the Ohio and up the Mississippi River by boat to Saint Louis, then going to Leavenworth, Kansas, and completing their journey by ox team to Wabaunsee County. Mr. Loomis located a claim of 160 acres and built a log house, in which they lived until he completed a stone house on Mission Creek. During his early years Mr. Loomis experienced the hardships and inconveniences which are incident to the career of the settler on the frontier. His land was broken with an ox team and primitive plow, and it was necessary for him to go to Leavenworth for his provisions and mail, a journey which consumed a week. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Kansas State Militia and served during the expected raid of Price, and was thus exempt from service in the regular army. Later, when the mail was brought by stage from Leavenworth and Council Grove, he, as one of the leading men of his community, was made postmaster and established his office in the basement of his home. He rapidly assumed a position of importance among the early settlers of his locality, and was elected the first county assessor of Wabaunsee County. He took an active part in the campaigns and after serving for many years as township trustee, member of the school board and justice of the peace, was finally sent as representative of Wabaunsee County to the Kansas Legislature. During his candidacy for the Legislature on the republican ticket he rode horseback all over the county.

During the early days Mr. Loomis was a tower of strength in his community. Respected and esteemed, he always held out a helping hand to those in misfortune and his charities were many. During the time he was justice of the peace it was ever his aim to settle all matters amicably, without recourse to the law, and a large number of the cases brought before him were settled out of court, many interesting stories still being told to this effect. On one occasion, when a man of his neighborhood had thrown a pitchfork at a cow belonging to a neighbor with whom he had quarreled, Judge Loomis advised a peaceable settlement, and, when he found that the defendant had no money, lent him a sum out of his own pocket and the incident was happily closed. For many years he affiliated with the Masons and few men had a wider circle of friends in that body. He was a charter member of the Congregational Church at Dover, which he supported generously. In 1872 he became a partner of George W. Daily, in a general store business, which was practically wiped out two years later when the grasshoppers came to Wabaunsee County, but he made a fresh start and through energy and perseverance made a success of his undertakings. Mr. Loomis' death occurred at Topeka, where he had lived in retirement for two years, September 26, 1914, at which time there passed away one who had taken an active part in the building of Kansas and its institutions. He is still remembered with affection by those among whom he lived and labored for so many years, and who had always found him a kind, generous and helpful friend. Mrs. Loomis, who died August 26, 1896, was a gentle, lovable woman, yet courageous and untiring, a faithful helpmate to her husband and a woman who had the affection of a wide circle of friends.

N. B. BURGE, of Topeka, whose knowledge of real estate and commercial interests, and whose business ability, have brought him a particularly high standing in the state has lived in Kansas since boyhood and by hard work and ability he has earned the right to associate on terms of easy equality with the leading men of affairs in the state.

The Elmhurst Investment Company, the only concern of its kind in Kansas, was organized in the fall of 1910 by Mr. Burge. It was incorporated with a capital of $500,000, and its purposes were to buy and sell state, county and municipal bonds, farm mortgages, and to purchase, sell and develop real estate. Since then the Elmhurst Union Trust Company, performing a regular trust business and handling farm mortgages, has become an important adjunct to the original company.

This company is admitted to do business in four states, Kansas, Illinois, South Dakota and Florida. The company has laid out and developed Elmhurst Addition to Decatur, Illinois, Pinehurst Addition to Topeka, Elmhurst Addition to Concordia, Kansas, and is now developing Orangehurst in Orange County, Florida. Orangehurst is a community center and comprises over four thousand acres of land, laid out in ten acre lots, devoted to orange and grape fruit culture.

From its organization Mr. Burge has been president of the Elmhurst Investment Company, and the other officers are C. W. Horn and Louis P. Leach, vice president; and J. L. Buck, secretary. The directorate is composed of many of the prominent men of

Kansas and practically the entire stock is owned by financial men of the state, chiefly bankers.

Napoleon B. Burge is a native of Indiana but he was born on a farm in the extreme northwest corner of that state near Chicago, in Porter County, on August 22, 1871. In 1878, when he was seven years of age, his parents John H. and Eveline C. (Blatchley) Burge moved out to Kansas, and established a home on a farm in Republic County, where his father lived until his death on May 8, 1914. The widowed mother now resides in Topeka. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters. The Burge family is of English ancestry, and has lived in America since 1682. The Blatchleys were Holland-Dutch, were connected in the early generations with the Royal family, and the first Americans of the name established a home in old Amsterdam, New York, about the time of the Mayflower pilgrimage.

Coming to Kansas so young, N. B. Burge received practically all his education in this state, and in 1887 completed a three years course in the State Agricultural College. He also read law, and for two years was connected with the Kansas Court of Appeals as secretary to Judge George W. Clark. After that up to 1895 he served the Santa Fe Railway in various capacities. Thus his range of experience has been unusually liberal and broad, and his fine natural talents have enabled him to make the best of his many opportunities gained by association with leading men and with important interests in this state.

In 1900 Mr. Burge engaged in the real estate, bond and mortgage business at Topeka. For four years he was a member of the firm of Burge, Harris & Company. Later he continued alone in the same line until organizing the Elmhurst Investment Company in 1910. In 1909 Mr. Burge built the Elmhurst Addition to Topeka, the most beautiful subdivision of the city. Associated with him in the undertaking were W. C. Glenn and E. C. Arnold.

While a man of intense public spirit, of great loyalty to Kansas and willing to do a yeoman's share in developing community interests, Mr. Burge has only once consented to become a party candidate for an office. In 1912, when the republican party was split, he was defeated for the republican nomination for state senator by a narrow margin of eighty-seven votes. He is a member of the Topeka Commercial Club, in which he has served as vice-president and director. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. On October 7, 1903, Mr. Burge married Miss Amelia Martin, daughter of George W. Martin, who for many years served as secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society.

JOHN MICHAEL BURNS has been a business man in Independence since 1905, and by the qualities of push and enterprise which are indicative of his character he has developed what is now the largest bakery establishment of the city.

He was born in Oil City, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1878, but spent most of his years in Ohio until coming to Kansas. His father Michael Burns, who now resides at Lima, Ohio, was born in Ireland in 1848, and came to this country when a youth. He first lived in Oil City, Pennsylvania, where he married. By trade he is a carpenter and builder. In 1880 he made his home at Rixford, Pennsylvania, from there moved to Bolivar, New York, and since 1887 has been a resident of Lima. He is now retired from the active work of his trade. He is a democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. Michael Burns married Anna Quinn, who is also a native of Ireland. They are the parents of seven children: John M.; Joseph, a printer in the office of the Toledo News-Bee at Toledo, Ohio; Anna, at home with her parents; Robert, a chauffeur at Lima; Cecilia, at home; Kate, wife of C. E. Lohner, a bookkeeper in the offices of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company at Independence, Kansas; and Frances, at home.

John M. Burns had his first schooling at Bolivar, New York, and at Lima he finished a course in the Lima Business College in 1893. Following that he spent a year with the great baking establishment of Lichtenstader Brothers as bookkeeper in Lima, and then started out in the bakery business for himself. He was associated with A. S. Bower at Lima until 1905, and then came to Independence. Mr. Burns' bakery is at 222 North Penn Avenue. He owns the building in which it is situated and has his bakery equipped with all the modern machinery, including one of the latest improved ovens and all other mechanical facilities to assist his expert workmanship. He employs six men in the business, and his product is delivered by automobiles.

Besides his business property and some city lots Mr. Burns owns a residence at 401 North Sixth Street in one of the best districts of the city. Politically he maintains an independent attitude. He is a member of the Catholic Church and is deputy grand knight of Council No. 918 of the Knights of Columbus, the lodge rooms being in his building. He also belongs to Lodge No. 780, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and to the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. In the line of his profession he is now serving as treasurer of the Kansas Bakers Association and is a member of the National Bakers Association. He also belongs to the Commercial and Rotary clubs of Independence.

On October 7, 1907, at Lima, Mr. Burns married Miss Elizabeth Murphy, a daughter of Mrs. Anna Murphy of Marion, Indiana. They have three children: William Joseph, born March 20, 1910; Mary Agnes, born December 31, 1911; and Margaret Ann, born October 20, 1913.

ANDREW SCOTT. A companion of the early days of Shawnee County and a sharer in the prosperity unfolded by the zeal and understanding of its tireless workers, Andrew Scott has spent his career in the pursuit of agriculture, and at the present time is the owner of 240 acres of finely developed land, located north of North Topeka. When he came to Kansas, in 1867, he was a young man without prospects, save as they were represented by a keen ambition, willing hands and a strong heart, but these were put to such good account that he has steadily advanced in position and means, and now is adjudged one of the substantial men of his community.

Andrew Scott was born April 11, 1847, near Medora, Lawrence County, Indiana, a son of John P. and Cynthia (Dodd) Scott. His father was born about 1812, in Kentucky, a member of a pioneer family of that state which was of German origin. There he was married to Cynthia Dodd, also a member of an old and prominent family, and at an early day in the history of Indiana they removed to that state and settled in Lawrence County, where they devoted the remaining years of their lives to agricultural pursuits. They were typical pioneers of that district, sturdy, courageous and God-fearing, and played a part in the development of the Hoosier State. John P. Scott was a man of very strong convictions, of high principles and of good business talents. It was very unusual for a man during his day and locality to be a total ab-

stainer, but this was the case with Mr. Scott and his brothers. In his death his community lost a good citizen, and an excellent type of the men who have been the means of making the country grow in whatever field their activities have been centered. John P. and Cynthia Scott were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, who is now Mrs. Joseph Henderson, of Jackson County, Indiana; Mary Jane, who died in infancy; Newton, a resident of Lawrence County, Indiana; Andrew, of this notice; Sophia, who is now Mrs. Lockman and resides at Paris, Illinois; Louise, who lives in Mississippi, and Emily M.

Andrew Scott received his education in the public schools of Indiana and was reared on the home farm, where he assisted his father until reaching the age of twenty years. In 1867 he left the parental roof and came to Kansas, where for two years he was employed on various farms, but in 1869 located on the farm of the old Indian chief, Half Day, a property which he cultivated for three years. In 1872 Mr. Scott came to his present farm, located four miles north of North Topeka, where he has 240 acres under cultivation, devoted to general farming, in which he has met with great success. He also pays a good deal of attention to the raising of stock, Short Horns being his favorite cattle, while the Duroc is his favorite hog, although he has also done well with Poland-Chinas. He has done his full share in reclaiming Shawnee County from the condition of a wilderness and developing the region to its present productiveness and prosperity. He started in life with only a good constitution and a resolute determination to get to the front, and his successful career furnishes a strong incentive to the aspiring element of the rising generation to follow his example. While not an office seeker nor a politician, he has always taken an intelligent interest in the affairs of his community and has contributed to worthy movements which have been launched in the interests of its citizenship.

Mr. Scott has been twice married, and has been the father of the following children: Cynthia, who died in infancy; Ira Champion, whose home is in Caldwell County, Missouri; Clara and Clarence, twins, the former of whom died in 1911, and the latter assisting his father in the work of the home place; Julia, who died in 1897, as the wife of Mr. Nicodemus; Daniel, who is cultivating a homestead in Kit Carson County, Colorado; Lottie May, who resides at home with her parents; George, who also lives on the old home farm; Mildred and Madeline, twins, who reside at home; and Marguerite, the baby, aged sixteen years.

WILLIAM C. CHRISTENSEN, now living retired at Topeka, has well earned a niche in the honorable and industrious citizenship of Kansas. He was one of the real upbuilders of western Kansas, and his family played a specially notable part in the development of Cloud County.

A native of Denmark, he was born November 7, 1857. At the age of eight years he was brought to this country by his parents Stephen and Anna Christensen. They settled in Freeborn County, Minnesota, where they lived on the frontier and where the mother died. The father married again and in 1870 brought his family to Kansas, locating in Cloud County. The home was twelve miles west of the present site of Concordia. Cloud County was then practically on the frontier. There was a Swedish settlement near Lake Sibley. The Christensen quarter section had as its nearest white neighbor a family living four miles to the east. Four miles west was a temporary camp of a band of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians. The permanent camp of those Indians was about twenty miles away on White Rock Creek. The first home of the Christensen family in Kansas was a typical sod house. It was built into the side of a hill. The Christensens had no trouble with the Indians, though the red men had committed some depredations, including the stealing of a white woman, about the time the Christensen family located in Kansas. After about two years Stephen Christensen replaced his sod house with a substantial home built of the limestone which is found in such great abundance in that section of the state. All the wood material that entered into the house was hauled by a team of oxen from Waterville, a distance of some seventy miles from Concordia. Stephen Christensen was well fitted for battling with the circumstances of a new country. He was hard working, industrious, a devout Christian and a force of moral uplift in his community. He was strictly temperate, and was an active member of the Baptist Church. While living in Minnesota he became a naturalized American citizen, and while never an office seeker he steadfastly supported the republican ticket. His industry and economy enabled him to accumulate considerable property, and at one time he owned 1,400 acres, all well improved and well stocked. Stephen Christensen died in 1892, leaving to his family and descendants an honored name. By his first marriage there were seven children, four sons and three daughters. He had no children by his second wife.

During the first eight years of his life spent in Denmark, William C. Christensen had some limited school advantages. After coming to the United States he lived in communities where book learning was less esteemed than practical ability to cope with necessitous circumstances. Therefore he seldom attended school when there was work fitted for his strength and ability. He remained at home with his father until he was twenty-one.

At the age of twenty-two he and a brother drove to the San Juan mining district of Colorado, and there undertook a contract for the delivery of a certain quality of wood to a quartz mill. They had completed their contract when winter set in, and they then returned overland to Kansas by the same route they had taken going out. They brought with them about $1,000 which they had earned in Colorado, and this money they invested in school lands. That was the beginning of the notable prosperity of the Christensen brothers. From time to time they added new purchases, and at the present time William C. owns as his share 420 acres in Cloud County, a part of which is the original homestead preempted by his father. In addition Mr. Christensen owns a tenth interest in the Jamestown State Bank, which he helped organize and of which he was at one time a director.

Years of hard and unremitting toil and battling with many privations gave to Mr. Christensen and his noble wife a good share of material prosperity. Thus in their later years they have been able to take life somewhat more leisurely. Some years ago they visited the World's Fair at St. Louis and spent the greater part of that year in the old home in Denmark. After returning to this country they located in Topeka, where they built a fine home at the edge of the city, where Mr. Christensen has twenty acres of land. In that home and in looking after his little suburban farm he now finds ample occupation.

In 1882 Mr. Christensen married Lottie E. Burnes.

At her death in 1886 she was survived by two daughters: Alice and Blanche. The daughter Alice has been a successful school teacher in Kansas for a number of years. The daughter Blanche is now an office assistant in Kansas City.

In 1888 Mr. Christensen married his present wife, Mary E. Eskelsen. A republican in politics, Mr. Christensen has never held public offices except those in his home township in Cloud County. For fourteen years while a resident of Cloud County he was a member of the school board.

HORACE G. LYONS. One of the most interesting personalities surviving the pioneer decade of Kansas is Horace G. Lyons, who for four years has had his home in the Highland Park suburb of Topeka. Mr. Lyons is now eighty-four years of age. His has been not only a long but a broad outlook upon life. The experiences, the adventures, the hardships and the constructive enterprise of the early settlers were all his. The fruits of his life have been more than the material. Many persons who are not acquainted with his personal history know the depths of his philosophic thought and the written expression of the truth ingrained in his experience and his thoughtful consideration of the various phases of mortal life.

To begin at the beginning, he was born at Great Bend in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1832. He was reared to manhood on a farm. As a youth he had the advantages of the district schools and the select schools of his state. His parents were Daniel and Anna B. (Smith) Lyons, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Connecticut. They represented some of the sterling qualities of the old New England. Daniel's father was David Lyons. He was one of those who disguised as Indians boarded a British vessel in Boston harbor and threw overboard the boxes of stamped tea—in other words, he was a member of the historic Boston Tea Party, an event which more than any other precipitated the conflict of the war of the American Revolution.

Daniel Lyons, the father of the pioneer Kansan, was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Barker, had ten children. His second wife, Anna B. Smith, became the mother of eight children. In these Horace G. Lyons was the fifteenth in order of birth. Daniel Lyons was a carpenter by trade, also owned a farm, and removing from New England to Pennsylvania, he settled in the woods of Susquehanna County and as a pioneer helped to develop that locality. He and his second wife spent the rest of their lives there.

The time which shaped the destiny of Horace G. Lyons was the spring of 1856. In that year he came west to Kansas. The journey was made by railroad as far as St. Louis, and thence a boat brought him up the Missouri River to the present site of Kansas City. Accompanying him was his brother Silas. On board the Missouri River boat they formed the acquaintance of a Congregational minister, Jonathan Copeland, whose name should be specially mentioned for the zealous missionary labors he performed in early Shawnee County. He was a Congregational minister with the training and principles of the rugged New England school of theology and social and economic belief. He had at one time been a school teacher. His avowed purpose in coming to Kansas was to affiliate himself with the free state and wrest the territory from the control of the pro-slavery element. Mr. Copeland brought with him his wife and two children. Arriving at Kansas City, the party outfitted and with a wagon drawn by oxen traveled across the rude trails to Topeka. The Lyons brothers and Mr. Copeland each pre-empted a quarter section of land in Monmouth Township in Shawnee County. This land was absolutely fresh from the fashioning hand of the creator. Later Mr. Copeland moved away, but the two Lyons have ever since resided in Shawnee County.

Through the teaching of Mr. Copeland, Horace G. Lyons was converted and has ever since been an active member of the Congregational Church and church work in general. The farm which he pre-empted in Monmouth Township was his home and the principal scene of his labors until 1913, when having passed the age of eight he removed to Highland Park at Topeka. His old quarter section he still owns, and it is not only valuable from the money standpoint, but is also endeared to him by the many associations of his early career.

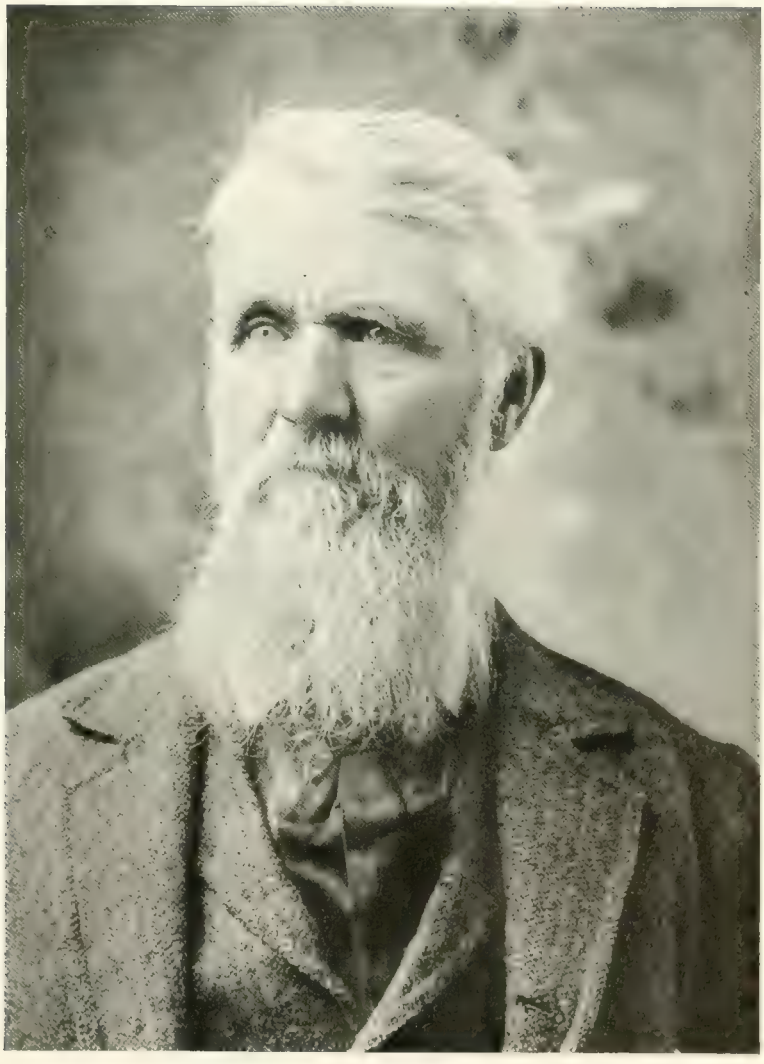
That quarter section might well serve as a text for a typical story of pioneer life. There Mr. Lyons used a yoke of oxen to break up the virgin prairie soil. When the grain was grown white for harvest, he swung a cradle day after day in cutting it. In cultivating his farm he used an old-fashioned single shovel plow, and employed practically every primitive implement and method of early Kansas agriculture. He combatted the chills and fevers so prevalent fifty or sixty years ago and the average modern man would consider himself unfortunate indeed who would have to exist as Mr. Lyons did in the early days. For three weeks in 1856, when the border ruffians cut off all supplies from Kansas City, Mr. Lyons and many of his neighbors had to live on stewed pumpkin with a little corn meal and milk.

There was one personal asset which gave Mr. Lyons some decided advantage as a pioneer. Being of a mechanical turn of mind, he built a small forge, and having the necessary tools he sharpened plowshares and did general blacksmith work for himself and his neighbors. Thus he performed an invaluable service to the early communities, and at the same time he carried on his farming.

All the early years he spent as a bachelor, and a part of the time he looked after the domestic management of his own household, as well as the outside work. On November 9, 1875, he married Sarah A. G. Bush, a daughter of John H. Bush, who came to Kansas in 1857, locating at the head of Tecumseh Creek in Monmouth Township of Shawnee County. To Mr. and Mrs. Lyons were born four children: Nellie E., deceased; John H., deceased; Jennie M., Mrs. Calvin J. Huyett; and George, now deceased.

Mr. Lyons was one of the members of the Congregational Church organized by Reverend Mr. Copeland in Monmouth Township. For the past forty years he has been a deep student of the problems of life from a philosophical rather than a religious standpoint. The kernel of his philosophy is that life is governed by a fixed law emanating from the law giver and that nothing "happens." For years he has written in explanation, interpretation and expansion of this theme, and on various philosophical-religious subjects, and his writings have received a wide current of publication and reading. He possesses a striking vein of originality in thought, and his statements and principles have never been successfully controverted. In the early days he was a township trustee and has always been a republican since the organization of the party.

FRANK SNOW CRANE, who has been a citizen of Kansas all his life, represents a family that has left its impress on Kansas affairs for fully sixty years, and is a son of one of Topeka's most prominent business men, the late George W. Crane, whose life



Horace G. Lyons.

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was a part of Topeka history, and is sketched on other pages.

Since the death of his honored father Frank S. Crane has been at the head of Crane & Company, one of the largest publishing and printing concerns in the Middle West. A son of George W. and Ella (Rain) Crane, Frank S. Crane was born in Topeka February 7, 1871. He may also be said to have been "born into the business" of which he is now the head, and with which he has been connected from early childhood.

His father believed that a boy should be taught some useful trade, and in practice of that belief Frank was put to work in the summer vacations from the time he was eight years old. Two summers were spent in the press room of his father's printing office, while one summer was spent in the bindery and another summer in the electrotype and stereotype foundry.

His school records show that he was very quick to learn and he was only twelve years of age when he passed his examination in the high school. In those days boys seldom got into high school at such an early age, and the father again exercised his judgment in supervising the education of his son, and at his suggestion Frank apprenticed himself to learn the trade of compositor, with the idea of returning to school later. Having learned this trade and having worked for two years in the office as assistant treasurer, he entered the St. John's Military School at Salina, Kansas, and completed his education preparatory to entering medical college. At that time he had no other thought or ambition than to become a surgeon, following the example of his honored grandfather.

In February, 1889, his father's plant was completely destroyed by fire, though the business was continued until May, 1890, when the burden of the tremendous fire loss became too heavy and his father made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The assignee employed George W. Crane as manager, and at that juncture Frank left school and came home to assist in rebuilding the business and getting it out of the creditors' hands. By 1893 satisfactory settlements were concluded with the creditors, and the business was once more under the individual ownership of George W. Crane. In 1895 the business was incorporated.

In the meantime Frank S. Crane had saved some money and had married and established a home of his own. He had also resigned his ambition to study medicine, and he bought an interest in the publishing and printing concern. From 1895 until about 1905 he was secretary and treasurer of the company. He also filled the position of superintendent of the factory, and in this capacity his previous training as a boy stood him in good stead, since he had worked in every department of the plant.

There occurred two important changes in the management in 1904. In that year Charles L. Mitchell, brother-in-law of Frank S. Crane, came into the company as assistant superintendent. In the same year occurred the death of Mrs. Charles L. Mitchell, and after her death George W. Crane began to arrange for his retirement from the active management, and during the last few years of his life the affairs of the company were practically in the hands of his son Frank and his son-in-law C. L. Mitchell. On the death of his father in 1913 Frank S. Crane was elected president and treasurer of the company.

Such is a brief record of the business experiences of one of Topeka's best known citizens and business men. He takes due satisfaction in the part he has played in maintaining the state-wide reputation of this publishing and printing concern, and in developing and extending its service according to the modern needs and standards.

On October 3, 1894, he married Gertrude Smith. Their daughter Dorothy was born November 6, 1898.

Mr. Crane has a somewhat unique record in Masonry. In 1892, at the age of twenty-one, he became a member of Siloam Lodge No. 225, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and served the lodge in various official capacities. Two months after being raised to the grade of Master Mason he was appointed junior steward and served a full year in each appointive and elective office, becoming master and serving the lodge as such during 1899. In 1910 he was elected treasurer of the lodge and held that position a number of years. Other Masonic connections are with Topeka Chapter No. 5, Royal Arch Masons, Zabud Council No. 4, Royal and Select Masters, Topeka Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar, Abdallah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and all the Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry. In 1909 he received the honorary degree of knight commander of the Court of Honor, and on October 22, 1915, was coronetted as inspector general, honorary thirty-third degree. Mr. Crane is also a member of Topeka Lodge No. 204, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Topeka Country Club and the Lakeview Fishing and Shooting Association.

Richard Watson Argue, who died April 24, 1916, was very well and prominently known in the oil industry of the Mid-Continent field, lived at Independence a number of years, and Mrs. Argue, his widow, is still a resident there and has proved her resourcefulness as a business woman in looking after the extensive properties left by Mr. Argue at the time of his death.

He was born near Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, March 1, 1845, a son of John Wilson Argue, who was born in County Cavan, Ireland, went to America early in life, and followed farming in Canada. He died on his farm near Ottawa.

Reared in Canada, gaining his education in the public schools, Richard W. Argue spent the first twenty-one years of his life at home, and then took up the oil business at Titusville, Pennsylvania. He followed the oil fields, with all the ups and downs and fortunes and vicissitudes of that industry through Pennsylvania, operating in Titusville, Crawford County, Clarion County, and McKean County, and later established himself at Buffalo, New York, becoming an extensive operator in the gas fields in West Seneca. From Buffalo in 1897 he extended his activities into Wood and Allen counties, Ohio, and became a very prominent business man of Lima. In 1903 Mr. Argue came to Kansas, locating in Independence, and thereafter was an oil producer both in Kansas and Oklahoma. He had extensive interests in the Bolton pool in Kansas, the Glenn pool in Oklahoma, and in the oil fields near Ochleta, Oklahoma. Since his death Mrs. Argue has looked after the productions in the oil properties in Oklahoma and also those in Sedan and Wayside, Kansas. Mrs. Argue owns one of the fine residences of Independence located at 417 West Myrtle Street.

The late Mr. Argue was a republican in politics, and also gave much of his time to the affairs of the Methodist Church. At Lima, Ohio, he was one of the leading members of the Methodist Church there, serving as president of the official board. Fraternally he was prominent in Masonry, having affiliations with Bradford Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons,

and Bradford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar, all in Pennsylvania, with the Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Dayton, Ohio, and with the Consistory at Toledo. While a resident of Lima he served as a director of the Lima Trust Company, and was a stockholder in the City National Bank of Independence. He was a director of the hospital board in Lima, and that city especially benefited from his liberal and patriotic citizenship, and more than one church there was the beneficiary of his efforts and means. He was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association board of that city.

On March 16, 1880, at Shamburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Argue married Eva Jean Allport. Mrs. Argue was born near Kingston, Ontario, Canada, but was taken when a girl to Venango County, Pennsylvania, where she attended the public schools and finished in the Fredonia Normal School at New York. Before her marriage she taught at Derrick City in McKane County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Argue, like her husband, has been deeply interested in church work, and did a great deal in behalf of the church organization at Lima. She is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Her father, Norman Allport, was born at Kingston, Ontario, in 1833, and in 1870 moved to Venango County, Pennsylvania, where he became interested as an oil producer. He finally retired to live at Lima, Ohio, but died in January, 1913, while on a visit to Canada. He was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Norman Allport married Catherine Snider, who was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1837 and died at Rock City, Pennsylvania, in 1903. Her father Jacob Snider was born in Ontario in 1792, and died in 1876 on one of the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence River. The father of Jacob Snider was a loyalist during the American Revolution, and aided his king in the war against the colonies. Mr. Argue's maternal grandfather, William Allport, was born in Ontario, Canada, and was also the son of a loyalist who was with the British in their war against the colonies. William Allport spent his life as a farmer and died near Kingston, Canada, when Mrs. Argue was a young child. Mrs. Argue had an older sister, Ida Jennett, now deceased, who was the wife of B. F. Williams, an oil producer now living in Toledo, Ohio.

Mrs. Argue is the mother of four children. May, who was educated in the public schools of Buffalo, New York, graduated from Bradford Academy of Massachusetts, and from the State Normal School of Albany, and also from the Teachers College of Columbia University, was a teacher in Lima, Ohio, but is now the wife of Clarence David Buckpitt, an insurance agent at Buffalo, New York, and they have a daughter Margaret. Edith, who graduated from the National Park Seminary at Washington, District of Columbia, is the wife of Bennett Frederick Lies, a traveling representative for the American Sparkler Company, and a resident of Buffalo, New York. Ethel Louise attended the National Park Seminary at Washington and is now a student in the Kindergarten Training School at Buffalo, New York. Walter Watson finished his education in the Jacob Tome Institute at Deposit, Maryland, where he made a brilliant record in athletics, particularly in track work, and on account of forcing himself beyond his powers in that branch of sports was compelled to leave school and is now engaged in oil production at Sedan, Kansas.

CHARLES F. WHITE. Although a resident of North Topeka only since the early part of 1916, Charles F. White has demonstrated within the year that he is a man of force and ability, and a promising acquisition to the agricultural life of the community. His entire career has been passed in Kansas and from the time he started life on his own account he has devoted himself to farming, so that he has the necessary experience and the thorough knowledge needed in the acquiring of a full measure of success in this fertile farming locality.

Charles F. White was born at Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas, in 1877, and is a son of William and Harriet E. (Stevenson) White. His father was born near Lexington, Kentucky, in 1827, and at an early age was left an orphan and forced to make his own way in the world. He was but sixteen years of age when he went to Lexington, Missouri, and there secured a position as a clerk in a general store. For some years he followed merchandising in Missouri, but eventually Kansas called him and, in 1851, he arrived at Council Grove, being the second white man to locate at that place. The first was the noted Judge Huffaker, who had gone there some time previous to teach the Indians in the old mission, which still stands as a historic memento binding together the past and the present. After going to Council Grove, Mr. White turned his attention to farming, and subsequently lived on one place for a period of twenty-nine years. His life was one of hardships and vicissitudes, but he was a man of great fortitude and perseverance and so finally won his way to success. During the early days, drouths and grasshopper plagues were of almost yearly occurrence, and the Indians were dangerous at times, although not so greatly feared as the other two pests. Food was scarce on many occasions, and the barest necessities were to be secured, comforts and luxuries not to be thought of. Through it all Mr. White persevered bravely and his reward was a full measure of prosperity and the respect and regard of the people among whom his life was passed. At the time of the Civil war, Mr. White enlisted in the Home Guards, and it was his contention that the service during those troublous times in Kansas was more arduous for those who stayed at home than for the soldiers at the front. Prior to coming to Kansas, Mr. White had married at Savannah, Missouri, Miss Harriet E. Stevenson, a member of a Southern family who owned many slaves, and who lived first in Kentucky and later in Missouri. Like many others, Mr. Stevenson lost his fortune in the Civil war, and, as he was too old to recuperate, died practically penniless. He was an honorable and upright citizen, but was picked by fate as a victim of the struggle between the North and the South.

Charles F. White was given the schooling usual to his day and neighborhood, grew up on the home farm, and when a young man engaged in operations on his own account. He was married in 1900 to Miss Bertie Lee, who was a member of a family which came to Morris County, Kansas, at a very early day, being the first to take up claims at the head of Rock Creek. The Lees also experienced many hardships, and on one occasion twenty-four Indians surrounded the home when the father was away on a trip, and frightened the mother and children terribly. Their life on Rock Creek was most eventful and thrilling, and among their neighbors was Elias Sewall, whose three children met their death when the Sewall home was burned by Indians.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. White lived at Council Grove for twelve years, then moved to Emporia, where they made their home for four

years. In 1916 they came to North Topeka and bought a farm known as the Reed Eighty, located two miles north of the city. They have prospered in their undertakings, and are now combining farming and dairying, with the result that they are rapidly becoming leaders among the substantial agriculturists of Shawnee County. Mr. and Mrs. White have raised two children: Frank and Gwendolyn, both of whom are attending school. Mr. White takes an interest in the welfare of his community and its people and never refuses to give his support to worthy movements. He is not an office seeker or a public man, but is contented to devote his best time and energies to the furtherance of his agricultural projects and to the development of a comfortable home in his adopted locality.

William Anthony was long known as a dry goods merchant in Burlingame, Kansas. When he died there he left his widow and four young children. Mrs. Anthony, who now lives at Topeka, gave a splendid exposition of resourcefulness in a critical time. After the death of her husband she took the active management of the dry goods store, and though little acquainted with mercantile methods, she managed the enterprise so successfully that she gave her children the advantages they required at home and in school, and a few years ago sold the business, and moved to Topeka.

Born at Marysville in Union County, Ohio, the late William Anthony had the qualities of patriotism and enterprise highly developed. When a mere boy he ran away from home and enlisted in the Union army in Company A of the Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He saw three years of regular service and then re-enlisted and veteranized at Huntsville, Alabama. He was finally mustered out of the service of the United States Government at Louisville, Kentucky, on July 13, 1865, as a corporal. He participated in all the campaigns, battles and marches of his command, and made a splendid record as a soldier.

After leaving the army he went to Harrison County, Missouri, and spent about three years teaching school. As a boy he had little opportunity to gain an education, and it was by much hard study in private and by the exercise of a great deal of enterprise that he secured his first certificate to teach. He quickly proved his ability in that field as in practically every other undertaking of his life. From school teaching he entered the dry goods business, and in 1885 moved to Burlingame in Osage County, Kansas. There he continued merchandising, and earned and gained the respect of all who knew him. His death occurred March 29, 1892.

In October, 1868, Mr. Anthony married Miss Delana Ainslie of Worth County, Missouri. Mrs. Anthony was born in Geauga County, Ohio, a daughter of Joseph Ainslie, a native of the same county. The Ainslie family were of English antecedents and were pioneers in Ohio. Joseph Ainslie married Hannah Turner, and their three children were Delana, Irvin A. and Jeannette. Irvin is now living in Oklahoma City, being a commercial traveler for a shoe house. Jeannette married Henry Peek of Los Angeles, California.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony were born five children, three daughters and two sons: Irwin, Ella, Alta, Edwin and Nell A. Irwin and Edwin are now dead. Ella is the wife of William M. Bowen of San Diego, California. Alta married A. E. Lake, a successful attorney of Chicago, Illinois. Nell A. is private secretary to a distinguished Chicago woman.

When their father died these children were young people and it was Mrs. Anthony's self sacrifice and careful administration of the store and the estate which enabled them to gain a training fitting them for lives of usefulness and purpose. Mrs. Anthony carried on the dry goods business successfully for over fifteen years. In 1912, having sold the store, she removed to Topeka and now lives in comfort at her home at 1127 Polk Street.

Frederick W. Freeman, president of the Merchants National Bank of Topeka, is one of the many successful business men who served their earlier apprenticeship with the Santa Fe Railroad. However, in the case of Mr. Freeman, he left railroading before he was twenty years of age and from a clerical position in a Topeka bank rose by successive promotion until he is now head of one of the large and important banks of the state.

A resident of Topeka since early boyhood, Frederick W. Freeman was born in the Town of Danville, Alabama, May 26, 1864. His father, Zenas F. Freeman, was a northern man by birth, graduated from Granville College in Ohio, but after removing to the South in 1857 identified himself heart and soul and during the war between the states served as captain in the Confederate army. He was an educator by profession, and for a number of years conducted academies at Somerville, Moulton and Danville, Alabama, where he died in 1872.

Two years after his death his widow and her children, Virgil J., Mary Lillie, Zena M. and Frederick W. removed to Topeka, and that city has been the family home since March, 1874.

Frederick W. Freeman was ten years of age when brought to Kansas and he completed his education in the public schools of Topeka and also attended for a time Ottawa University. While still a comparatively young man, he has been in close touch with business activities for more than thirty-five years. At the age of fifteen he was employed as office boy for William B. Strong, who was then general manager of the Santa Fe Railway Company. He worked for Mr. Strong part of one year, and in the spring of 1883 he went out to Las Vegas, New Mexico, with the material department of the Santa Fe under Frank M. Smith, purchasing agent of the road.

On returning to Topeka January 1, 1884, Mr. Freeman became bookkeeper for the National Loan & Trust Company. On August 1, 1884, he entered the Bank of Topeka as assistant collector, was made bookkeeper and teller, and afterwards he served as assistant cashier until May, 1897.

October 1, 1898, he was elected assistant cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Topeka, and has been with that bank for eighteen years, first as cashier, then as vice president, and since 1911 as president.

Mr. Freeman has been a member of the First Baptist Church of Topeka since 1875. He has attained thirty-two degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. Politically he is a democrat. On October 18, 1887, he married Miss Grace M. Waugh, who is a native of Kansas.

S. Allen Brown. During the last forty years S. Allen Brown has busied himself with the handling of many important business interests at Independence. He is a son of the late William R. Brown, who was one of the pioneers of Montgomery County, and both father and son were closely associated in many of their business undertakings. One of the most at-

tractive homesteads in Independence is owned and occupied by S. Allen Brown as his residence. It comprises a fine house at 515 North Second Street surrounded with fourteen acres of ground. In effect it is a piece of the country set down in the midst of a busy city. While Mr. Brown has some of the land in garden and has pasturage for his own cow, he has always taken a great deal of care in preserving and improving the grounds according to his tastes as a landscape gardener. The many trees are a notable feature of the place. There are three different kinds of oaks, and also a number of elms, hickory, pecan, walnut, besides some imported ornamental trees and a great deal of shrubbery. Because of these features it is one of the attractive spots for the wild birds in their migrations during the spring and fall, and Mr. Brown takes a great deal of pleasure in retaining all this combination of nature with the art and advantages of city life. Besides his home Mr. Brown owns a number of other improved properties in Independence, which he rents.

He was born in Meigs County, Ohio, July 26, 1851. His paternal ancestors came from England to Pennsylvania in colonial days, and his grandfather died in Pennsylvania. In the maternal line there were two Burnap brothers who were seafaring men from France, and finally located in America, one brother going to Massachusetts and another to Virginia.

William R. Brown, whose record properly belongs among those of the pioneer settlers in Southern Kansas, was born in Pennsylvania October 11, 1823. Reared in his native state, he early showed his inclination for travel, and visited Canada, drifted west to Iowa in pioneer times, went through Kansas when it was a territory, continued on south to New Orleans, and finally reached Southern Ohio. For a time he had worked as foreman of a scale plant in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1850 he married and then became foreman in machine shops and brass foundries. At the breaking out of the war he took forty men out of his foundry and shops at Pomeroy, Ohio, and crossing into Western Virginia enlisted there and was made captain of Company E of the Fourth Regiment of West Virginia Infantry. He was soon advanced to the rank of colonel of the Thirteenth West Virginia Regiment, and while in the Shenandoah Valley was brevetted a brigadier general, taking command of General Hayes' division in the Shenandoah Valley. Altogether he served four years, and with many of the hardest fought campaigns of the war. Several times he had horses shot from under him, and by his efficiency and bravery was promoted from time to time until he came out of the war with the shoulder straps of the brigadier.

General Brown after the war returned to Pomeroy, Ohio, and conducted machine shops there and in the adjoining Town of Middleport. After he came to Kansas in 1874 he gave most of his attention to farming. His farm was immediately adjoining the City of Independence, and he occupied it until his death on March 24, 1891. He was a democrat and at one time both democrats and republicans joined in electing him to the office of probate judge, in which he served one term. His administration as probate judge was distinguished by his strict enforcement of the Murray Law. He also served for years on the school board. In the Congregational Church he was a deacon. General Brown married Violetta R. Burnap, who was born in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1835, and died at Independence, Kansas, in 1905. A record of their children is as follows: S. Allen; Sallie, wife of Mr. Gilman, a stockman of Independence; Violetta, who was the wife of Walter I. Dallas, a retired insurance man of Omaha, Nebraska; W. P., who has been successful in the oil business and is a large property owner at Coffeyville; H. G. Brown, a lumberman at Beaumont, Texas.

S. Allen Brown secured his education in the public schools of Meigs County, Ohio, and graduated from the high school at Pomeroy. At the age of eighteen he found employment in a coal office, remaining there two years, and for the following four years managed a coal and salt manufacturing plant just over the Ohio line in West Virginia. He first came to Montgomery County, Kansas, in 1874, with his father, but soon went back to Ohio and spent three years in the insurance business at Cleveland. Returning to Montgomery County in 1877, he took up photography as a profession, and conducted one of the leading shops of that kind in Independence until 1898. In that year he established the Kansas Cracker Company, erecting a factory on Railroad Street near the Santa Fe tracks. He finally sold out his interest in that enterprise, and not long afterwards the firm went into bankruptcy. He was made its receiver, opened it a second time, but in 1915 closed it permanently. In the meantime he has invested judiciously in local real estate, and has acquired a competence.

Mr. Brown's inclinations have never turned to office holding, though he is a democrat and takes considerable interest in party affairs. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church and is affiliated with Fortitude Lodge, No. 107, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter, No. 22, Royal Arch Masons; St. Bernard Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar.; Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, and Abdullah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth. For a number of years he has been active in the Independence Commercial Club.

In 1888, at Independence, Mr. Brown married Miss Anna Reed. Her father, the late George R. Reed, was a lumberman. Mrs. Brown died at Independence in 1891, leaving one child, Malcolm V. This son is a graduate in optometry, receiving his certificate in that profession at Topeka, and he studied for two seasons at engraving and art in Reese's College of New York City. He is now in business at Independence as a jeweler and engraver.

In 1896, at Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Brown married for his second wife Myra W. Shields, formerly of Anderson, Indiana. She died at Independence, January 11, 1916, survived by one child, Julian, who is now in the sophomore class of the Independence High School.

JACOB SHAFER. An old and honored resident of Kansas, Jacob Shafer for the past ten years has lived on his fine farm north of Topeka, among his children and surrounded with the comforts which his life of earnest endeavor and industry have enabled him to accumulate.

A native of Indiana, he was born in 1844 in Tippecanoe County about nine miles south of the historic battleground where General Harrison fought the Indians just prior to the outbreak of the War of 1812. His father was Jacob Shafer Sr., a native of Ohio, while the grandfather was born in Pennsylvania about the close of the Revolutionary war. Jacob Shafer Sr. learned the trade of gunsmith while living in Ohio, and then as a young man became an early settler in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, where he acquired and developed a tract of land as one of the pioneer farmers. In 1866 he moved out to Mahaska County, Iowa, where he spent the rest of his years and where he died in 1908. He married Elizabeth Stettler of Tippecanoe County, Indiana.

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Their children were: Susan, Sarah, Laura and Jacob Jr. The senior Mr. Shafer was a man of generous heart and hospitable nature, friendly and accommodating, and his religious convictions were in line with those of the Baptist denomination and he helped to maintain a church of that name in every community where he lived. He also filled various township offices.

The early years of his life Jacob Shafer Jr. spent in his native county of Tippecanoe. While there he gained an education, and in 1862 at the age of eighteen enlisted in Company D of the 70th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Somewhat later he was transferred as a veteran to the 135th Illinois Regiment. His service was principally in Arkansas and Missouri. For a time he was under the command of General Grant. He participated in much of the fighting by which the Mississippi Valley was won to the Union, including the battle of Cape Girardeau and the capture of Little Rock. After being mustered out at Mattoon, Illinois, he returned to Vermilion County in that state and spent a year as a farmer. Then in 1866 he went to Mahaska County, Iowa, with his father and for a number of years was a progressive farmer of that section.

Mr. Shafer first came to Kansas in 1879, locating in Barton County. From this state he went on to New Mexico, where he followed mining for two years, and then returned to Mahaska County, Iowa. Not long afterward he came again to Kansas and for twenty-six consecutive years was identified with farming in Barton County. In 1906 Mr. Shafer moved to Shawnee County, buying eighty-three acres of land a mile and a half north of the Kaw River bridge on North Kansas Avenue. Since then he has spent his time in general farming and in dairying.

Mr. Shafer married for his first wife Laura Bryan. His second wife was Elizabeth Boyle of Mahaska County, Iowa. Mr. Shafer has six children: Lizzie, Lewis, Fred, Emmett, Stella and Ralph.

HERMAN GENTHE. The oldest bakery establishment of Topeka under one continuous ownership and management is that conducted by Mr. Herman Genthe, who now has associated with him his oldest son. Mr. Genthe is a master of his trade. He learned it as a boy in Germany, where his ancestors so far as known were millers and had a great deal to do with those grains that furnish the staple food stuffs, wheat and rye. Mr. Genthe's talent as a maker of fine bread is therefore partly an inheritance from his ancestors, though it has been developed by his individual experience covering many years.

He was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1857, a son of Wilhelm Genthe and a grandson of Gottlieb Genthe. His grandfather was born in 1793 and the family as far as it can be traced lived in Saxony. Wilhelm Genthe died in Saxony in 1890.

Reared and educated in his native country, Herman Genthe at the age of twenty-four in 1881 left Germany and made the voyage to America. Landing in Baltimore, he was soon afterward in Waco, Texas, and visited a number of other Texas towns. Later he was in Kansas City, Missouri, then in Chicago, Illinois, and returning to Kansas, began going about among the towns and country communities of the state, and for several years in the early '80s was employed at different places, including Lazine, Topeka, Sedan, in Chautauqua County, Coolidge and Dodge City.

Since 1887 Mr. Genthe has made Topeka his permanent home. In that year he started the bakery business which he still conducts, though from time to time new equipment and many modifications have been introduced in the business. While all his bakery products measure up to a high standard, a special reputation has been attained by his rye bread, and there are a number of towns outside of Topeka that recognize its quality and give it a large patronage. He as well as his son who has since become associated with him has earned a fine reputation for industry and honesty and the family are highly esteemed and respected in the capital city.

In 1887, the year he came to Topeka, Mr. Genthe married Miss Barbara Rost, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio. Her father brought his family overland in immigrant wagons to Kansas, but lived for a short time in Arkansas and Nebraska before entering the Sunflower State. Mr. Rost became a well known business man in Topeka, and for many years had an establishment at old number 48 Kansas Avenue.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Genthe, Ernest, Olga, Frances and Edward. The son Ernest, who received his education in the public schools of Topeka and a shorthand and typewriting course in Dougherty's Business College, left Topeka in 1910, spending a year in the states of Washington, Oregon and California, but then returned to Topeka and became associated in the bakery business with his father. He is also well known in musical circles. The daughter Olga has special musical talent, has trained as a vocalist under Miss Myrtle Randcliffe, Miss Adams and Professor Springer, and has also taken instruction at Portland, Oregon. She has recently appeared in public performances at St. Louis, Missouri. For the past ten years Mr. Herman Genthe and family have lived in a very pretty home at 735 Lane Street in Topeka.

SAGE FAMILY OF SHAWNEE COUNTY. The name Sage has been very prominently identified with Shawnee County, particularly in the community around Dover, for a half century or more. The family is one that would prove a valuable contribution to any community. They have been upright and conscientious citizens, have done their share of the development work connected with the raising of a new country to the best standards of civilization, and there is probably not a single member of the family who has not pulled his own weight in the world.

The first of this particular family to come from Somersetshire, England, the original seat of the family, to America was Arthur Sage. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Davis) Sage. Arthur located in Onondaga County, New York. His experience in the New World was very gratifying, and the reports he sent back home caused his father Samuel to also come to America. He too was favorably impressed, and about the year 1849 he sent for the other members of the family to join him. Samuel Sage was twice married. None of the children of his first wife ever lived in America. One son of the first marriage was named Aaron and he gained distinction by being selected a member of the Queen's Guard.

The children of Samuel Sage by his second marriage were: Arthur; Ann, who married Simon Mayne; John; Alfred; Mark; Samuel; Aaron; Elizabeth, who married Edward Stock; and Walter. The only one of all these children who never lived in Kansas was Walter. Walter enlisted in Battery F of the Third New York Light Artillery early in the war, and

died of typhoid fever at Newbern, North Carolina, unmarried.

The first of the family to come to Kansas were John and Alfred Sage, who arrived during the decade of the '50s, when Kansas was still a territory, and pre-empted land at Dover. That land is now owned by John R. Tomson. These brothers when they came west were what were known as "tenderfoot." They left their families in Topeka until they could build shacks and start farming operations around Dover. They went out into the country in a wagon, and the first night was one of very great discomfort. They were frightened by the howling of wolves, and not knowing to what extent those animals were dangerous they remained in the covered wagon all night, one of them occupying the front end with a gun and the other the rear with an ax. They had no sleep, and early the next morning they suffered a great deal of chagrin when they found, instead of a pack of ravening wolves, only two or three loud but practically harmless coyotes. Later John and Alfred developed into very substantial and forceful men of early territorial days. They became associated with James H. Lane and John Brown and other leaders of the noted free soilers, and had some worthy share in making Kansas a free state.

After John and Alfred came Mark Sage, who settled on Mill Creek, where he kept a stage station. Following him was Samuel, Jr., who settled at Dover, and after the war came Aaron, with his father, and Elizabeth, the wife of Edward Stock, was the last to come.

Samuel Sage, father of this large family of Kansans, did not long survive his arrival in Kansas. He was a man of great moral and physical strength and courage. When Napoleon threatened to conquer the world Samuel Sage was seized and drafted for the British army. Being possessed of considerable talent, he was assigned to the band and for ten years continued in the English army and participated in a number of the continental campaigns against Napoleon. He was a man advanced in years when he came to America and his life was spent here practically uneventful. His death occurred at the extreme age of ninety-eight.

Arthur, his oldest son, married Keziah Shepard, and of their five children the four who grew to maturity were Ann, Albert, Sarah and Emily. The son John married Elizabeth Bassett, and they became the parents of a large family. John Sage was for many years postmaster at Dover. Alfred married Mary Bassett and some of their children are still living near Dover. Mark married Josephine Howe, and four of his children are still residents of Kansas. The son Samuel, Jr., was in a Kansas regiment during the Civil war and died from an attack of the measles.

Aaron Sage, one of the sons of Samuel and Elizabeth (Davis) Sage, has long been a well known resident of the Dover community. He was born in England March 18, 1841, and was eight years of age when brought to America by his parents. Reared on a farm, with meager educational opportunities, he has given the best years of his life to the agricultural industry. He is an honored veteran of the Civil war, having served his time before coming to Kansas. He enlisted and was mustered in December 13, 1861, in Battery F of the Third New York Light Artillery, and remained in service more than three years, receiving his honorable discharge at Hilton Head, South Carolina, March 11, 1865. He was with his battery in the siege of Charleston, at Whitehall and Kingston, North Carolina, and made a very honorable record as a soldier.

It was in May, 1865, when he arrived in Kansas with his father. For a time he worked as a farm hand. He laid the modest foundation of prosperity by hauling butter to market with a team of oxen. This was a business which required a great deal of enterprise and hustle. He had to get up in the middle of the night, and did not return from his daily trip until long after darkness set in.

In the summer of 1865 Mr. Sage married Eliza (Smith) Dennett. Their five children were: George; Fred; Clark; Minnie, Mrs. Bert Bundy; and one that died unnamed in infancy.

Mr. Aaron Sage has made life a success in every sense of the word. He owns a farm of 520 acres and considerable other property. When the State Bank of Dover was organized he was one of its incorporators and is the only vice president the bank has ever had. He is a member of Lincoln Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Topeka, has held minor township offices, in politics is a republican and is a member of the Grange and has held office in that organization.

George Godfrey Moore, general agent for Kansas of the Germania Life Insurance Company, has been a resident of the state since 1900. He is one of the well known and capable men in the insurance field in this state, and has the personality and energy which make for success in that business.

When he first came to Kansas it was as a newspaper man, and his career has been one of somewhat varied interests and activities. He was born in the City of Philadelphia November 20, 1872, grew up in the Quaker City, graduating from high school in 1888, and while still a boy began to learn the bookbinder's trade. For some time he was also associated with his father Thomas C. Moore in the glass manufacturing industry at Camden, New Jersey.

About 1894 Mr. Moore came west and at Kansas City, Missouri, gained his first experience in newspaper work. He is essentially a business man, and most of his newspaper work was on the business side. In 1900 he came to Kansas as circulation manager for the Topeka Capital, but in a year or so took up the life insurance business as special agent for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. Later he was with the Des Moines Life, and in 1912 became manager for the State of Kansas of the Germania Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Moore was the organizer and the first president of the Rotary Club of Topeka. He is a member of the board of directors of the Topeka Commercial Club, a member of the Country Club and the Shawnee Gold Club, and in various ways has identified himself with the material welfare of the city. In Scottish Rite Masonry he is a Knight Templar, York Rite, and belongs to the Mystic Shrine. In 1900 he married Miss Georgie Major of Liberty, Missouri. Both are active members of the First Baptist Church of Topeka.

Andrew Benson has had a long and varied experience in the oil fields of both the East and West, and for a number of years has been established at Independence, from which city as headquarters he has operated extensively in the oil and gas districts of Southern Kansas and Oklahoma.

Born March 5, 1864, in Warberg, Sweden, he was six years of age when his parents came to the United States in 1870 and settled in Jamestown, New York. He grew up there on a farm, received a fair amount

of schooling, and in 1885, at the age of nineteen, went to Bradford, Pennsylvania. In the meantime he had received some experience while employed in a furniture factory at Jamestown, New York. At Bradford he became identified with the oil business, and for many years was connected with the Oil Well Supply Company of that city. In 1898 the company sent him to the West Virginia oil fields. In 1903, with his family, he removed to Independence, Kansas, where he has since operated extensively as an oil and gas man. He occupies a suite of offices in the Booth Building and has acquired some valuable properties, including his fine residence at 409 North Ninth Street, other residence buildings, and some unimproved property. Mr. Benson is president of the Benson Oil & Gas Company, and of the State Line Oil and Gas Company.

In politics he is a progressive, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, belongs to Union Lodge No. 334, Free and Accepted Masons, at Bradford; to Lodge No. 780, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Independence, and to the Protected Home Circle at Bradford, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Benson married Anna S. Engdahl. She was born May 4, 1862, at Kalmer, Sweden, and in 1873 came to this country with her parents, who located in Cherry Creek, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Benson were born four children: Flavia, who died at the age of two years; Carl W.; T. W., who is now a junior in the law school of the Kansas State University; and Allen Duane, who died when one year of age.

The son, Carl W. Benson, attended the public schools at Bradford, Pennsylvania, graduated from the high school of Jamestown, New York, in 1903, and has since identified himself with the oil and gas industry. As a representative of the Oil Well Supply Company he was sent to Independence, and in 1905 to Bartlesville, Oklahoma, for one year. In 1906 he entered the service of the Standard Asphalt and Rubber Company and remained with that corporation until 1911. Since then he has been in business for himself as an oil and gas well drilling contractor, and has put down many wells in Southeastern Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. He is a director in the State Line Oil and Gas Company and a stockholder in that and in the Benson Oil and Gas Company. He is a progressive in politics, a member of the Presbyterian Church, is affiliated with Elks Lodge No. 780 at Independence. He was married in 1908, at Independence, to Miss Nina C. Nees. Her father, W. M. Nees, is a prominent business man at Brazil, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Benson have one child, Beverly Jane, born May 7, 1914.

Andrew Benson was the twelfth of thirteen children born to Bern and Edla (Gunnarson) Benson. His father was born at Warberg, Sweden, in 1816, was a farmer in his native country and also served his time in the regular army of that nation. In 1870 he brought his family to America, settling on a farm at Jamestown, New York, where he lived until his death in 1902. He was a republican and an active member of the Lutheran Church. His wife was born at Warberg, Sweden, in 1821, and died at Jamestown, New York, in 1908. Of their large family of children the four now living are: Anna L., who lives at Jamestown, New York, the widow of Andrew Erickson, who was a blacksmith; Olaf, who lives retired at Jamestown, was an oil operator and spent twelve years in the oil fields around Independence, Kansas; Christine is the wife of Andrew Benson (not related), who is a retired furniture manufacturer, and they live at Jamestown; the fourth is Andrew Benson.

GEORGE HUGHES. Since coming to the United States, in 1882, George Hughes has been connected with the management of vast farming and ranching enterprises. For years he took care of the interests of others, in both Texas and Kansas, but during the past five years has been carrying on operations on his own account, and is now the owner of a handsome property on Rochester Road, north of North Topeka, which is known as the Stanley farm.

George Hughes was born at Brighton, England, in 1865, and is a son of Thomas H. and Frances (Ford) Hughes. His father was born about 1820, in Berkshire, England, while his mother was a native of Pingrevie, Cornwall. The Ford family is a very ancient one, and it is a tradition that the Fords went to England with William the Conqueror and were given the country of Cornwall as they were the only ones who could subdue the natives. Thomas H. and Frances Hughes were the parents of four sons and three daughters: James, who died in London, in 1914; Caroline, who passed away in that city in 1906, as the wife of the Rev. Frazier Cornish; John, who died in London in 1897; Mary, of Whitechapel, England, where she has charge of a charitable institution; Arthur, who is detained in Italy by reason of the European war; George, of this review; and Lillian, who, with her husband, was lost in the wreck of the Titanic when it struck an iceberg in mid-ocean, she being on her way to visit her brother, George.

George Hughes was educated in his native country and in 1882 came to the United States and went to the Pan Handle of Texas, where he secured employment with the 101 Ranch, one of the greatest enterprises of its kind in the world. Mr. Hughes continued with the concern for two years in Texas, and during this time showed such marked ability, both in the handling of men and in the management of the business affairs, that in 1885 he was transferred to Kansas, to take charge of the company's new ranch of 10,000 acres, located in Chase County. There he continued as the manager of the 101 Ranch, of the Texas Cattle Company until 1887, when the Rock Island Railroad was built through Chase County and the large ranch became dissolved. Mr. Hughes was then employed by various concerns in the capacity of manager and superintendent, discharging every duty so well that he built up a state-wide reputation in this connection. In 1903 he took charge of the interests of the Hughes family, which concerned the management of 1,900 acres of Chase County land, and remained in that capacity up to and including the year 1907. In 1908 he changed his residence to Topeka, where he built a large, modern residence at No. 1627 Buchanan Street, and in 1911 bought a fine farm four miles north of North Topeka, on Rochester Road, this being known as the Stanley Farm. On this tract of 140 acres, Mr. Hughes is doing general farming, under modern methods, and with the most up-to-date machinery. He has also made a decided success of the stock business, and in the year 1914 sold ninety-four head of hogs and a large number of cattle. He expects his sales this year to be much greater. It is Mr. Hughes' policy to do well by those in his employ who show fidelity and loyalty, and is trying Henry Ford's plan in this connection. He makes his tenant his partner, a policy that is working out exceedingly well, paying a moderate wage, but giving also an additional wage of 10 per cent of the gross sales from his farm. In the ownership and management of this

property, Mr. Hughes has as a partner Mr. Bradshaw, also an experienced farmer and stockman, and the combination has been mutually beneficial. As a good business man, Mr. Hughes has contributed to the commercial and industrial strength of his community, as a progressive agriculturist he is also a factor in Shawnee County's growth and development, and as a citizen he takes a part in the things that are worth while and making for civic benefit. His standing in commercial circles in an excellent one and has been built up through years of honorable and straightforward dealing with his fellows. He is a member of several of the leading fraternal orders.

In 1902, Mr. Hughes was united in marriage with Miss Lena Cogdell, of Sedgwick County, Kansas, a member of an old family from Virginia, and a daughter of Richard Cogdell, sheriff of Sedgwick County. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have three children, namely: Thomas, aged eleven years; Caroline, who is nine years old; and George, aged seven years.

JOHN PORTER. This is the name of one of the old pioneers of Kansas territory. It was fifty-seven years ago when he established his first home within the limits of the present Shawnee County and there began working out his own destiny and to some extent the destiny of Kansas as a free state and the welfare of his children. It is a name that will always be spoken with respect, and those who bear it in the future will have reason to congratulate themselves in the splendid character of their pioneer Kansas ancestor, John Porter.

He was a native of England, born July 11, 1822, and was the only member of his immediate family to come to America. His early life was spent on a farm and his education was limited. Soon after his marriage in England to Mary Ann Lunn he started for the United States. It was his belief that the better economic conditions of America would enable him to find a home for himself, and in later years that ambition was well realized. A sailing vessel brought him and his young wife across the ocean, and they were six weeks two days in making the passage. Their first home in America was at Monroeville, Ohio. Soon after their arrival their first child, Henry, was born.

They next moved to Bellevue, Ohio. John Porter came to America a poor many. During the few years spent in Ohio he prospered so far as to accumulated property to the value of about $600.

While he was living in Ohio the people of that state and the entire country were much stirred up by the story of "bleeding Kansas," and of the struggle then going on between the free and proslavery element in the contention as to whether Kansas and Nebraska should enter the Union free or slave states. There were two motives governing John Porter in his removal to Kansas. He wanted to share in that liberal movement to make it a free state. Even more was he influenced by the opportunity to secure cheap land and thereby develop a home for himself and those dependent upon him.

Having sold his interest in Ohio, he started in a wagon drawn by horses and traveled westward toward the goal of his future hopes. In passing through Missouri, as a pronounced Union man, he experienced a great deal of difficulty. He made the entire journey to Kansas by wagon. However, his wife and children went by rail as far as St. Louis, and then took a river boat to Leavenworth, from there hiring a conveyance that carried them to the land Mr. Porter had bought in Williamsport Township of Shawnee County.

For 160 acres, comprising the southeast quarter of Section 21, in that township, Mr. Porter paid $500. The first thing was to secure quarters for the family against the approach of winter. Their first habitation was a log cabin about 8 by 10 feet, situated on Six Mile Creek and owned by James Semmerwell, the old Indian missionary. There was no chinking between the logs of this cabin, and mud had to be daubed in the cracks before the coming of cold weather.

It was in that Township of Shawnee County that John Porter spent the rest of his life. He was industrious, frugal, thrifty, and had all the worthy qualities that are a priceless gift to any new community. In 1859 he completed his naturalization, and in the following year cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. Throughout he was a pronounced Union man, and when Price invaded Kansas in the latter part of the war he became a member of the state militia and participated in the Battle of the Blue. He was reared a Methodist, belonged to that church in Ohio, and soon after coming to Kansas he joined the church at Auburn.

John Porter passed through all the stirring events of the formative period of Kansas. He was in the midst of the border troubles, the frequent droughts, grasshopper plagues and all the privations of pioneering. He helped his neighbors, and joined with other members of the community in carrying out movements for the public good. Politically he was a republican and was one of the early antagonists of the liquor traffic.

The death of this splendid old Kansas pioneer occurred in 1905. His wife had died ten years previously. Their four children were: Henry, Thomas, Hannah and Elizabeth. Elizabeth was the only one of the children born in Kansas.

Henry Porter, who has continued in his community some of the enviable qualities of citizenship possessed by his father, was born January 11, 1852, in Ohio. He was very young when brought to Kansas, and he grew up on the frontier and was inured to the hard work required to develop and cultivate a Kansas farm. Little opportunity was given him to attend school, but he is a man of wide observation and acquaintance with men and affairs. He has spent his active career as a farmer and stock raiser, and now owns 160 acres, the old home farm, which his father had originally purchased.

In 1895 Henry Porter married Mattie Taylor. They have a son, Clyde Henry, born November 27, 1896. Mr. Porter has been an active citizen, served two years as township treasurer and three years as township trustee. He is a republican and he and his wife members of the Methodist Church.

RALPH F. MOORE, who began his career as a clerk at Topeka at the age of fifteen, and is now secretary and general manager of the Hall Stationery Company of that city, is one of the younger element of successful business men in Kansas, and has the characteristic modesty of those who raise themselves by their own efforts to the plane of prosperity.

A native Kansan, he was born on a farm in Shawnee County, October 4, 1873, a son of Lawrence W. and Edith (Ayles) Moore. His father was born in 1832 in the State of New York, where he was reared and married. He followed merchandising at Sing Sing and other points in New York until the outbreak

of the Civil war. He enlisted as a private in a New York regiment and served practically throughout the period of hostilities, being honorably discharged at the close. In one of the engagements in which he was a participant and during a charge he received a wound from the butt of a musket over the eye. In 1866 Lawrence W. Moore moved to Kansas, and for about forty years followed farming in Shawnee County. He died in 1908 while his wife passed away in 1905.

Among his parents' seven children, six of whom are still living, Ralph F. Moore was the fifth. His parents made their home in Topeka from 1880, and he grew up and received his early education in the public schools of that city. When he became a clerk at the age of fifteen it was in the Kellam Book and Stationery Company; and that early experience gave a permanent bent to his career. In 1898 he opened a book and stationery store known as the Moore Book & Stationery Company, his associate being Dr. A. S. Embree. In October, 1902, with Willard Hall, he bought the interest of Doctor Embree and later the Hall Stationery Company was incorporated for the handling of books, a large line of office stationery and office furniture of all kinds. This is one of the principal concerns of its kind in Kansas.

Mr. Moore is an active member of the Topeka Commercial Club, is a Scottish Rite Mason, and a republican in politics. While most of his success has come from merchandising, Mr. Moore has a hobby and now gives it a part of his time and attention. This hobby is farming and stock raising. He and John V. Abrahams own a section of land in Shawnee County, and on this land some fine Hereford cattle are raised, and Mr. Moore is giving much study to improving his property.

In 1910 Mr. Moore married Gertrude Burr of Emporia, Kansas, daughter of Capt. Rufus H. Burr.

WILLIAM C. SEWELL. While Montgomery County has contributed many millions to the wealth of the world through its oil and gas fields, it is primarily and essentially an agricultural county, and many of its more substantial citizens laid the basis of their prosperity as farmers. One of these is William C. Sewell, who is now living at Independence, and since retiring from the farm has busied himself with the management of a number of property interests.

In his period of residence in Montgomery County practically every development of importance has occurred since the Indians left this section of Kansas. Mr. Sewell was born in Overton County, Tennessee, June 11, 1854, a son of J. G. and Catherine Maybury Sewell. His grandfather came from North Carolina to Tennessee, and the family record is one of praiseworthy participation in pioneer life and in all the relationships which come to upright and honorable men.

When William C. Sewell was seventeen years of age he was one of the family group which crossed the country in a prairie schooner and arrived at Independence, Kansas, on the 14th of July, 1871. In the meantime he had attended the public schools of Overton County, Tennessee, and was equipped to take up real life when he arrived in this pioneer section of Kansas. A few days after reaching Independence his father moved to a homestead about twelve miles from Independence, and during the next five years William C. Sewell worked at home and completed his education in the local schools.

Since he was twenty-two he has been an independent farmer and business man. Starting with a small property he developed it by good management and when he sold out a few years ago he had 400 acres, situated fifteen miles southwest of Independence. Since the fall of 1910 he has lived in Independence, and has ample employment for his energies in looking after his investments in that city. Besides his residence at 700 West Laurel Street, Mr. Sewell owns a residence property at the corner of Chestnut and Thirteenth streets, another at 409 North Thirteenth, one at Eleventh and Chestnut, a bakery and dwelling on West Chestnut, a residence building at 305 North Thirteenth, and two residence properties and store buildings in Tyro.

While living in the country Mr. Sewell served as treasurer of his home township and was also a member of the school board. He is independent in politics. His church is the Christian. On May 18, 1876, in Montgomery County, Mr. Sewell married Miss Aurora E. James, a daughter of J. L. and Martha Ann James. Her mother is now deceased and her father afterward lived near Wayside with his daughter, Mrs. Dora Hudson. He died July 25, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Sewell have eight children: G. L. is a farmer in Montana; Walter is now a junior in Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa; Estella is the wife of Carl Creps of Montana; Annie is the wife of D. P. Douglas, a farmer at Webb, Colorado; Harry L. lives at home and is building up some good connections in the insurance business; Paul is attending the Montgomery County High School, as is also the next younger child, James, while Ernest is in the grade schools at Independence.

WILLIAM OLIVER has been a resident of Kansas more than thirty years, and during the past fifteen years has carried on some very prosperous activities as a farmer and truck raiser in the vicinity of Topeka.

He was born in Iowa County, Wisconsin. His father Evan Oliver was born in Wales in 1830, and came to America in 1836 when a boy of six years, his parents settling near Dodgeville, Wisconsin. The Olivers were pioneers in Wisconsin Territory, and pursued farming and developed a fine homestead which members of the family occupied for a great many years. In 1856 Evan Oliver married Catherine James of Iowa County. To their union were born eleven children and those still living are. William, Emma, Mary, Evelyn, Elizabeth, Charles, David, Eugene and Thomas. Emma resides in Joliet, Illinois, Mary in Spring Valley, Illinois, Evelyn in Chicago, Elizabeth in Joliet, Charles on Vancouver Island in British Columbia, David in Braidwood, Illinois, Eugene at Chicago Heights, Illinois, and Thomas at Joliet, Illinois. Evan Oliver, the father of these children was a member of the Congregational Church, which he served as an official, and was a man of kind and affectionate disposition, and highly esteemed. Soon after his son William removed out to Republic County, Kansas, Evan started to visit him there. On reaching Doniphan County, Kansas, he became temporarily deranged, left the train, and for thirty days wandered on the river bluffs without nourishment. On account of this exposure and his advanced years he died in 1886.

William Oliver spent his early life in Wisconsin, receiving a fair education, and developing the powers of his mind and body adequate for the responsibilities of mature life. On leaving Wisconsin he moved to Will County, Illinois, and from there came to Republic County, Kansas, in 1877. Locating at

Wayne in Republic County he carried on a hardware business for a number of years, but in 1901 sold out and came to Shawnee County, establishing his home half a mile south of the State farm for two years. In 1904 he bought ten acres near Topeka on the Rochester road, and added to it sixteen acres more which he has successfully and profitably employed in the raising of potatoes and corn. He has also developed a very attractive home. As a potato raiser he ranks among the leaders, especially in the high yield per acre, some seasons his fields having produced as much as two hundred and fifty bushels to the acre. In 1877 Mr. Oliver married Miss Phoebe Ann Fletcher of Will County, Illinois. She died in June, 1913.

Mahlon F. Stout. Many of the finest citizens of Kansas were never heard of outside of their home state. Their names in fact have not been generally known outside of their home communities and counties. They led quiet, unostentatious lives. They did the duties which lay nearest them, they were honest, straightforward, beloved and idolized in their home, upheld all the moral virtues and practically everything which their lives touched was benefited thereby.

Such a citizen was the late Mahlon F. Stout of Williamsport Township in Shawnee County. He did not live to a great age, but he filled his brief life with a multitude of kindly and benignant activities. He was born in Clinton County, Ohio, June 30, 1850, one of fourteen children. Of the thirteen that grew to maturity only three are now living. Their parents were Seneca and Rachel (Clevenger) Stout. Seneca Stout was an Ohio farmer, a Methodist and a republican. In 1857 the family removed to Illinois, first locating in Logan County and afterwards in Tazewell County, where both parents died.

The youthful years of Mahlon F. Stout were largely spent in Tazewell County, Illinois. His home was a farm and his environment the wholesome country district. A district school gave him an education, but he was able to attend it only during the winter months. Two of his older brothers entered the Union army during the Civil war, and both gave their lives as sacrifices to the perpetuation of the institutions of America.

When he was about fifteen or sixteen years of age Mahlon F. Stout considered that he was one too many in a rather crowded household, and determined that he would relieve his parents of the additional responsibility of providing for him any further. Thus placing himself upon his own responsibility, he worked for several years as a farm hand.

About that time he read Albert D. Richardson's book "Bevond the Mississippi." It served to stimulate his imagination and to fire his desire to make Kansas his future home. The opportunity to visit the wonderful Sunflower State came in the fall of 1869. He rode a horse and drove a herd of cattle belonging to Jeptha D. Vawter and B. F. Vawter, father and son, who at that time lived at Waveland, a postoffice and formerly on the old stage route located in the southern part of Shawnee County in Williamsport Township. Arriving in Kansas Mahlon F. Stout spent ten months here. He then returned to Illinois and lived there about fifteen months.

When he came again it was to make Kansas his permanent home. At first he rented land from R. U. Farnsworth near Waveland, but in April, 1875, moved to a tract of land belonging to his wife. It was in that community that practically all the rest of his days were spent. In 1913 Mr. Stout moved to a small place adjoining Wakarusa, and died there October 20, 1913, at the age of sixty-three.

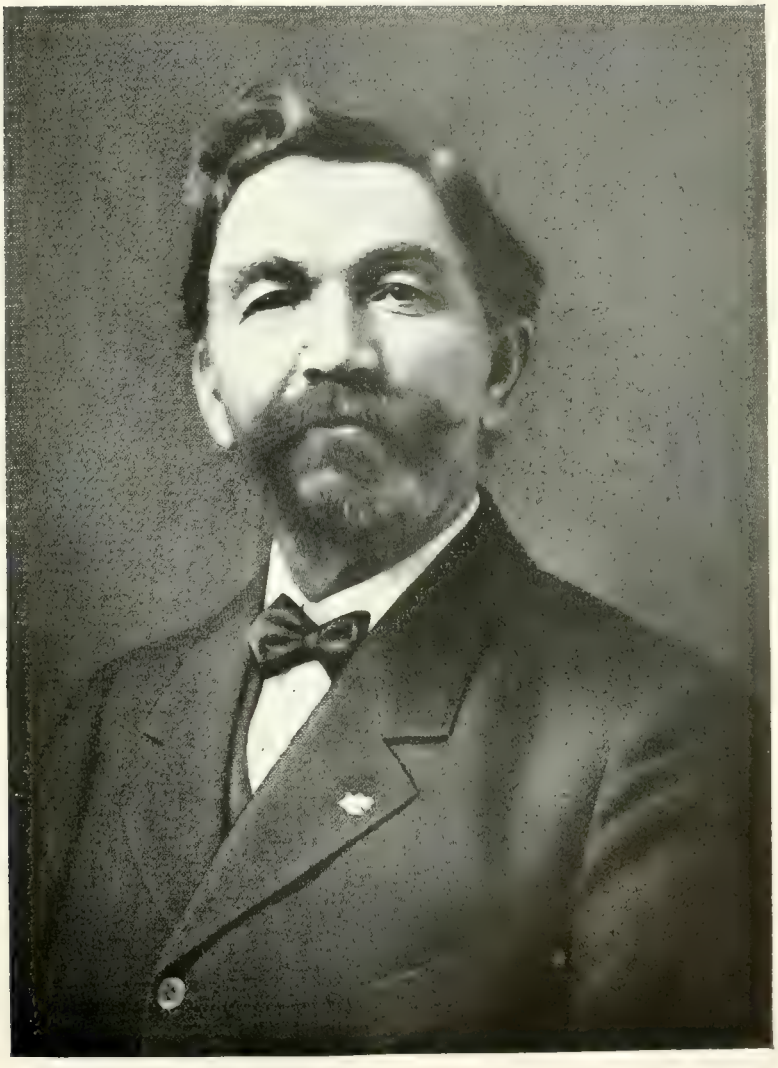
On October 7, 1873, just a few days over thirty years before his death, he married Sabrina C. Vawter. They became the parents of five children. Two of them died in infancy. Effie M. is the wife of Lewis G. Stahl of Wakarusa. The only son is Herbert O. The daughter Laura Mabel is Mrs. James F. Dickson.

The late Mr. Stout was a man who stood deservedly high in the esteem of his fellow men. A member of no church, he had at the same time a deep reverence for true religion of any denomination. He loved children and in his own home was the ideal husband and father. Strictly temperate in his habits, frugal, industrious and thrifty, considerate towards all humanity, honest in his relations to his fellowmen, it is no wonder that he enjoyed the confidence of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. At one time his name was put on the ballot for justice of the peace without his knowledge and he received every vote cast but one. Even so he declined to qualify for the office. Many hundreds of Shawnee County people knew and esteemed him and he is still remembered and spoken of in the highest terms. The life and character of such a man deserve to be perpetuated by his descendants through all future generations.

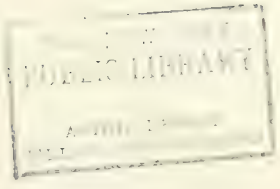
David Millington Howard. Rossville counts among its departed benefactors few who occupied a larger or more prominent place in the life of the community than did the late David Millington Howard. One of the leading farmers and stockmen of Shawnee County, to his study and investigation the agriculturists of this section are largely indebted for their knowledge of conditions and modern methods, and as a financier he was active in the promotion of some of the leading banking institutions of this part of the county. Moreover, he was a citizen of sterling character, whose influence for good was felt in whatever walk of life his activities were centered.

Mr. Howard was born on a farm near Shaftsbury, Vermont, October 15, 1841, a son of Jared and Mary Ann (Matson) Howard, also natives of that place, where the father was born in 1800 and the mother in 1809. Jared Howard was a son of Otis and Polly (Millington) Howard, the former a native of Jamaica, Vermont, and the latter of Shaftsbury. Otis Howard fought as a soldier of the Continental army during the War of the American Revolution, and suffered all the privations and hardships which the patriots of the time often had to endure in that struggle, he and his comrades at one time being reduced to the flesh of dead horses for their food. His father and two brothers had emigrated to America prior to the Revolution from England. Otis Howard had a brother Jared and another named Enos J. The former's daughter, Sylvia, became the mother of ex-President William Howard Taft. Otis and Polly (Millington) Howard were the parents of six children, namely: Jared, the father of David M. Howard; Jacob M., who was United States senator from Michigan during the Civil war; Otis, who spent his life and died on a farm near Racine, Wisconsin; Rebecca, who never married and died a wealthy woman in Michigan; Polly, who resided at Madison, Wisconsin, where she died; and Rachel, who died at Wyandotte, Kansas.

Jared Howard, the father of David M. Howard, was elected a member of the Vermont Legislature



D. M. Howard



three times as a democrat, and during the Civil war supported the Union. He married Mary Ann Matson at Shaftsbury, and they became the parents of eight children; Jacob M., a lifelong resident of Yates, New York; Otis, who spent most of his life in Vermont, but died at Rossville, Kansas; Solomon, who was three times elected to the Vermont Legislature as a democrat, and spent his entire life in that state; Jared, a citizen of high standing at Bennington, Vermont; David Millington; Mary, who married Cyrus W. Higginbotham, of Rossville, Kansas; Lurana, who married James K. Conley, of New York, and now a resident of Rossville; and Rachel M., who married Leander Mosley, of New York, and also resides at Rossville.

After a long and useful life in Vermont, Jared Howard moved with his family to Rossville, Kansas, in 1872, and bought a farm near the village, on which he died in 1874. He was a man of high ideals and of uncommon ability and education, and was thoroughly conversant with all the topics of the day. His wife survived him until 1884, when she, too, passed away at Rossville. She was a woman of refinement and education, and, like her husband, a wide reader. Jacob M. Howard, an uncle of David M. Howard, drew up the first republican platform, and was a member of the national convention at Chicago, to which he went as a Seward man, but from which he returned as a stanch supporter of Lincoln, whose close friend he was ever after, and with whom he was frequently called into consultation. He died at Detroit, Michigan.

David Millington Howard was reared as a farmer boy and secured his early education in the district schools of his native community, which he attended until reaching the age of seventeen years, at that time being sent to the academy at North Bennington, Vermont, to complete his training. As was customary in those days, frequent entertainments were given at the academy, in which the students participated. Not long after Mr. Howard's arrival, such an entertainment was given, and, that no partiality might be apparent, he was invited to contribute to the program. To the surprise and no small amusement of both pupils and teachers, the rough country boy accepted the invitation and chose as his subject "The Power of Eloquence." Speculation was rife among the students as to how much "eloquence" the country boy would produce, and still greater was the anticipation of the fun they were going to have at his expense. The appointed day came and "The Power of Eloquence" was produced, but with a far different result than had been anticipated. When Mr. Howard concluded his oration, both teachers and fellow-students realized that the farmer boy's ability and power of oratory far surpassed those of any member of the school, and instead of derision he received the deferential congratulations of all who had heard him. Again the farmer boy scored when, at the close of his course at the academy, he excelled in scholarship, as he had in oratory. It was all the more to his credit that, while attending school, he also had heavy duties on the home farm, it being necessary for him to arise at 2 o'clock in the morning in order to get his chores done in time to go to school, as he had 200 head of sheep to feed, as well as other stock to take care of. He had one great advantage over his city schoolmates, however, in that he had his father, who had taught school for twenty years, as an able director and preceptor.

After completing his education, Mr. Howard engaged in teaching school for two years and on different occasions proved himself the master of difficult situations. He then began his career as a farmer, and agricultural work continued to hold his attention during the remainder of his life. He accompanied his father to Kansas, and was married to Miss Chettie A. Stanley, of Shaftsbury, Vermont, who was born August 14, 1851, a daughter of Joseph and Jane (Fuller) Stanley, both natives of Shaftsbury. The father followed farming very successfully all of his life and died at Shaftsbury, while the mother spent her closing years at Rossville, with her daughter, Mrs. Howard.

Mr. Howard, as stated, made farming his principal pursuit. He was one of the first to successfully raise alfalfa in Kansas, and for a number of years made this his foremost crop. He made many experiments as to the best time for successful seeding and found from August 20th to September 20th to be the best time for the first seeding, and for dead spots in the spring from March 25th to May 25th. His home is located upon a fine 400-acre tract of Kaw bottom land, adjoining Rossville, and the house now located there was built in 1915, being a modern structure in every way, having its own electric lighting plant and all the conveniences of a town house. At one time Mr. Howard owned 1,280 acres of ranch land, but sold this and his stock one year before his death. He was a breeder of Durham cattle, Poland-China hogs, and Hambletonian horses, all of pedigreed stock; and in addition was an apiarist of something more than local note, handling Italian and Cyprian bees, the former of which he found the easier to handle, while the latter was the best worker. His widow only keeps a few bees at this time.

In addition to his farming interests, Mr. Howard had extensive financial holdings. He was one of the organizers of the Rossville State Bank, of which he was president at the time of his death, an institution that owed much to his wise and far-seeing judgment; and was a stockholder and director in the Silver Lake State Bank and the Delia State Bank. In politics he was a progressive democrat and took an active part in politics in Shawnee County, which he represented three times in the Kansas Legislature, first in 1891, again during Governor Llewellyn's administration, when he was elected on the people's ticket, and the last time in 1908, when he was elected as an independent democrat. While not a member of any church, he was always a liberal contributor to church movements and the building of houses of worship, all of the churches of Rossville having received his material support. He was prominently affiliated with a number of fraternal orders, being a Knight Templar Mason and member of Rossville Lodge No. 111, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he filled all the chairs, and the Knights and Ladies of Security, in which he was president of Rossville Council No. 223 for eighteen years, or for longer period than any other member. A man of sterling integrity, Mr. Howard's honest, upright life commanded the respect of all who knew him. Mr. Howard contracted pneumonia from exposure while engaged in the work of caring for his stock. This was in 1909, and he never entirely recovered from the disease, which no doubt eventually was the cause of his death. He passed away February 11, 1913.

Mrs. Howard, who survives him, is a thorough business woman, and is engaged in looking after the many investments which he made, being assisted by her nephew, S. H. Conley, in the conduct of the 400-acre

farm, on which she lives surrounded by all the comforts of life.

LOUIS VAN DORP. More than thirty-five years a resident of Kansas, Louis Van Dorp, though he arrived in the state with only a few dollars available cash capital, has built up and maintained for years a large and important service as a sheet metal contractor. With his headquarters in Topeka, his contracts have called him and his class of workmen to all parts of the state.

A native of Detroit, Michigan, where he was born November 22, 1857, Louis Van Dorp is one of the three children of August and Sophia (Kohn) Van Dorp, both of whom were natives of Prussia. August Van Dorp participated in the German revolution of 1848, and it was at the close of that struggle for liberal institutions that he left his native land and migrated to free America. He found work in different lines, and his closing years were spent in Topeka.

Louis Van Dorp lived in a number of places during his childhood and early youth, learned the trade of sheet metal worker in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and was a true journeyman, going from Negaunee, Michigan, to Chicago, and from there to Topeka. For two years eight months he lived and worked in Chicago.

It was on June 17, 1878, that Louis Van Dorp arrived in Topeka. For three years eleven months he worked at his trade with W. A. L. Thompson, and then established himself in business as a member of the firm of Bradbury & Van Dorp. This was one of the leading firms of the kind during the next twelve years, and after its dissolution Mr. Van Dorp was in business alone until 1915. Since then he has had associated with him his son Howard E., under the firm name of Louis Van Dorp & Son. It will of course be impossible to give anything like a complete list of Mr. Van Dorp's contracts in his line. However, it may be stated that he worked on the north and south wings of the state capitol and various other state buildings in addition to county buildings throughout Kansas and many other public and private structures. When he reached Kansas he had but $6 to his name. Such success as he has achieved has been by hard work and good management. With no disparagement to others Mr. Van Dorp has become a leader of his line in the State of Kansas.

He has been equally a public spirited citizen of Topeka. He is a republican, a member of the Topeka Commercial Club, is a Knight Templar York Rite and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. On May 11, 1881, in Topeka he married Johanna Van Houghton. Four children have been born to their union. Edith Isabel is Mrs. Vinton S. Babcock; Frederick Louis is a practical farmer in Shawnee County; Howard E. is now associated with his father in business; Glenn Howe is a mining engineer located at Telluride, Colorado.

WILLIAM HASSELMANN is an expert florist. He learned the business in all its details and all its phases in Germany, and has had experience in some of the greatest flower growing centers in the world. Some years ago he located at Independence, Kansas, and is now proprietor of the leading greenhouses of that city and his business has grown so rapidly that it is constantly demanding more room and greater facilities for the better handling of a custom that now extends far beyond the borders of his home city.

His full name is William Dietrich Hasselmann. He was born at Harpstedt, Germany, August 22, 1881. His older brother, Henry, is now serving in the German Imperial Army in the great European war, and had previous to that conducted the father's business, was also a dealer and shipper in hogs and handled insurance. Mr. Hasselmann's sister, Johanna, is the wife of Julius Behrens, a newspaper reporter at Bremerhaven, Germany. The younger brother, John, was killed in the early part of the war while in front of Verdun at the age of twenty-six. The father of these children, John Hasselmann, was born near Harpstedt, Germany, in 1845, and is still living there. He is a retail merchant and hotel proprietor. He spent three years, from 1870 to 1873, in the German army and was in the Franco-Prussian war. He married Katrine Siemen, who was born in Oldenburg, Germany, in 1845.

William Hasselmann was well educated, and he also has a fluent command of the English language. He attended the public schools in his native town and also a private agricultural college, and at the age of fifteen began an apprenticeship under a florist at Oldenburg, Germany. The apprenticeship continued from April, 1896, to 1900. He then attended the agricultural college in Koestritz, Germany, for a year, and the following six months he spent in landscape work at Haspe, Westphalia, Germany. For two years he was in the German army, being stationed at Wesel near the Holland border. Following that came a year of employment in greenhouses as a grower and decorator at Bremen, and for six months he grew orchids and other fine cut flowers at Groeblingen.

On October 19, 1905, Mr. Hasselmann landed at New York City. He spent a year and a half at Cincinnati in a florist business, and then went to Wichita, Kansas, on July 1, 1907, and from there to Newton. At Newton he engaged in business for himself in partnership with Fred Hasler, the firm continuing from May, 1909, to June 1, 1910. At the latter date he came to Independence and established his greenhouse. The plant has been enlarged several times and he is now planning extensive additions. He has over 10,000 square feet under glass, and the greenhouses are situated on Tenth and Railroad streets. He makes a specialty of cut flowers and potted plants.

Mr. Hasselmann is a republican, and is affiliated with Lodge No. 442 of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and Lodge No. 780 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On November 3, 1909, at Newton, Kansas, he married Miss Marie Schrader, daughter of Henry and Wilhelmina Schrader, who reside at Brunswick, Germany. Her father is a meat inspector there. Mr. and Mrs. Hasselmann have two daughters: Wilhelmina, born April 12, 1911; and Mildred, born December 3, 1912.

WILLIAM ROSS PHILLIPS. During a residence in Shawnee County of more than forty-five years, William Ross Phillips has proved himself one of the ablest and most resourceful farmers in the Kaw Valley. Hard work and a sober industrious life have had their rewards in this case. There is an interesting evidence of his prosperity in the shape of tax receipts. His first tax receipt in Kansas was for five dollars. In 1915 he paid in taxes on his lands $236. His farm comprises fifty acres in the home place, and 160 acres in Menoken Township, of rich bottom lands in the Kaw Valley, and its superficial appearance and improvements furnish ample evidence of the success he has won in this field. Mr. Phillips has always been a thorough believer

in the principle of feeding the crop and not hauling it to market.

He was born in 1846 in Guernsey County, Ohio. His father William Ross Phillips Sr. was born in Wales in 1793, came to this country when a young man, and from Guernsey County Ohio, moved to Pickaway County in 1851. He afterwards came to Kansas, and died at the advanced age of eighty-four, in 1877 at his home at 1025 Jackson Street, Topeka. He was laid to rest in Topeka Cemetery. In 1827 the senior Mr. Phillips married Priscilla White. Her father Walter White, who lived to be ninety-nine, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. William R. Phillips Sr. and wife had eight children, five sons and three daughters, John M., Evan, Mary Jane, Walter White, David William, Catherine, Sarah, and William Ross, Jr. The father of these children while not a specially religious man was a man of the highest moral character and a splendid citizen in all the relations of a long and busy life.

Reared in Guernsey and Pickaway Counties, Ohio, William R. Phillips Jr. was about twenty-four when he came to Kansas in 1870. He has lived in Shawnee County since October of that year, spending one year in Topeka and two years in Wabaunsee County. For thirty-four years Mr. Phillips occupied his quarter section farm near Menoken, and his present home is on Rural Route No. 5 out of North Topeka. Mr. Phillips married for his first wife Isabel Tomson. After her death he married Lenora Ramsey of Kentucky.

WILLIAM R. LOTT. A resident of Kansas since 1893, William R. Lott came to this state to secure feeding grounds close to the central market. He had for a number of years been extensively engaged in ranching in New Mexico, and is one of the men most familiar with the life of that former territory, especially of conditions there twenty-five or thirty years ago.

The fact that he went to New Mexico and sought his fortunes in a country and period where only the strong and the courageous survive is sufficient to indicate the independence and enterprise of Mr. Lott. As a matter of fact he has had to exercise the quality of self reliance since early boyhood. He was born in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1854, one of nine children, three of whom are still living, born to Dennison and Eunice (Camp) Lott. His father was a blacksmith by trade, though for the most part he followed farming, and for many years held the office of justice of the peace in Pennsylvania, where he died. His widow later removed to Illinois with a son and spent the rest of her days in DeKalb County of that state.

Left fatherless at the age of sixteen, William R. Lott then and there began to depend upon himself for a livelihood and for his advancement in fortune. He had a common school education as the basis of his practical experience.

It was in 1882 that Mr. Lott went to New Mexico Territory. There he became familiar with the live-stock business in all its details, and the raising of sheep was his principal occupation. New Mexico at that time had its quota of Indians who would sometimes escape the vigilance of the United States troops and go on the warpath. There were many noted desperadoes and outlaws who also found it a safe haven for their operations. Then as now a large part of the population was Mexican. Altogether the conditions were such as to test the fortitude and ability of the strongest man. Mr. Lott had the good fortune to experience no special difficulties with either the Indians or the outlaws, and though he met some discouraging circumstances and disasters, he was on the whole fairly successful as a rancher.

Finally in order to give his children better educational advantages and to secure feeding ground for his stock, he moved to Kansas and bought a quarter section of land practically adjoining the limits of the City of Topeka. He has lived there for the past thirteen years, has engaged in farming in a limited way, has handled stock extensively and he also operates a stone crusher on his property, where large quantities of suitable stone for that purpose can be found. Mr. Lott is a republican who confines his politics to voting and the conduct of himself as a loyal American citizen.

In 1876 in Pennsylvania he married Rebecca Clark. Five children were born to their union: Lloyd D.; Cleo, who is Mrs. Alfred Long; May E., who is Mrs. Charles Kilmer; Harold; and Irene, who died in infancy in New Mexico.

JAMES D. CORBET. A resident of Kansas more than half a century, since early boyhood, James D. Corbet is one of the substantial farmers and stock raisers of Shawnee County. His life and career is one worthy in every respect of emulation. He has been enterprising and progressive and having acquired success as a business man has devoted a goodly tithe of his means and his energies to the public welfare. He has been especially interested in the advancement of public schools.

His is an ancestral history of unusual interest. The family is of French origin, and at the time of the invasion of England by William the Conqueror or somewhat later the ancestors of the time were granted estates at Inverness, Scotland, and a coat of arms. These grants were made as a reward for the gallant part they had played in the conquest of England. For many generations the family has held the old ancestral seat, consisting of a castle and a large estate at Beauly. Mr. Corbet of Shawnee County is now one of the accepted five heirs to this property.

Owing to a feud between the clansmen composing this family, one branch changed the spelling of the name to Corbett, but the branch of which James D. Corbet is a descendant retained the original manner of spelling.

The father of Mr. Corbet was George McCullough Corbet, who was born at the family seat in Scotland. Being gifted with an unusual degree of intelligence he was allowed a superior classical education and was ordained to the ministry. When but sixteen years of age he qualified as a school teacher. This gifted man came to America in the late '40s. For a time he was employed as tutor for some of the wealthy families of Cleveland, Ohio. On March 13, 1848, he married Martha Kerr. There were two children of the union, James D. being the only survivor. George M. Corbet lost his life during the cholera epidemic of 1854. His widow subsequently married Murdoch McLeod, and in 1861 they removed to Kansas, locating at Grasshopper Falls, now Valley Falls, in Jefferson County. Previously James Kerr, brother of Mrs. McLeod, and a native of Scotland, had located in this section of Kansas. He participated in the stirring events of those early years, but eventually returned to Scotland where he died.

In 1854 on March 28th, at Cleveland, Ohio, James D. Corbet was born. His father died the same year.

He was seven years of age when his widowed mother and her second husband came to Kansas. Though very young at the time his recollection of pioneer events in and around Valley Falls is exceedingly vivid. He recalls the fact that he earned his first wages in Kansas about that time by herding sheep at fifteen cents a day. Naturally enough his opportunities for a school education were very limited. For a few winters he attended the schools taught in the neighboring district, but his education was largely of a practical nature, becoming skilled at a very early date in contending with the environment in which he was placed.

At the age of twenty-one he left home and since then has given his active attention to farming and stock raising. In that he has been unusually successful. At Winchester, Kansas, April 14, 1881, Mr. Corbet married Miss Georgie A. Rankin. Her father Charles Mercer Rankin, though a native of Virginia, was a Union soldier and lost his life in the battle of Antietam. Her mother, Sophia J. (Hoff) Rankin moved with her children to Ohio in 1864, and from there came to Jefferson County, Kansas, in 1873. Mrs. Corbet is a woman of bright intelligence and a splendid home maker. As a young girl she taught school in Kansas, and was also a gifted writer. She contributed many descriptive articles and some poetry to the local press under the pen name "Bittersweet." Since 1902 Mr. Corbet and family have resided in Shawnee County. He owns three separate tracts of land aggregating 690 acres, and these farms help to swell the aggregate of Kansas crops. Not only have Mr. and Mrs. Corbet prospered in the accumulation of a store of material wealth, but they have been happily blessed with five children: Iris Ethel, Mrs. Harry T. Forbes; James C., who is a successful farmer in Dover Township; Martha Edna; Margaret Opal, Mrs. Howell Jones; and George Kenneth.

JAMES G. ADAM has performed and is performing a most important work as secretary of the Independence Commercial Association. He is himself a man of wide experience in business affairs, and has the progressiveness, energy and enterprise which are unusual qualifications for his present position.

The Commercial Association is an organization of local citizens whose principal object is to promote the growth and solid welfare of the city. The club is now in a flourishing condition with 210 names on its membership roll. Mr. Adam as secretary was primarily instrumental in securing for Independence the National Sash and Door Company, who took over the old glass plant of the city. They still conduct the glass plant for glazing the glass doors and windows, but the operation of the glass works is confined, as is usual with glass plants during the colder part of the year from October to May. The company gets its wood supplies from the North and West in car lots. This is one of the best industrial plants of Independence, employing 250 men the year around. Mr. Adams was also the Commercial Club's leader in persuading the Prairie Oil and Gas Company to establish its principal headquarters at Independence. This company has recently completed the second largest office building in the state, and most of the executive officers of the company have bought property and have built themselves homes in Independence, and the same is true of many of the employes. These two cases are cited as examples of the constructive work which the Commercial Club, with Mr. Adam as secretary, is doing to increase the welfare of Independence.

Representing a family that was long identified with the State of Indiana, James G. Adam was born in Ripley County in that state August 18, 1880. His father is B. S. Adam, who was born in Indiana in 1847, was reared and married there, and in the fall of 1882 came to Montgomery County, Kansas, locating on a farm twelve miles west of Independence. He was a farmer there until he retired to Independence six years ago, and sold his farm at that time. He now resides at 408 South Eleventh Street. B. S. Adam tried to enlist in the Union army during the Civil war, but was rejected on account of his age. He was reared in the faith of the United Brethren Church. He married Miss Jennie Ellwell, who was born in Indiana in 1850. They have reared a large family and their sons and daughters still living are already substantially situated in places of usefulness and honor. Alice, the oldest child, is the wife of J. M. Davidson, a retired business man and farmer at Cherryvale, Kansas; Florence is the wife of D. P. Curlis, in the elevator and grain business at Liberty, Kansas; Maggie, died young; James G. was the fourth among the children; Nellie died at the age of two years; Harry died in childhood; Edna is the wife of R. A. Gill, a telegraph operator at Cherryvale, Kansas; R. C. Adam is a baker at San Francisco, California; W. H. Adam is an oil driller at Independence; Ada married L. E. Henry and they reside on their farm twelve miles southwest of Independence; C. H. Adams is a chauffeur at Independence, and a member of Company K, Kansas National Guards.

Two years of age when brought to Kansas James G. Adam acquired his early education in the country schools of Montgomery County and spent the first eighteen years of his life on his father's farm. After one year in the restaurant business at Cherryvale he sold out and then spent a year in the Independence High School. Following that came four years assisting his father in the management of the farm, and he then entered the mercantile business at Bolton when that was a booming oil town. About the time the tide of prosperity began to ebb he sold his interests and in 1909 came to Independence. Here for one year he was employed by the leading merchant, Henry Baden, and then for three years was an employe of the city waterworks. From that position he entered upon his present duties as secretary of the Independence Commercial Association.

Politically he is independent. He is affiliated with Lodge No. 69, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Independence, and with the Encampment degree and with the Rebekahs of the same order, and is a charter member of Camp No. 648, Loyal Order of Moose, of which he was secretary a year and a half; has served as dictator and was twice elected delegate to the national convention, though other duties prevented his attendance. He also belongs to Independence Lodge No. 17, Ancient Order United Workmen.

In December, 1902, at Bolton, Kansas, Mr. Adam married Miss Ida Woody, a daughter of J. W. and Hannah Woody. The father died in 1915 at the age of eighty-three, having spent his active career as a farmer, while her mother is now living at Bolton, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Adam have three children: Opal, born in January, 1904, and a pupil in the public schools; Bertha, born in January, 1905, and also in school; and Grant, born in July, 1907, who died July 15, 1909.

J. F. CECIL was born in Maury County, Tennessee, in 1849. He was taken to Clark County, Ohio, when he was one year old, and he lived there till 1878,

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F. R. Fuller

when he removed to Shawnee County, Kansas. He has been at his present location since 1882, following the business of raising fruit and nursery stock, and also engaged in a general line of farming. He was married to Miss Hattie Parkhurst, of Madison, Wisconsin in 1885. They have two sons: Kirk, 29 years of age, and Ralph, 27 years old, both of whom are in business in the Northwest.

Benjamin F. E. Marsh. For thirty consecutive years Mr. Marsh has served with unceasing diligence and fidelity the Santa Fe Railway Company. His many friends in the service and among Topeka people generally had a special sense of pleasure in learning of his recent promotion to the office of assistant general freight agent. He has earned every step of his promotion since taking his first clerkship, and has long been recognized as an expert on many of the technical subjects connected with the handling of the freight department of this great system.

A native of Topeka where he was born June 25, 1869, Mr. Marsh is a son of William Tolar and Nancy (Poague) Marsh. His father was born in Ohio June 10, 1837, and settled in Topeka in 1868. He was a building contractor, and in the course of his business built a home at 414 East Sixth Avenue in which he lived until his death on August 21, 1912. During the Civil war he had served as captain of a company in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry and was long a prominent member of Lincoln Post Grand Army of the Republic at Topeka. Politically he was a republican. The Marsh family came out of Essex County, England, as early as 1645, first settling at New Haven, Connecticut, and from there going to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1665. Some of the land early occupied by the family in New Jersey still belongs to one of the descendants. Another member of the family, Daniel Marsh, served as quartermaster-general in Washington's army during the Revolution, and lost his life by the overturning of a boat while he was being rowed ashore from a ship. From New Jersey the branch of the family to which Benjamin F. E. Marsh belongs moved to Ohio and from there to Indiana. His grandfather moved from Indiana to Marion County, Iowa, where he died May 3, 1869. Mr. Marsh's mother, Nancy Poague, was born in Franklin County, Indiana, February 16, 1840, a daughter of John Poague, who was born in Kentucky while his parents were on their way from Virginia to Indiana, being a son of William Poague, a native of Augusta County, Virginia. Nancy Poague married for her first husband Richard Scott, who was a farmer who served in the Civil war and died while a prisoner in Andersonville. Mrs. Marsh died at Topeka, August 24, 1906. By her first marriage there are two children: Alice, unmarried and living at Topeka; and Ida, wife of W. H. Righter, a physician and surgeon at Topeka. Mr. Marsh's one brother and two sisters are: Minnie, wife of C. J. Cooper, a printer at Topeka; John William, a pharmacist at Topeka; and Jessie, wife of M. C. Lamott, a farmer near Hagerstown, Indiana.

Benjamin F. E. Marsh grew up in Topeka, attended school in Greensburg, Decatur County, Indiana, had a year of high school there and part of a year in the high school at Topeka, and spent one term in Roudebush's, now Strickler's, Business College in Topeka. Following that came two years of experience with his father in the building business and on December 16, 1886, he entered the service of the Santa Fe Railway Company in the auditing department. He was a clerk in that department with the exception of three months spent in the claim department at Galveston, Texas, until 1894.

In that year he was transferred to the general freight office, and has been connected with the freight department in various positions for the past twenty-two years. He was at first a tariff clerk, then a rate clerk, and on May 1, 1904, was made chief tariff clerk and sent to Chicago. July 15, 1904, he was made chief clerk of the general freight office at Topeka, and his next upward move in the service came on February 1, 1910, when he was made division freight agent at Topeka. The value of his services put him in order for another promotion, which came on February 15, 1916, when he was made assistant general freight agent.

Mr. Marsh is a Master Mason, a republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He owns his home at 111 East Eleventh Street, where he has resided since 1897. On April 20, 1897, he married, in Shawnee County, Miss Mary Engler, who was born in Topeka April 12, 1870, a daughter of Charles and Rose (Vascalda) Engler. Mrs. Marsh belongs to one of the pioneer families of Kansas. Her father was born in Prussia November 24, 1832, came to America in 1848, and from Indiana, where he first settled, moved to Topeka in 1857. Here he built a home at the corner of Fifth and Fillmore streets, but finally moved to his quarter section of land which he had pre-empted just south of the city and where he resided until his death on November 11, 1900. He was a republican and a member of the German Lutheran Church. He was a very successful farmer and stockman. Mrs. Marsh's mother was born in Belgium January 18, 1845, and was brought to Kansas in the winter of 1853, when her father, Andrew Vascalda, pre-empted 160 acres of land in Shawnee County about three miles east of the present City of Topeka. He was one of the very first settlers in that locality, and for a time he conducted a ferry over the river. Mr. Marsh's mother died at the home place south of Topeka, June 28, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh have two children: Ruth Catherine, born January 9, 1900, and Benjamin Engler, born December 31, 1901, both in Topeka.

Freeman R. Foster. One of the first men to set foot on the present site of the City of Topeka, and one of those who assisted in the platting of the town in 1854, was the late Freeman R. Foster. Although nearly twenty years have elapsed since the death of this early settler, he is still remembered as a man of sterling integrity, a helpful factor in the various movements which served to build up and advance the city of his adoption, and a citizen whose contributions to Topeka form a lasting monument to his memory.

Mr. Foster was born on a farm in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1832, and is a son of Robert and Nancy (Myler) Foster, natives of the Keystone state. Robert Foster was a soldier during the War of 1812 and also served three months as a volunteer in the Civil war. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and followed his son to Topeka, buying the farm adjoining, on which he died in 1865. One of a family of nine children, Freeman R. Foster received his education in the district schools of Pennsylvania in the vicinity of the home farm and in a seminary and was well educated for those days. He was reared to the pursuits of the soil, and when not engaged in his studies

helped his father and brothers to cultivate the homestead, remaining thereon until reaching the age of twenty-two years. At that time he was seized with a desire to seek his fortune in the West, at that time a land of unknown promise, and left his home in the Keystone state in a wagon, without any settled idea as to his final destination. His destiny, as it turned out, was to be marked out for him by others, for he came up with a party of other western immigrants, joined them, and finally came with them to Lawrence, Kansas. At that point they came across the information that a number of men intended to start a town on the present site of Topeka, and obeying the instincts of foresight Mr. Foster accompanied these men here. He rendered valuable assistance to these men in their early efforts to start the town, and as a reward for his labors was given a number of lots in different parts of the new hamlet. These, as it turned out, became some of the most valuable land in the city, but with the exception of two lots, situated at Eleventh and Van Buren streets, which Mr. Foster retained to build a home on for his old age, he gave all of this property to the city for its betterment, including the sites of the State Building and of Bethany College.

On first coming to Topeka, Mr. Foster took up a pre-emption claim east of the town, along the Kaw River, but after a short stay became ill and was forced to return to Pennsylvania. He had, however, become imbued with a love for the western prairies, and as soon as he had recovered returned to Kansas, only to find that in his absence someone had jumped his claim. Mr. Foster wasted no time in vain protestation, but promptly pre-empted 160 acres in Topeka Township, where his widow and daughter, Mrs. Doane, and Miss Harriet L. Bowman, now live and where he built a crude log cabin for a home and broke the ground with a team of oxen. His first years were not easy ones, but he had the grit and perseverance to remain and fight out his battle, and after two years he began to see signs of a dawning success.

Deciding to establish a real home in Kansas, Mr. Foster at this time returned to Pennsylvania to claim his bride, Miss Martha Bowman, the daughter of Pitt and Evelyn (Hall) Bowman. The Bowman family has an excellent military record, the brother of Mrs. Foster's grandfather, Capt. Elisha Bowman, having been an aide-de-camp and life guard of Gen. George Washington in the Revolutionary war; while Joseph Hall Bowman, the only brother of Mrs. Foster, was the first to enlist in Company H, Eighty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which he served throughout the Civil war without receiving a wound sufficiently serious to incapacitate him for duty, although the regiment to which he belonged is believed to have participated in more engagements, except one New England regiment, than any other organization in the Army of the Potomac. Joseph H. Bowman had come to Kansas in 1859, but returned to Pennsylvania, where he enlisted, and he lived in Pennsylvania after the war.

In 1857 Mr. and Mrs. Foster started on the return journey for Topeka, going by railway to St. Louis, and then taking a side-wheeler steamboat to Leavenworth. This stage of the journey was not without its thrills, for during it the old vessel became stuck on a sandbar and it remained there two days and two nights before it could be floated free. From Leavenworth the young couple traveled by stage coach to Topeka and the farm, and at once settled down to life in the little log cabin of one room, built in front of where their house now stands. The first winter was one of suffering, and it must have been particularly hard upon the young wife, who had been taken directly from a comfortable and refined home in the East to the wild and untamed surroundings of a pioneer country, and placed to live in a frontier cabin of the most primitive type. To make things doubly hard, the household furniture had become lost or stolen on the way, and during the first cold season Mr. and Mrs. Foster were compelled to sleep on straw, with but scanty bed clothing to cover them. Mrs. Foster, however, was made of courageous stuff, and she bravely and uncomplainingly took her place beside her husband and assisted him eventually to success.

Mr. Foster was bitterly opposed to slavery, and at the outbreak of the Civil war, as his sentiments were well known and as the country was in a decidedly unsettled condition, he returned to Pennsylvania with his wife, principally for her protection. While in that state he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as first sergeant, and with that organization took part in numerous engagements, including the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Chancellorsville. He was honorably discharged in 1863, and shortly after Quantrell's famous raid on Lawrence, Kansas, he and his wife, much against the will of their parents, returned to the Sunflower state. Mrs. Foster was left alone on the prairie farm, while Mr. Foster, with others, organized the Second Regiment, Kansas State Militia, of which he was elected sergeant-major. The most noted encounter of this regiment was the battle of the Big Blue, October 22, 1864, in which the Kansans defeated the enemy.

Mr. Foster was a man of ability and energy, honest and upright in all his dealings, and in his private undertakings showed the same spirit of courage and fidelity that characterized his military career. Through constant perseverance he won out against the odds of the early days, being always assisted by his faithful and devoted wife, who had the greatest confidence in him, and whose faith often helped him over the rough places. While his own interests kept him busily employed he was never too much occupied to answer the call of his community when it needed strong men to support movements for its welfare. He gave of his time and energies in serving in various offices, being at times township trustee and director of the school board, and from 1874 to 1876 was a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, in which body he worked faithfully and with results in behalf of the interests of his constituents. One of his bills was the Arbor Day bill. Fraternally, he was identified with Topeka Lodge No. 17, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, as a charter member. Throughout his life Mr. Foster was a student, particularly of the Bible, and he died in the faith, September 4, 1897, when Topeka lost one of its best, most highly esteemed and most public-spirited citizens. Throughout his career he had been a supporter of the republican party.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster were the parents of five children, of whom two died in infancy, the others being: Charles Freeman, a young man of much promise, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Joe Merriam, a resident of Pueblo, Colorado; and Anna, who is the wife of J. F. Doane, and resides with her aged mother on the Kansas homestead. Mrs. Foster, who is eighty-two years of age, is one of the best known ladies of her locality, is esteemed and held in affection by all who know her, and is a devout member of and worker in the First Congregational Church of Topeka, the

first church in the city. J. F. Doane is a native of Kansas and a son of Abner and Sarah Ward Doane, his father having been the first man to operate a sawmill in Topeka. He was also one of the best roadmen in the state.

FRANCIS A. KIENE, of Dover Township in Shawnee County, has lived more than three-quarters of a century. His has been a long life of wholesome industry, strict integrity and more than ordinary achievement and experience. The fruits of such a life are not to be measured in material prosperity alone. He has done his part as a patriot soldier, as a citizen, and as a father and husband. The declining years of himself and his noble wife are being spent in comfort and peace at their fine country home in Dover Township, and they are blessed not only with memories of the long journey they have made together but also in the lives of their worthy children. One of Mr. Kiene's sons is now serving as sheriff of Shawnee County.

Born October 5, 1839, in Alsace, France, now a part of the German Empire, Francis A. Kiene is a son of John and Agatha Kiene. His father was a thatcher by trade. In that occupation he had much employment in putting the straw roofs on the dwelling places in Alsace. Such roofs were exceedingly common in Europe at that time, though almost unknown on American homes. John Kiene also served fifteen years as a regular soldier in the French army.

In 1847 the family emigrated to America. A sailing vessel brought them across and was sixty-three days in making the passage. Arriving in New York City they all started west for Ohio. At Buffalo while en route the mother of the family died. After seeing her laid to rest, the others continued on their way, crossing Lake Erie by boat to Toledo, and thence going by canal to Putnam County, Ohio. There John Kiene located on a farm and followed farming until his death in 1882. He and his wife were members of the Catholic Church.

Of the three children that grew to maturity Francis A. was the oldest. Eight years of age when brought to America, he grew to manhood on the Ohio farm and had very limited opportunities to obtain an education. From youth down to the present farming has been his one staple occupation.

On September 23, 1861, he volunteered to maintain the Union and the institutions of his adopted land. The love of America and its institutions which he thus so signally manifested has always been one of the strongest traits in Mr. Kiene. He enlisted as a private in Company I of the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in service the full term of three years, going out on September 23, 1861, and receiving his honorable discharge in November, 1864.

Few of these surviving old soldiers of the Civil war had so much campaigning as Mr. Kiene. There were skirmishes almost too numerous to mention. He joined the army in time to participate at the two days' battle of Shiloh, then took part in the siege of Corinth, from there moved eastward to Chattanooga, and as a part of the Army of the Cumberland his regiment hastened north to Louisville to check the advance of Bragg's army. During this expedition Mr. Kiene was detached from his regular command and was under the command of General McCook, and thus he participated in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, an engagement in which his regiment bore no part. After that he was south in Tennessee under General Rosecrans and fought in the battle of Stone River or Murfreesboro. His next important battle was Liberty Gap and then followed the Battle of Chickamauga, the siege of Chattanooga, the battle of Missionary Ridge, and after that his corps was sent to relieve Burnside at Knoxville. He and his comrades returned in time to join Sherman's campaign against Atlanta. He was in the almost continuous fighting between Chattanooga and that city up to Picket's Mill. There he received a severe bullet wound in the left elbow joint. The bullet tore away a part of the joint and left his arm practically ossified in the form of a right angle. Being thus disabled for further service he received his honorable discharge.

After the war Mr. Kiene farmed for three years in Ohio during the summer season and taught school in the winters. In March, 1867, he married Rose S. Doriot. She was born in the same locality of France as himself. At the time of this writing only a few months remain until Mr. and Mrs. Kiene will have opportunity to celebrate their golden or fiftieth wedding anniversary.

In the fall of 1882 Mr. Kiene moved with his family to Kansas and bought his present farm in Dover Township of Shawnee County. He has a splendid estate, comprising 640 acres, and there for more than thirty years he has enjoyed the routine of farm management and the love and companionship of his devoted family. Mr. Kiene has always been one of the stalwart supporters of the republican party.

Twelve children were born to himself and wife. Eleven of these are still living, named as follows: Llewellyn L.; Emma, Mrs. William Harris; Carl; Guy; Julian; Albert; Otto; Carey Frances, who died at the age of three years; Arthur; Rose C., Mrs. Ernest Longacre; Ray; and John.

OWEN A. THOMPSON of Independence represents one of the pioneer families of Kansas and has had an eventful career in nearly all parts of the world. Returning to his native state a few years ago, he exercised his original mind in inventing a machine now extensively used in all the oil districts of the country, and has since applied himself to the management of the manufacturing plant known as the Safety Pulling Machine Company at Independence, of which he is secretary and treasurer.

His grandfather, James A. Thompson, was descended from Scotch ancestors who came from Ayr, Scotland, to New Jersey about 1774. The original ancestor came over as a British soldier but his sympathies were all with the colonists, who soon afterwards engaged in the struggle for independence. James A. Thompson was born in 1831 at Morristown, New Jersey, and came out to Kansas in 1869, taking up a homestead and following farming until his death at Liberty, Kansas, in 1890.

It was at Liberty, Kansas, that Owen A. Thompson was born July 27, 1885. His father was Ransom G. Thompson and he was born near Elgin, Illinois, in 1864. He has spent his active career as a farmer and stock man and in 1888 left Kansas and moved to Cook, Nebraska, where he was among the early settlers. He is still living there. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Modern Woodmen of America and politically is aligned with the socialist party. Ransom G. Thompson married Viola Kelsey, who was born at Elgin, Illinois, in 1868.

The only child of his parents, Owen A. Thompson had only a public school education. When about six-

teen he left school and started out to see the world. He traveled in every quarter of the United States and has also seen the different countries, the great cities and many of the interesting places of Europe, Asia and other quarters of the globe except Australia. This wandering career occupied about two years of his life. He then became connected with the United States marine corps, and for four years was in service in the Asiatic Station.

Having satisfied his desire for travel, he returned to the United States and in 1909 located in Independence, Kansas. Then, while working in various lines of employment, he invented the Safety Pulling Machine. This is a machine used in the oil fields for pulling rods and tubing, and is manufactured in the plant at Independence. The Safety Pulling Machine Company is incorporated under the laws of Kansas. Mr. Thompson is the manager and the secretary and treasurer of the company.

Politically, like his father, he is a socialist, and is a member of the Sons and Daughters of Justice. On June 12, 1912, he married Miss Eva Cox, daughter of N. F. and Susie Cox of Independence. They have two children: Ivan W. and Cleda.

Peter Calvin Croco. With the exception of several years spent in Missouri, Peter Calvin Croco has been a resident of Kansas since 1876, and as he has carried on operations in most every part of the state few men are better informed as to agricultural conditions here. At the present time he is the owner of a good property in Tecumseh Township, Shawnee County, which he is cultivating along modern lines, and on which he has up-to-date improvements that make the farm of 155 acres a model which many agriculturists might copy.

Mr. Croco was born in Holmes County, Ohio, May 17, 1853, and belongs to a family which has a most interesting history. His great-grandfather, Peter Croco, was born about 1750, in Poland, and in his young manhood joined the Polish army, where he received a strict and thorough military training. Later, he joined the army of Frederick the Great, king of Prussia and after a few years of service enlisted in the English army, with which he came to America to fight against the Colonists. It was not long, however, before the principles for which the forces of Washington were fighting became known to him and he transferred his allegiance to the patriot army, with which he served bravely during the rest of the struggle. He joined the army of the American commander-in-chief just prior to the battle of Brandywine, in which he was wounded. After the close of the war he located a government claim just south of Pittsburgh, on which he resided for some years and which is still in the family name and possession. He was there engaged in farming during the remainder of his life and there died. Among his children was Peter Croco, the grandfather of Peter Calvin, of whom little is known save that he was a farmer for some years in Holmes County.

John Croco, the father of Peter Calvin Croco, was born in 1820, in Holmes County, Ohio, and was reared as a farmer, a vocation which he followed throughout his life. Previous to the Civil war he was an ardent anti-slavery man and an active conductor in the service of the Underground Railroad, and his son still remembers having seen many strange black men and boys hiding in the neighborhood on their way to Canada and freedom. The slavery sympathizers, learning of his activities in this direction, threatened him with death, and finally, after he had evaded several mobs, he was finally captured, overpowered and his skull crushed. Four surgeons proved his wound a fatal one, but he was a very powerful man, with a wonderful constitution and physique, and, after a gold plate had been placed over his brain, he fully recovered. He sent a substitute to the Union army during the Civil war.

Mr. Croco was not a college-bred man, but was well educated and versed upon all matters of importance. He had a most wonderful memory, and his son contends that he had more geographical knowledge than any other man he has known, having never failed once in his life to correctly answer questions asked him. In his personal conduct he was almost puritanical, and never failed to have family worship whatever the conditions might be. He was a man highly esteemed by his neighbors, and, although very firm, was possessed of a sweet temper. During a life of industry and good management he accumulated considerable means, of which he gave generously to charitable movements, and contributed $500 to his local church and $500 to Wooster College. In 1880 he left Ohio for Kansas and here passed the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1902 at the home of his daughter at Sterling, Rice County. In 1842, in Holmes County, Ohio, Mr. Croco was married to Miss Barbara Bair, of that county, and they became the parents of eight daughters and three sons, namely: Martha, Anna, Mary, Rebecca, Barbara, Melancthon, Peter, Sarah, Susan, Emma and John.

Peter Calvin Croco was reared in Holmes County, Ohio, where he received a public school education, but as a young man moved to Franklin County, in the same state. Next, he returned to Holmes County for one year, and in 1876 came to the West, locating in Cowley County, Kansas. During his career, Mr. Croco has made twenty-nine moves. From Cowley County, where he lived four miles southwest of Winfield, he moved to the county seat itself, and spent four years there, his next move being to Rice County, where he spent one year. He then lived for a time in Clinton County, Missouri, and in Jackson County, that state, for two years, when he returned to Kansas and lived at Olathe for two years and northeast of that place on a farm for eight years. From that property he went to Thomas County, Kansas, then to Oakland, Shawnee County, and later to a farm in Tecumseh Township, on the East Sixth Street road. Later Mr. Croco went to Topeka for two years, but eventually returned to the farm in Tecumseh Township, where he now makes his home.

Mr. Croco is one of his community's public-spirited citizens as well as good farmers. He faithfully supports movements for the welfare and advancement of his township and county and through integrity and honorable dealing has won the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. In politics he is a republican. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since he was 17 years old.

Francis Joseph Scherman. A leading representative of the agricultural interests of Shawnee County, Francis Joseph Scherman is also a member of the Kansas bar and has taken more than an ordinarily prominent part in public affairs. His present fine farm, where he is engaged in general and stock raising operations, is located not far from the City of Topeka, and Mr. Scherman has a number of

business interests at the Kansas capital, where he is widely and favorably known.

Mr. Scherman was born November 6, 1872, in Johnson County, Kansas, and is a son of Andrew Scherman, who was born in 1844 at Geresdorf, Hungary. His grandfather was an official of the Hungarian Government, and, in the capacity of justice had charge of important government interests. In his official duties he was assisted by his son, Andrew, but when the latter was eighteen years of age he left his native land and came to America, locating at Lenexa, Johnson County, Kansas, in 1862. Very soon thereafter Mr. Scherman entered into railroad work, and was always proud of the fact that he assisted in the construction of the first railroad to enter Kansas, probably the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf. When he first arrived oxen were used in hauling, but as soon as possible these were discarded because of their slowness and because the constant shouting necessary in getting the proper amount of work out of the animals was too severe upon the men's voices. Mules were then used, and Mr. Scherman was able to demand double the salary of the other men, because he was capable of driving a four-mule team. He it was who drove the team that hauled the first ties ever sawed in Kansas, these being from the Waldersmith sawmill on Mill Creek, twelve miles north of Olathe. One of Mr. Scherman's great friends was Mr. Bradshaw, one of the old pioneer settlers, who worked hard for the issuing of county bonds, and without whose constant efforts this road would not have been possible. After some years spent in the service of railroads in Kansas, Andrew Scherman bought a farm of 120 acres, in Johnson County, which is still in the family name, and there continued successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1913. In that year he retired to the City of Lenexa, where he is living retired. Mr. Scherman married in 1869 Miss Magdalena Bleier, of Johnson County, who also belonged to a family of Hungarian origin. To this union were born six sons and three daughters, namely: William, Francis, Joseph, Mary, Andrew, Albert, Walter, Sophia, George and Helen. Of these, William is engaged in farming in the vicinity of Lenexa; Mary is now Mrs. M. Zahner, and lives in the same locality; Andrew is also engaged in farming there; Walter is in the automobile business at Overland Park, Kansas City, Missouri; Sophie is the wife of Thomas Linn, who is in charge of the motor power for the Strang Electric Lines; George is a farmer on the old homestead; and Helen resides with her parents. Andrew Scherman was a man of very high principles, had the courage of his convictions, was absolutely fearless in his support of whatever he considered right, and possessed a moral character that was absolutely without blemish. He was a kind and indulgent father and a good provider, and as a citizen had the respect and esteem of other public-spirited men who had the welfare of their community at heart.

Francis Joseph Scherman was reared on the home farm, where he received a good training in agricultural matters, and in the common schools of Johnson County was given his early education. This was supplemented by a course in Spaulding's Business College, at Kansas City, Missouri, and he next studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1909. Purchasing a farm on West Tenth Street Road, on Topeka Rural Route No. 8, he has since devoted his attention to general farming and the breeding of blooded stock there. In the latter field he has given particular attention to horses, and on his farm was born the famous "Aaron McGregor," a stallion with the fastest record of any Kansas horse, which was sold for more than $2,000 by Mr. Scherman, and which was sent to California to head a big stock farm. Mr. Scherman has always taken an interest in public affairs, and at present is making the race for representative from his district to the Kansas State Legislature. As his past record is an excellent one, in agricultural, business, legal and civic matters, he looks like the logical candidate for the position, and the high esteem in which he is held makes it certain that he will receive a large vote.

Mr. Scherman was married in 1905 to Miss Lois Brady Wolfe, of Johnson County, Kansas, who is closely related to the Brady family, of religious and literary fame. To this union there have been born three children, namely: Francis, Paul and Isabel.

WILLIAM D. BUTNER. It has been well said that "our civilization rests at bottom on the wholesomeness, the attractiveness and the completeness, as well as the prosperity of life in the country. The men and women on the farms stand for what is fundamentally best and most needed in our American life."

One of the progressive Kansans who have exemplified and put into practice this statement of theory is William D. Butner, of Dover Township, Shawnee County. Mr. Butner has never been content to make his farm pay profits as a business enterprise without regard to the environment of the farm itself or the home in which he and his family live. Business men are coming to realize that a factory not only represents an investment in machinery, but also a place where the human welfare of the employes be safeguarded and the working hours spent there must be made as attractive and wholesome as possible. The same thing is true as applied to a farm. The farm is more than a workshop, it is a home, and the money spent on its improvement does not always yield returns in so much per cent but also in what is more valuable, the comfort, the well being, the contentment of those who occupy it as a home.

With these things in view Mr. Butner has contrived to make one of the finest country homes and best kept farms in Shawnee County. It is true that such a farm costs more in taxes, but that is more than made up in the returns of such a place as a home for the family. The important thing is not the price one pays, but the value received from an investment.

William D. Butner is a native of North Carolina, where he was born October 20, 1866, and his early youth was one of many limitations, and with a realization of what he himself lacked as a boy he has directed his energies to supply his own children with the best advantages at home and in school. His parents, William and Irene Butner, had four children, one of whom is now deceased. When William Butner was twelve years of age he was left an orphan, and from that time was reared on a farm and in the home of neighboring planters.

At the age of fifteen with an older brother Robert S. he came west in Indiana, and found employment there as a farmer in Putnam and Hendricks counties.

When he was about twenty years of age, in 1886, Mr. Butner came to Shawnee County, Kansas, and lived there for about five years, farming as a renter in Auburn Township about 4½ miles from Dover.

In 1891 he went back to Indiana and in Putnam County married Carrie Waln, a daughter of Samuel Waln. Immediately following their marriage they came to Kansas, and since then Mr. Butner has made this state his permanent home. For a time he continued his work as a renter, but with such means as he had been able to accumulate he bought in 1889 his present farm in Dover Township. He formerly owned 320 acres, but his fine farm now comprises 160 acres.

Many years ago Mr. Butner realized that livestock was the vital adjunct of agriculture, and both for himself and the community he has set an excellent example as a stock raiser. Shorthorn cattle, thoroughbred, are his specialty, and he has also made a specialty of Jersey red swine. In every detail Mr. Butner is an up-to-date modern farmer, and his home and farm attest his industry and success.

Politically he is a republican. For two terms he held the office of justice of the peace but has never sought political honors, and his work as a farmer and home builder has been of incalculably greater value than he could have rendered through any public office. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

To their marriage six children have been born: Jesse W., Vernie G., William Curtis, Julia Irene, Roscoe A., and Charles O. This happy family reside on what is known as Cedar Lawn Farm.

E. Clate Fair. As a young man of seventeen years Mr. Fair accompanied his parents on their removal from Ohio to Kansas, in 1884, and here he has been closely and successfully concerned with the retail drug business during the long intervening period of more than thirty years. In 1904 he opened his present handsomely appointed and well equipped drug store at 211 North Pennsylvania Avenue in the thriving little City of Independence, the judicial center of Montgomery County, and his establishment is one of the leading prescription pharmacies in the county, with a substantial and representative patronage. He has not been imbued with ambition for political preferment of any kind, but is a supporter of the cause of the republican party and has identified himself fully and loyally with the civic and business interests of Independence. The genealogy of the Fair family traces back to sterling English origin, and the first representatives in America settled in Pennsylvania prior to the war of the revolution.

E. Clate Fair was born at Millersburg, Holmes County, Ohio, on the 27th of March, 1867, and is a son of Elijah Weaver Fair and Rachel (Shunk) Fair, the former of whom was born at Farmerstown, Holmes County, Ohio, in 1838, and the latter of whom was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1838. The father died at Cherryvale, Montgomery County, Kansas, on the 19th of November, 1914, and there his widow still maintains her home. Elijah W. Fair came with his family to Kansas in July, 1884, and for the first three months he worked at his trade, that of blacksmith, at Emporia. He then became one of the first settlers in the new Town of Attica, Harper County, and there he opened a hotel, to the conducting of which he continued to give his attention until 1895. He then removed with his family to Edna, Labette County, where he became associated with his son, E. Clate, of this review, in the drug business, a similar alliance having been maintained by them at Attica. In 1898 he removed to Cherryvale, Montgomery County, where he conducted a successful hardware business until 1909, after which he lived retired until his death. He was a staunch republican, was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his widow.

When the Civil war was precipitated Elijah W. Fair enlisted in the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Fourth Army Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, and in the commands of Generals Hooker, Nelson and Thomas it was given him to live up to the full tension of the great conflict and to take part in many important battles, including those of Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge.

Of the children of Elijah W. and Rachel (Shunk) Fair, the eldest is Alice, who is the wife of Frederick Myer, a prosperous farmer near Wooster, Ohio; Ida is the wife of Dr. D. F. N. Ingles, a leading physician and surgeon at Wichita, Kansas; E. Clate, of this review, was the third in order of birth; Eva is the wife of A. D. Hileman, engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Cherryvale, Montgomery County; Elizabeth is the wife of Harry Johnson, an oil operator in Oklahoma, and they reside at Oklahoma City; and Dollie remains with her widowed mother at Cherryvale.

In the public schools of Millersburg, Ohio, E. Clate Fair continued his studies until his graduation in the high school as a member of the class of 1883. In the meanwhile he had also applied himself with characteristic vigor in his apprenticeship to the trade of blacksmith, in which he became a skilled journeyman when seventeen years of age. He worked at his trade in Ohio until the summer of 1884, when he accompanied his parents on their immigration to Kansas. After the family home had been established at Attica he there engaged in the drug business after having acquired a thorough knowledge of practical pharmacy in the store of Mansfield Brothers. In initiating his independent enterprise he became associated with his father in the purchase of his store, and later he conducted a drug store at Edna, Labette County, until 1898, when he sold out to Evans Lombe. He then removed to Independence and assumed a clerical position in the drug store of O. J. Moon. One year later he formed a partnership with Doctor Surber, Doctor Masterman and Charles Joyce and purchased the Opera House Drug Store, of which he had the active supervision for the ensuing three years. He then sold his interest and six months later he opened for Mr. Kerr a drug store on North Pennsylvania Avenue, and after conducting the same one year he opened his present splendidly equipped store, in which he has built up a substantial business and has an appreciative supporting patronage.

In the Masonic fraternity the affiliations of Mr. Fair are here briefly noted: Fortitude Lodge No. 107, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons; St. Bernard Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar; and Mirzah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Pittsburgh, this state. He is a past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Edna, Kansas, is affiliated also with the organizations of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America, besides having been formerly an active member of the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Fair takes a deep interest in the splendid Mid-Continent Band of Independence, and has been for a number of years past the secre-

tary of this fine organization, which has gained more than local reputation in the domain of music.

At Anthony, Kansas, in 1888, Mr. Fair wedded Miss Clara Belle McDaniel, daughter of the late John A. and Martha McDaniel, the father having been a pioneer farmer in Harper County. Mr. and Mrs. Fair have two daughters: Martha Fern was graduated in the Independence High School, and in June, 1916, she was graduated in the manual training department of the Kansas State Normal School at Pittsburgh. She is a musician of exceptional talent, and soon after her graduation at the normal school she accepted a position as musical supervisor at the Kansas Industrial School for Girls at Beloit. Rachel Faye, the younger daughter, likewise was graduated in the manual training department of the normal school at Pittsburgh, and she holds a life certificate as a teacher of domestic science. She is now teaching at Cherryvale, Montgomery County, Kansas.

THOMAS C. BIDDLE, M. D. Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Topeka, Doctor Biddle has long been prominent in his profession in Kansas, where he has practised as a private physician or in connecton with the public service for thirty-five years. His name is well known among the profession not only over Kansas, but his work as superintendent of hospitals for the insane has attracted favorable attention over the country at large.

He belongs to a prominent family, of the same branch that produced Nicholas Biddle, one of the first secretaries of the treasury, and many other historic characters. Doctor Biddle is in the fifth generation removed from John Biddle, who founded the family in Maryland, locating in Cecil County of that province as early as 1867. The old home was near the headwaters of the Elk and Bohemia Rivers, both tributaries of the Chesapeake.

Doctor Biddle was born in Putnam County, Indiana, September 14, 1857, and was the youngest of a large family born to Richard and Catherine Elizabeth (Jones) Biddle. His father was born near Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, and spent his life as a farmer. He was married October 3, 1827, at Shelbyville, Kentucky, and in May, 1831, moved to Putnam County, Indiana, where he lived until his death in February, 1888. His wife was born in Shelbyville, Kentucky, November 9, 1811, and died in Putnam County, Indiana, July 12, 1881. Both parents were members of the Methodist Church. A brief record of the twelve older children is as follows: James Taylor, who was a farmer in Fountain County, Indiana, where he died October 16, 1904; William Burke, who served as captain of Company I in the Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and on the staff of General Baird, afterwards became a prominent lawyer in Northern Indiana, was elected judge of the Circuit Court at LaPorte in 1897, and died at LaPorte April 28, 1914; Mary Catherine, who was drowned December 16, 1848; Ann Maria, who married Alfred Cutter and died in Putnam County, Indiana, June 18, 1860; Abraham Jones, who served as a private in the Sixteenth and 115th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was a farmer, and died August 11, 1914, at Beaumont, Texas; Reginald Heber, who was a private in the Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, being the first to volunteer his services from Jackson Township of Putnam County, who afterwards followed farming and merchandising, and died at Ladoga, Indiana, August 3, 1893; Tilgham Asher Howard Biddle, who served as a private in the Seventy-eighth, One Hundred and Fifteenth and the Eleventh Indiana regiments, the Eleventh being Gen. Lew Wallace's regiment, and afterwards was a farmer and merchant and died January 9, 1904, at Danville, Indiana; George Allen, who was a member of the First Indiana Heavy Artillery, graduated M. D. from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York in 1869, established himself in practice at Emporia, Kansas, in 1879, and was a prominent physician there until his death, March 13, 1909; Richard Harwood who died in infancy April 14, 1849; John Walters, who was a private in the Forty-third Indiana Infantry, was a merchant and contractor and died July 18, 1887, at Fort Worth, Texas; Edwin Ray, who was a farmer and merchant and died March 26, 1885, in Putnam County, Indiana; and Lora Roxanna, who died at the age of seven October 6, 1862.

With the example of his high minded ancestors before him and the encouraging record of his older brothers Dr. Thomas C. Biddle grew up on a farm in Putnam County, Indiana. He attended the district schools, and afterwards was a student in Old Asbury, now DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana. For his professional course he attended Rush Medical College in Chicago, where he was graduated M. D. in 1881.

Coming to Kansas, he first located at Reading, where he practiced medicine six years, then was in practice at Emporia eight years, and from there was called to the superintendency of the state hospital at Ossawatomie for three years. On April 27, 1898, Doctor Biddle was commissioned physician and surgeon in the famous Twenty-first Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He went with his command to Chickamauga Park, and was then transferred to the Reserve Hospital of the First Army Corps and sent to Porto Rico. From there he was ordered home in November to join his regiment to be mustered out, and was honorably discharged at Fort Leavenworth December 10, 1898.

After this brief military experience Doctor Biddle returned to Emporia. On April 1, 1899, he was appointed superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Topeka, and has now been in that position of great responsibility for more than seventeen years. In point of service he is one of the oldest superintendents of hospitals for the insane in the United States.

Doctor Biddle is a member of the American Psychological Association, is an ex-president of the Lyon County Medical Society and is now president of the Shawnee County Medical Society, belongs to the Kansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Some years after taking up practice he interrupted his work in Kansas in 1887 to take a course on nervous and mental diseases in the New York Post-Graduate Medical College, and has always given particular attention to the treatment of nervous cases and abnormal psychology.

Doctor Biddle has also figured somewhat in politics. He served as chairman of the Lyon County Republican Central Committee several times, and has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He is a Knight Templar Mason, having affiliations with Orient Lodge No. 51, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Topeka Chapter No. 12 Royal Arch Masons, Topeka Commandery No. 5 Knights Templar. His church is the Methodist.

In April, 1883, at Lebanon, Ohio, Doctor Biddle married Miss Elva Egbert, daughter of S. W. Egbert.

Her father was a native of Ohio, while Mrs. Biddle was born in Lebanon of that state on July 21, 1860.

CHARLIE H. RIKER. At Gage's Park, on West Sixth Street Road, near Topeka, is situated one of the most beautiful suburban homes of this locality, that belonging to Charlie H. Riker, who for many years has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Kansas. Mr. Riker was reared a farmer and is the son of a pioneer of 1870, since which time with the exception of several years spent in Ohio, he has been engaged in operations in different parts of the Sunflower State, and in each locality in which operations have been centered, he has not only made a success of his undertakings, but has established a reputation as a public-spirited and progressive citizen.

Charlie H. Riker was born in Logan County, Ohio, in 1866, and is a son of William J. and Susanna (Custenborder) Riker. He is connected with the Custenborder, Riker and Ferris families, all of which were early settlers of Ohio and at first settled near Cincinnati, from whence their members went not only to various parts of the Buckeye State but to other parts of the country, where they became men and women of substance and worth and won success in the various occupations in which humankind may engage.

William J. Riker was born in Champaign County, Ohio, and as a young man, after securing a public school education, learned the trade of carpenter. This he followed successfully until the outbreak of the Civil war and the subsequent call for volunteers to preserve the Union, when he enlisted in the army of the North and became a private of Company G, Sixty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served three years. He proved himself a brave soldier, always at his post of duty, and received his honorable discharge after establishing an excellent military record. Before the outbreak of the war he had married Susanna Custenborder, also born in Champaign County, and in 1870, with his wife and children, came to Kansas and took up a Government claim near Hartford, in Coffey County. There he cleared a farm from the prairie and settled down to agricultural pursuits, in which he engaged during the remainder of his life. He passed safely through the droughts, the panics and the grasshopper plagues, and, being a man of ability and perseverance, succeeded in accumulating a satisfying property. He was known as a good citizen as well as an able agriculturist, and his death removed from his community one of its useful men. William and Susanna Riker were the parents of four daughters and two sons, namely: Nelson P., who is a resident of Elevation, Shawnee County, engaged in farming; Amy V., who is now Mrs. L. K. Apple, of Hartford, Lyon County, Kansas; Charlie H.; Anna Bell, deceased; Rachel; and Maud, who died in infancy.

Charlie H. Riker was four years of age when brought to Coffey County, Kansas, by his parents, and here he received his early education in the schools of the country adjacent to the City of Burlington. In 1879 he returned to Ohio, where he lived with a relative for three years and there completed his education, and then returned to Kansas and again became a member of the family household. When ready to enter upon his own career as a farmer, he began his operations in Coffey County, not far from the old homestead, but in 1889 moved to Shawnee County. In 1902 he purchased the old Antrim homestead, which is situated four miles west of Elmont. That he conducted with success for four years, making many improvements, and in 1906 disposed of his interests there and came to Topeka, where he at once began preparation for the making of his present home. Buying a tract of ten acres of beautiful land near Gage's Park on West Sixth Street Road, he improved it as to lawns, orchards, shade trees, etc., and built a handsome, modern residence, making it one of the finest suburban homes near Topeka.

In 1888 Mr. Riker was united in marriage with Miss Effie D. Long, of Coffey County, Kansas, a member of a family from Ohio. Mrs. Riker's father, Dr. D. T. Long, had a somewhat unusual career. Reared a farmer, from his youth he had an ambition to enter the medical profession, and after overcoming many obstacles he persevered in his intention and when between thirty and forty years of age entered the Cincinnati Medical School, where he prepared for a higher course. Eventually he graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and received his cherished degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began the practice of his calling in Coffey County, and met with such success that he was encouraged to seek a wider field, which he found at Topeka. At the time of his death, in 1912, he was one of the leading physicians of the city and a man universally respected not alone in his profession but by the general public.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Riker are well known and highly esteemed in their community and their beautiful home is the scene of many social affairs. Mr. Riker has worthily maintained the record of the families from which he is descended, and is generally respected wherever known.

FRANK DUREIN. This venerable man, now in the seventy-fourth year of his age, who with firm step and unclouded mind still walks the streets and attends to his daily routine of affairs, has, during the thirty-seven years of his residence in Topeka, witnessed its great development and borne a share in the startling course of its progress. He has been connected with many and important business enterprises and has done much to contribute to the upbuilding of the city, but since 1890 has lived in retirement, his only activities being those of looking after his large holdings and taking a part in movements for the city's betterment.

Mr. Durein was born September 11, 1843, on a farm at Landuo Rheinfalz, Germany, a son of Matthew and Katherine (Stiner) Durein. His father's elder and younger brothers, Jacob and Valentine Durein, were with Napoleon on his drive to Moscow, and from the time they left home were never again seen nor heard of. Matthew Durein, who was born Febuary, 11, 1789, had been married before the call came for troops, and consequently was absolved from military duty. He followed farming throughout his life, but while industrious and hard-working gained only a moderate fortune. His death occurred August 8, 1866. He was married three times and had fifteen children, and Frank was born to his third marriage.

Frank Durein received only a meagre schooling in his native land, as when he was but eight years of age he began to help his father, driving oxen and cows instead of horses in plowing the small farm which, like others in the old country, because of the congestion had to be farmed intensively, in order to make up for its smallness. When he was twenty-two years of age, Mr. Durein decided to come to the United States, where conditions were more promising



Frank Durein

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for the acquirement of a fortune, and accordingly, with a half-sister, left Havre on a three-masted sailing vessel. During the journey, which consumed forty-eight days, Mr. Durein did the cooking for his little party, and finally reached Cincinnati, Ohio, at an expenditure of $20. He arrived in the latter part of 1865 and soon, through a friend, secured a position as attendant in the Longview Asylum, in Hamilton County, Ohio, where he remained for three years. At the end of this time he found his health broken by the long and unaccustomed confinement, and he accordingly took his savings, amounting to some $400, and went to St. Louis, where he was an attendant in the St. Louis County institutions for a year. In 1870 he came to Topeka, having been called hither by a friend, E. Pape, who was a baker and confectioner. Mr. Durein was employed to take charge of Mr. Pape's place of business, at No. 509 Kansas Avenue, and after one year resigned this position to accept a like one with Paule & Kreipe, proprietors of a hotel and grocery. While acting in this capacity, Mr. Durein was married, January 4, 1872, to Miss Lena Rupel, and on the following day opened what was known as the Topeka House, at Nos. 500-04 Kansas Avenue. In 1875 he purchased these buildings from George W. Weil for the sum of $16,000. Mr. Durein had as partner in this venture Mr Kreipe, and after the latter's death bought his interests, and is still the owner of the three lots. Later he acquired, through purchase, the Capital Block, back of the Journal Building, and in the same year, 1907, built his present home, at No. 415 Quincy Street, and other property in various parts of the city. He was long interested in the hotel and bakery business, but since 1890 has been retired and has not engaged actively in any line of business endeavor. He is devoting himself to the care of his property, the improvement of his lands, and the quiet enjoyment of the life which the enterprise of a growing city has made to surge in restless waves about him. In politics he is independent. He has never sought distinction, nor accepted public employment. He has been content to live a quiet life, prudent in expenditure, simple in habit, and yet not indifferent to the interests of the community, nor unconcerned in the welfare of its people. With Mrs. Durein, he belongs to the Catholic Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Durein are the parents of two sons, both of Topeka: Frank, Jr., who is identified with the O'Connor Furniture Company; and Ed, manager of his father's property, who married Miss Tela Fritton, and has two daughters.

ELLIOTT CARRIGER. The year 1854 is the most significant in the entire history of Kansas as the settled abode of civilized white man. To say that a man came to Kansas in 1854 means that he was identified with all the conditions, events and developments which made a territory and then a state out of a region which in all preceding years of American history had lain barren and fruitless. It was not only on account of his early arrival in Kansas territory but also because of the widespread influence of his character and activities that the late Elliott Carriger should be remembered in history and given such tribute as the printed page can supply.

This early pioneer of Shawnee County was a Tennesseean by birth, and was born in Carter County of that state in 1816. His father was John Carriger, and his grandfather was a native of Germany. His grandmother, whose maiden name was Elliott, was a native of Ireland.

It was unusual for young men born a century ago, unless they were destined for some of the learned professions, to obtain a college education. Elliott Carriger was an exception. Though reared on a farm, he was a college graduate and for some time taught in the institution where he was educated. He was a man of unusual natural talents and his early training fitted him remarkably well for the useful and energetic career he led. For a time he operated a foundry at Elizabeth, Tennessee. While there he married Angie Allen.

Soon after his marriage he built a boat, and embarking with his wife and household goods he floated down the Ohio River, up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and from there proceeded to the far western limits of civilization, locating in Independence, Missouri. He was a prominent man in that section of Missouri and at one time served as deputy sheriff of Jackson County.

In 1854, fired with enthusiasm and a desire to bear his part in the making of a new State of Kansas, he came from Independence by wagon to what is now Auburn in Shawnee County. The locality in which he settled was known as Brownsville. Brownsville itself was across the river from his home and could not properly be described as a town. It was the home of a Mr. Brown who operated a blacksmith shop and a few Indian cabins stood in the vicinity of that shop. Elliott Carriger possessed among other attainments a genius for mechanics. At that time the early settlers were busy in erecting their cabins of logs, and he quickly saw a means of establishing a profitable business and also a valuable service to the early community. Going to St. Louis, he brought back the machinery parts of a sawmill, and after some difficulty and labor set it up and operated it by horse power. This old lumber mill furnished great quantities of the building material which entered into many of the early homes in this section of Kansas.

Not only in mental attainments but in physical proportions was Elliott Carriger well fitted for the task he had assigned himself in pioneer Kansas. He was a man who weighed about 200 pounds, was of commanding presence, was absolutely honest, fair in his dealings with his fellow men, and universally respected. At the same time, though of unflinching courage and firm in his intention to do right as he saw it, he was very sociable and had friends almost without number. On account of his superior education he was the trusted adviser to practically the entire neighborhood.

Elected a justice of the peace, he used that office not as a routine means of according justice, but for the purpose of securing an adjustment of personal difficulties by sound counsel and reason. Many interesting stories are told of him in the capacity of justice. Any number of neighborhood quarrels were settled by getting the parties before him and applying reason and common sense to the case at hand. On one occasion a couple came to him to get a divorce. The squire told them that he could not separate husband and wife but that he could unite them. By skillful questioning he sifted the difficulties to the bottom, eventually sent the dissatisfied couple away once more harmonious and reunited.

While living in Jackson County Mr. Carriger was in that rough and somewhat lawless district which the James boys afterwards made famous. A man of his disposition and character could not but arouse some enmity in such a neighborhood, and one time an assassin attempted his life and did shoot him through the left knee. That wound always troubled him after-

ward and kept him from the active responsibilities of farming. Farming was not so much his occupation in Kansas as the directing of extensive stock interests. In the early days he was elected one of the commissioners of Shawnee County, and filled that office when the Santa Fe Railway was built through the state and at the same time that Charles Curtis, now United States senator from Kansas, was county attorney. Elliott Carriger bore an important part in all the varied history of his locality in early Kansas. His death occurred in August, 1891, when he was about seventy-five years of age. He and his wife had three sons and five daughters. Five of them are still living, four in Kansas and one daughter in Cincinnati.

William A. Carriger, the only surviving son of this splendid Kansas pioneer, was born at Independence, Missouri, December 16, 1850. Since he was four years of age he has lived in Shawnee County, and has long enjoyed a successful position as a farmer in Auburn Township and as a leading citizen.

He secured his education in the common schools and in the State Normal School at Emporia, and since the completion of his education has devoted all his energies to farming and the handling of cattle. He now owns 365 acres in his home state in Auburn Township. He is a man of progressive public spirit, a democrat, but has never aspired to local office and is a member of the Masonic order and the Grangers. For a number of years he and his brother, the late James Carriger, owned and operated their land in partnership. His brother's widow now operates the household of the old homestead and Mr. William Carriger conducts the farm. The late James Carriger died in January, 1899, and left one son, Elliott, who is now principal of the graded schools at Silver Lake. Mrs. James Carriger was Emma D. Carriger, born in Sonoma, California, daughter of Nicholas Carriger, who went to California by overland ox train in 1846.

THOMAS SHERMAN SALATHIEL for twenty-two years has been in the practice of law at Independence, and is one of the ablest members of the profession in Southern Kansas. In that time he has handled a vast volume of litigation involving both private and public interests, and as a lawyer, business man and citizen has identified himself closely with the life and affairs of his home city.

A native Kansan, he represents a family that has lived here since territorial days. His grandfather, Morgan Salathiel, was a native of Wales and was a mineralogist and geologist. In the service of a syndicate that was acquiring coal lands in Pennsylvania and Ohio he came to America in 1832, and carried on an extensive series of investigations over the coal areas of those two states. He made permanent settlement in that section of Southern Ohio known as the Hanging Rock Iron Region, near the present City of Ironton, but later moved to Cincinnati, where he died about 1849.

John Salathiel, father of the Independence lawyer, was a Kansas pioneer. He was born in 1836 in Southern Ohio at the site of Ironton, spent his early life in that state, and in 1859 came out to Kansas and located in Douglas County near Lawrence. Subsequently he clerked in a store and finally engaged in business for himself. In 1862 he moved to a farm of eighty acres eight miles west of Lawrence, where the subject of this sketch was born. While living there he joined P. B. Plumb's Company to assist in repelling the raid of Quantrill's outlaws upon Lawrence. Later he volunteered in a company that went to the front to assist in repelling the threatened invasion of General Price in Eastern Kansas. As a pioneer Kansan he formed an acquaintance and strong friendship with the celebrated John Brown. In 1870 John Salathiel left his farm and moved to Montgomery County, Kansas, where he was one of the pioneer settlers. He lived in Sycamore Township until 1880 and then came to Independence, where he was in the mercantile business until he died on December 9, 1915. His grocery store, located at 215 North Penn Avenue, is still conducted by his estate. Politically he was a republican. John Salathiel married Jemima Corel, who was born April 16, 1842, and is still living at Independence. Their children were: John, who was killed in a mine explosion in Colorado in 1896; Charles, who lives on the farm which he homesteaded near Oklahoma City; Margaret, wife of Fred Newcomb, of Independence; Thomas S., a lawyer; Henry M. and Walter, who operate their father's store; Agnes, at home with her mother; and Mary, wife of Ross A. Eaton, an oil producer living at Independence.

Thomas Sherman Salathiel was born near the old Town of Clinton, west of Lawrence, Kansas, October 23, 1866. He was about four years of age when his father moved to Montgomery County, and he acquired his early education in the public schools here. In 1894 Mr. Salathiel graduated with the degree of LL. B. from the law department of the Kansas State University, and was admitted before the Supreme Court in the same year. Soon afterward he was admitted to practice in the United States courts, and since then has built up a reputation as a successful attorney both in civil and criminal practice, and has his offices at 109½ North Penn Avenue. Mr. Salathiel has been fairly successful in business and has accumulated some property, including his residence at the corner of Eighth and Maple streets.

Mr. Salathiel is a member of the County, State and American Bar associations, is active in the Commercial Club, is a republican, has served for many years as a trustee of the Congregational Church, and is affiliated with Lodge No. 17, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Camp No. 649, Modern Woodmen of America; the Knights of the Maccabees; the Degree of Honor, and the Knights and Ladies of Security, all at Independence.

On July 22, 1896, at Independence, he married Miss Emma R. Wharton. Her father was the late Dr. R. T. Wharton, a physician and surgeon. Mr. and Mrs. Salathiel have two children: Frederick Funston, who was born in June, 1899, and is now a senior in the Montgomery County High School; and Leon S., born January 7, 1904, and in the grade schools.

LESTER M. CRAWFORD of Topeka is one of the men of remarkable enterprise in a state which for years has been in the habit of contributing enterprise, ideas, principles for the vitalizing and regeneration of the world. He is perhaps best known as the owner and lessee of a chain of theaters in a dozen or more cities of Kansas and other states. He has done more than any other man to bring artistic talent to Topeka and other cities of the state. A theatrical man is not often a pioneer in agriculture, but the readers of that old agricultural journal, The Country Gentleman, will recall several interesting articles describing Mr. Crawford's experiment in establishing a "fur farm" in Kansas, and his success in breeding and crossing Asiatic sheep with some of the native stock to produce the pelts which are so much esteemed when manufactured into the Persian lamb, Astrakhan and other grades of fur.

Mr. Crawford came to Kansas when a boy of thirteen. His parents Thomas and Charlotte (Hill) Crawford, were natives of Ohio, and his father was a carpenter and at times conducted a farm. Their home, where Mr. Crawford was born, was in the little town of Mount Pleasant in Southern Ohio, in what is called the Hanging Rock Iron Region. The family had also lived in other parts of the state. In coming to Kansas they spent sixteen days en route. A railroad took them to St. Louis, and from there they journeyed for twelve days on a boat up the Missouri River to Leavenworth, followed by a two days wagon journey to Topeka. At that time Topeka had less than a thousand inhabitants and was only a frontier village, without sidewalks, and with only two or three brick buildings. Here Thomas and Charlotte Crawford spent the rest of their lives. Of their eleven children three are now living.

Lester M. Crawford, seventh in age, has had his home in Kansas and is a typical Kansas man since he was thirteen years old. At the age of seventeen he started to learn the printer's trade and vividly recalls working the old Washington hand press on the Kansas Tribune, published by J. F. Cummings and S. R. Shepherd. An item of his still earlier experience was hauling freight between Leavenworth and Topeka and Atchison. As a printing apprentice he also worked on the old Kansas Free Press at Atchison, published by the honored F. G. Adams. In 1864 a spirit of adventure led him to cross the plains to Fort Laramie, in the employ of a freighter named Moore. On this trip they encountered difficulties on account of Indian depredations. Later he resumed his work as a printer on the Topeka Leader published by J. F. Cummings. When Prouty, Davis & Crane started the Daily Commonwealth, the first daily paper in Topeka, he became circulation manager and advertising solicitor.

In connection with his early newspaper experience about 1868 Mr. Crawford started a bill posting service. It was that which gave him his first insight into the amusement business as a vocation For a number of years he made general advertising and bill posting his regular occupation.

As the owner and promoter of theatrical houses his activities have become widely spread. In 1880 he bought the old Costa Opera House on the site of the present Commerce Building at Topeka. This was remodeled into a theater, but a few months later was burned. It was rebuilt in 1881, and in 1906 was again destroyed by fire. When it was rebuilt it became known as the Commerce Building, furnishing a home and headquarters for the Topeka Commercial Club. As a theatrical manager Mr. Crawford brought to Topeka such noted artists as Clara Louise Kellogg, Joseph Jefferson, Sol Smith Russell, Robison & Crane, Booth and Barrett, Emma Eames Abbott, and in fact all the greatest actors and singers of the day. His success at Topeka led him to expand the scope of his action. He built an opera house in Atchison, the Crawford Theater at Leavenworth, the Crawford Theater at Wichita, Crawford Theater at El Paso, Texas, Crawford Theater at St. Joseph, Missouri, the Oliver Theater at Lincoln, Nebraska. The Gaiety Theater of St. Louis is also owned by Mr. Crawford, and he is lessee of Brandies Theater, Omaha, Nebraska, the Texas Grand Theater, El Paso, Texas, and is also interested in a number of other places of amusement throughout the country.

For many years he has been making investments in farm and ranch lands, and now owns a 1,920 acre ranch in Chase County, Kansas, which is the scene of his extensive enterprise with cattle and Karakule sheep, and he also has another ranch of 2,381 acres near El Paso, Texas. While a great amount of publicity has been given in the magazines and the newspaper press to Mr. Crawford's experiment in fur farming, the story of his efforts is undoubtedly best told in a fascinating little booklet which he issued under the title "Fur Farming with Sheep," and detailing his experiences. As he says he is a pioneer in what he believes is a new industry for sheep growers of the United States, and in his booklet he tells what he knows about raising fur by crossing Karakule sheep from Asia on native American breeds. These experiments were conducted on his ranch near Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, where he made his first test in 1912. At the beginning it should be explained that the hides of the lambs of the Karakule sheep, on account of their special quality, have long held an exclusive place in the world's fur markets. The industry until comparatively recently was confined to Southern Russia and Asia, and on account of the world's demand for the Karakule fur its cost has been steadily rising during the past twenty years. There are three kinds of fur produced. If the curls are small and very tight, furriers call it Persian lamb fur. When the curls are larger and loose the pelt is known as Astrakhan, and if the pelt shows shades of gray it is called Krimmer. The most valuable pelts are taken from the newborn lambs, usually before they are two weeks old.

It is possible to quote only a few paragraphs from Mr. Crawford's booklet. "My decision to start a fur farm probably was born from a desire of long standing in me to grow fur. It appealed to me as fascinating work. More than that—for I couldn't afford to do it for pleasure—it appealed to me as profitable. The opportunity came when a sheep breeder in Texas, who had imported a herd of Karakule sheep direct from Asia, and with whom I had been negotiating offered to sell out to me. It was perhaps the first herd of Karakules ever brought to this country. We closed the deal for thirty-four head—nineteen rams and fifteen ewes—and I removed them to my 1,900 acre sheep ranch near Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. My total investment was about $35,000.

"It may seem that I was taking a pretty big chance to invest so much money in an enterprise before the practicability of it had been proved. But it wasn't altogether a gamble. Scientists had proved that lambs resulting from Karakules crossed on native American breeds would bear pelts valuable for fur. These tests of course were only scientific; no one had actually attempted the production of the pelts for profit. But the scientific fact seemed safe enough to me. I was willing to try it. There wasn't any doubt about the Karakule sheep thriving in this country. They are a very hardy breed, the extreme hot and cold temperatures of their native land having hardened them to the hardships of weather.

"I now gave close attention to stocking and equipping the fur farm. And it was fascinating work I assure you. We repaired the old buildings and fences on the ranch and built a new barn large enough to accommodate 1,200 sheep. I needed some good blooded ewes. The better the grade of native sheep used in breeding for fur the better the pelt will be. So I bought 1,100 selected Lincoln ewes

from the Gooding ranch in Idaho. The possibilities of fur farming as a new industry has attracted the attention of experts at the Kansas Agricultural College, particularly Dr. R. K. Nabours, an experimental breeder. At my invitation Doctor Nabours became an adviser in the work, and as such has rendered valuable aid to me by his wide knowledge of cross breeding.

"It was well into November, 1912, before we began crossing the Karakule rams on the Lincoln ewes." Then Mr. Crawford explains that in carrying out his plan to keep a careful record of the breeding the matter was delayed with the greater number of ewes until the season was almost past. "Consequently our crop of half-bloods was small—only about three hundred came. A cold lambing season killed a number of the lambs, some were born dead, so that only two hundred survived. However, not one of the pelts from the one hundred dead lambs was damaged. Death or early birth does not affect their value in the least."

In the next season, 1913, the breeding was begun earlier and he profited by his previous experience, and the results were much more satisfactory. It should be noted that not only is the Karakule sheep valuable for its fur, but it also has exceptional qualities as a mutton stock, and it has proved that the quality of mutton produced from the crossing of the two stocks will be greatly improved.

In politics Mr. Crawford is a republican, and is a Knight Templar and Shriner Mason. On January 15, 1868, he married Miss Mary E. Wright of Topeka. To their union were born the following children: Orlin T.; Chester P.; Bertha, who died in her sixteenth year; Roy, who is associated with his father in business; and Edith, Mrs. Oscar Messing of St. Louis.

JOHN A. BOND. Among the family names that have been known and respected for more than a half century in Shawnee County, is that of Bond. Industrious, honorable, intelligent and religious, the Bonds have helped in every way the development of this section and have reflected credit on both family and community. John Alexander Bond, the present leading representative of the family and its pioneer settler in Kansas, now lives in comfortable retirement on his fine farm situated in Rossville Township.

John Alexander Bond was born in Virginia, May 20, 1834, the eldest of his parents' seven children. He is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Ireland) Bond, both of whom were born in Virginia. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Bond came from England to the United States and landed at Baltimore, Maryland, later removing to Virginia, and was a planter there. The maternal grandfather probably was born in Ireland. He was discovered as a stowaway child, on a sailing vessel bound for America and as he was too young to remember his real name he was called Ireland by those who first cared for him and this name he later adopted and lived to honor it. In the course of time he became a substantial farmer in Virginia, married there and reared an estimable family. His daughter, Margaret Ireland, became the wife of Thomas Bond. Mr. Bond and wife came to Kansas soon after their son, John Alexander, had located here, but Mrs. Bond did not long survive pioneer vicissitudes, dying in 1870. Mr. Bond survived until July, 1884. Although not blessed with large means they were people of fine character and to their memory their son renders honor and affection.

John Alexander Bond was reared on a farm and attended school when opportunity offered but is largely a self taught man. On September 6, 1860, Mr. Bond was married to Agnes Thomas and shortly afterward came to Kansas. For some time Mr. Bond rented farm land in the neighborhood of Topeka and during this period went through some of the most discouraging years that the early settlers in the state endured, the great drought and the grasshopper invasion being matters of history. During this time many settlers became so discouraged that they returned to the East but Mr. Bond was of stronger fiber. In his wife he had a resourceful and cheerful helpmate and together they endured and sacrificed for a time and rejoiced together when prosperity came. In 1869, with their three-year old son they came to Rossville Township and in 1874 Mr. Bond bought seventy acres of the place on which he lives. It was virgin soil and thus all the improving was done by his own hands, the grove of cottonwood trees being then set out for a windbreak. Afterward, as he was able, largely through the frugality of his beloved wife, he bought more land and continued to add to his possessions until his farm now includes 160 acres and he has been generous also to his two children in the matter of land as well as in affording them educational advantages. Both are highly respected residents of Rossville Township, Morris Bond, the younger, being a farmer, and Lydia, the oldest, being the wife of T. H. Emert. Mr. Bond, in his long life, has met with trouble, as everyone must, but a heavy bereavement came to him in the death of his estimable wife which occurred April 1, 1916. Outside her home circle Mrs. Bond numbered among her friends many of the best known people of this section and many who had been helped at times by her courage and cheerfulness and numberless acts of neighborly kindness. She rests in a quiet spot beneath the cottonwood trees that she had watched develop from twigs of her husband's planting. She was a devoted member of the United Brethren Church, in which Mr. Bond has been active since 1861.

In politics Mr. Bond is a democrat. He has never sought nor accepted public office of any kind but has always stood ready to lend both moral and material help in movements promising to be for the general welfare. He is well acquainted over the county as he has done considerable traveling, and the friends he has made are men like himself, honorable, hospitable and true-hearted, real Kansas types.

WILLIAM B. CLARK AND BUFORD CLARK, brothers, residing on adjoining farms in Williamsport Township of Shawnee County, have occupied and developed land that their father, a distinguished citizen of Illinois, secured in Kansas soon after the close of the Civil war. These brothers are among the most progressive men in that community, have won much success in agriculture, and have always been alert and public spirited in connection with movements for the public benefit.

Their father was Hon. Dennis Clark, who was born August 14, 1817, at Vincennes, Indiana. His parents were Walter and Mary (Young) Clark, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of New Jersey. Dennis Clark was a grandson of Dennis Clark, after whom he was named. This Dennis was a native of

Ireland and the founder of his family in America. Walter Clark moved over the mountains into the West in the very early days. In 1823 he settled in Illinois, and for a time lived near Galena, where he was engaged in lead mining and subsequently was a steam boatman on the Mississippi. He moved to Wisconsin in 1828, and was soon afterward poisoned by drinking mineral water. At that time Dennis Clark was eleven years of age, and the responsibilities of caring for the other members of the household largely devolved upon his youthful shoulders. In 1829 the family removed to St. Louis, then to Sangamon County, Illinois, where he was bound out to a farmer. After accumulating a capital of $5 he left his employer and in 1833 settled near Abbingdon in Knox County, Illinois. He came to Knox County with Jonathan Lattimore. Settlers were just then beginning to come into that section of Illinois and the Indians were still more numerous than the whites. Dennis Clark worked as a farm hand for Mr. Lattimore. Ambitious for an education, he had taken every opportunity to attend the local schools, and he finished his education in the Cherry Grove Seminary near Abbingdon in 1841-42. In 1837 he began teaching school in the winter and farming in the summer, and that was his routine for several years. He was the first teacher in Indian Point Township of Knox County. In 1836 he served as captain of a company of militia. He also took up the study of law, and with the savings from his work as teacher entered a law school at Chicago, and was subsequently admitted to the bar. For many years he practiced law, beginning in 1866, and filled a number of positions of trust besides. He was township clerk, overseer of the poor, and in November, 1865, was elected county judge of Knox County. He filled that position for twenty-one years, finally declining to serve any longer. During the Civil war he recruited a company, was elected its captain, but spent most of his time as an enrolling officer and in providing for the relief of soldiers' families.

It was soon after the Civil war that Judge Clark came to Kansas having in mind the possibility of making the state his home. He then bought two quarter sections of land in Williamsport Township of Shawnee County, now occupied by his two sons, though he never really became a resident of Kansas himself.

On April 10, 1845, Judge Clark married Martha Meadows. Her parents Henry and Mary Meadows moved from Kentucky to Warren County, Illinois, in 1830. Henry Meadows was a man of deep religious sentiment and his home in the early days was the headquarters for many of the itinerant preachers in Illinois. Dennis Clark and wife had ten children, five of whom reached maturity. Judge Dennis Clark after a long and extremely useful life died May 17, 1900. His wife passed away in July, 1906.

Of the two sons who continue his honorable record in the State of Kansas, William B. was born in Knox County, Illinois, November 8, 1847. He received a public school education, lived on an Illinois farm until he was nine years of age, and after reaching manhood he identified himself with agriculture. After spending some years as a farmer in Illinois he sold out and moved to Kansas in the spring of 1878. The first year he lived on a rented farm near Lawrence, but in the spring of 1879 moved to his present place of 160 acres, which had some years before been acquired by his father.

William B. Clark was married in Illinois to Miss Catherine A. Moore, daughter of Paul Moore. Seven of their children are still living: Nora V., Mrs. Joseph Sinel; Arda May Pearl; Lawrence C.; Lulu, Mrs. Vandever; Hazel, Mrs. Roy Kane; Edna, Mrs. Jules Mansfield. Their three deceased children are Pauline, Dennis and Walter Henry. Mrs. Clark, the mother of these children, died April 3, 1903.

Buford Clark, who has also been a resident of Kansas and Shawnee County since 1878, was born November 28, 1852, in Knox County, Illinois. His birth occurred in one of the log cabin homes then so typical a feature of the Illinois landscape. He received a good education at his father's home in Abingdon, and practically his entire active career has been spent in farming. On coming to Kansas in 1878 he remained only about sixteen months, and then returned to Knox County, Illinois. He remained in that state until 1886, but since then has made his permanent home in the Sunflower State.

On June 1, 1884, Buford Clark married Hannah Louise Anderson. Five children were born to them: Dennis, Martha, Minnie, Russell and Meddie. Buford Clark is a liberal republican in politics and his religion is stated in the principle set forth in the Golden Rule.

S. M. Nees. Thirty-two years of continuous association with the public schools of Independence gives S. M. Nees probably a unique distinction in the State of Kansas. For the larger part of this time he has been principal of the Montgomery County High School, the largest county high school in the state, and prior to that he was principal or superintendent of the public schools of the city proper.

During all these years he has been a real leader in educational affairs in his home county and his influence has done much to give vitality and uplift to the work of public education throughout the State. Many will be found to say that the splendid county high school, which has trained so many young men and women for useful careers, is in an important sense a monument to the educational leadership of Professor Nees.

The family to which he belongs came originally from Pennsylvania, and was established there, probably of German lineage, prior to the Revolutionary war. Samuel Michael Nees was born in Poland, Indiana, May 25, 1863. Just after his birth his father, Samuel Nees, who had enlisted in the Ninety-seventh Indiana Regiment of Volunteer Infantry early in the war, was killed in the battle at Jackson, Mississippi. Samuel Nees was born in 1842 at Poland, Indiana, was reared and married there, and followed farming until he entered the army. He had gone to the front shortly after his marriage to Emeline Reed, who was born in 1841 and is still living at Poland, Indiana.

The only child of his parents, Professor Nees grew up in his native town, attended the public schools there, and found opportunity to secure an advanced education. In 1881 he was graduated in the normal course from the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, now Valparaiso University. In 1882 he completed the scientific course in the same institution, receiving the degree B. S. On leaving college he was principal of the schools at Poland, Indiana, for two years, and in 1884 came to Kansas. He taught one term in a district school in Montgomery County, and then in 1885 took the principalship of the Independence High School. He was its principal five years, following which he served as superintendent of the city school system of Independence for nine years. For the past eighteen years he has been principal of

the Montgomery County High School, an institution that serves the entire county.

This high school was established in 1899, and the first year its enrollment was about 200 pupils. The original building was erected in 1899, and a large addition was made in 1912. At the present time the county high school has an enrollment of 560 pupils. Four regular courses are maintained: Commercial, normal training, college preparatory, and a general course. Professor Nees has under his superintendence a faculty of nineteen teachers, most of whom are graduates of colleges or normal schools, and also a librarian. The high school is located at 507 North Tenth Street in Independence.

Professor Nees has also been a careful business man, and has acquired considerable property in Montgomery County. He owns a 125 acre farm, and has city property, including his residence at 703 North Tenth Street, and a house and lot adjoining his home.

During the administrations of three different governors he has served on the text book committee, has been for a number of years and is president of the library board, is treasurer of the Kansas State Teachers' Association and a member of the National Educational Association. Politically he is a democrat. Professor Nees is perhaps the oldest living past master in Independence of Fortitude Lodge No. 107, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of Keystone Chapter No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; St. Bernard Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar; Eva Chapter No. 18, Eastern Star, and belongs to Lodge No. 17, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was recently elected an elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which he has long been an active member.

In 1887, at Independence, Professor Nees married Miss Lizzie Londry. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Londry, her father being practically retired from business and a veteran Union soldier of the Civil war. Mrs. Londry died in 1911. Professor Nees' only son, Paul Bertram, is a graduate of the Montgomery County High School, finished a classical course in the Kansas State University, also received the degree LL. B. from the law department of the university, was admitted to the bar in 1913, and is now bookkeeper in the Commercial National Bank.

THOMAS E. SHEARD. There are no business men who, outside the medical and dental professions, come into such close, personal contact with their fellows as do barbers, and often their delicate ministrations are just as comforting and beneficial. A long course of careful training is necessary to bring about deftness of hand and quickness of eye, and when these are accompanied by a genial presence and a personal interest, a barber finds himself popular and prosperous. For thirty-two years Thomas E. Sheard has conducted his barber establishment in the same block on Kansas Avenue, Topeka, and during this time his visitors and customers have included many of the leading men of the country and particularly distinguished characters of western life.

Thomas E. Sheard was born in Winnebago County, Illinois, June 17, 1854. His parents were William and Emma (Morrill) Sheard, natives of Nottingham, England, where they were married in 1845. William Sheard came first to America in 1850, accompanied by his wife, and settled at Elgin, Illinois, shortly afterward removing to Pecatonica in Winnebago County, Illinois. From there the family returned to England in 1856 and continued to live there for six years and then came back to the United States. For a few years Mr. Sheard resided at Vineland, New Jersey, and in 1869 removed to Rochester, New York, and from that city, eight years later, to Wayne County, Georgia. This was about 1877 and in 1883 he came to Shawnee County, Kansas, and soon afterward he retired from business and then made his home with his sons Thomas and William. Of his seven children the following survive: William J., who is a resident of St. Louis, Missouri; Thomas E.; Mary, who is the wife of Bruce Clark, of Wichita, Kansas; Harriet, who is the wife of Thomas Engmire, of Rochester, New York; and Anna, who is Mrs. Wentworth, also resides at Rochester.

During his many years at Rochester Mr. Thomas E. Sheard became well acquainted with many men of prominence and one of these who later distinguished himself in the western country was Col. W. F. Cody, known to a generation as "Buffalo Bill." It was at Rochester that Colonel Cody secured many of his comrades and rehearsed them for public performance, and one of these who became widely known was William Hecox, "Wild Bill." He justified his name and after quarreling with Colonel Cody on one occasion, visited Deadwood, South Dakota, and there was killed by a desperado. In 1872 Colonel Cody was elected a member of the Nebraska Legislature, and in 1883 he completed his organization of the "Wild West Show," an exhibition of daring horsemanship and unerring shooting that thrilled this and other countries for many years afterward.

Thomas E. Sheard returned to England with his parents in 1856 and came back to America in 1862 and to Topeka, Kansas, in 1884. He had learned the barber's trade and his first landlord at Topeka was Allen Sells, the noted circus man, who was then proprietor of the old Windsor Hotel. In 1886 Mr. Sheard removed from No. 210 Kansas Avenue to a new location, the present site of the A. B. Whiting Paint Company. In 1890 he moved to the basement of the New National Hotel where he had commodious quarters but they proved inadequate to accommodate his trade and he later secured his present place of business in the building occupied by the State Savings Bank. During his thirty-two years in business in this city Mr. Sheard has had many hundreds of customers of every class, for a barber shop is a very democratic place of meeting, and he distinctly recalls when Gen. Benjamin F. Butler was a customer. Colonel Cody and his comrades were frequent callers and his list of other famous men would include many of the noted names of the state.

In 1874 Thomas E. Sheard was married to Eva May Cooper, and they had two children: Edwin Wayne and Willis. Edwin Wayne Sheard learned his father's business and is employed in the latter's establishment. In 1898 he became a member of Gen. Frederick Funston's noted Twentieth Kansas Regiment which spent two years in the Philippine Islands. For twenty years Willis Sheard, the second son, has been a steady worker with the firm of McIntire Brothers, Topeka, and is highly valued. In 1894 Mr. Sheard was married to Mrs. Ella (Bainter) Hendrickson, of Jefferson County, where the father was a pioneer. Mr. Sheard has a commodious home just outside the city limits and is enjoying the fruits of his labors.

PHILLIP BROWN. Like many other men of Eastern Kansas who are now possessed of independent means and hold well-established positions in their various communities, Phillip Brown was in modest circum-

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Mrs. Lucella P. Carter

stances when he first came to this state. At that time, in 1879, he had been in the United States for nine years, but had not made any appreciable advancement, owing to the fact that his operations had been conducted in a community where it was necessary that a man be possessed of large capital in order to compete with his fellows. In Kansas, however, he found a field in which his energy, ability and ambition could be readily converted into cash, and has never regretted his decision in casting his fortunes with those of the Sunflower State.

Mr. Brown was born in the Rhine country of Bavaria, Germany, in 1850, a son of Jacob Brown and a grandson of a Bavarian soldier who fought in the army of the great Napoleon. Jacob Brown was born in Bavaria, was a man of ordinary education, and in his native land followed the life of a laborer. On coming to the United States, in 1873, he secured employment at the Bona Print Works, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, New York, at which place he died in 1884. He was a Christian man and faithful member of the German Lutheran Church, and when he died was the first person buried from the new church at Wappinger's Falls, and the first whose funeral services were held in the new church. Mrs. Brown survived him ten years and was also buried there. Their children were four in number, of whom two died in infancy; Apollonius is now Mrs. Popp and resides at Auburn, New York; and Phillip is a resident of Shawnee County.

Phillip Brown attended school in his native community until reaching the age of thirteen years, at which time he left home and went to the City of Munich, in order to learn the trade of locksmith. This he mastered and followed for seven years, at the end of which time, in 1870, he emigrated to the United States, in search of an opportunity to better his condition, as all he could see in the future in his own country was a life of hard work with but very little opportunity of accumulating a satisfying property. When he arrived in this country, Mr. Brown did not readily secure remunerative employment at his trade, and so turned his attention to farming, a vocation which he followed for about nine years. During this time he had managed to accumulate savings in the neighborhood of $200, and was far from satisfied with his condition. In the year 1879, while walking on the streets of Wappinger's Falls, New York, he met a friend whom he had known some years before, Ed Worsley, who was newly-arrived on a New York visit from Maple Hill, Kansas. Mr. Worsley waxed enthusiastic over the opportunities offered young and ambitious men in Kansas, and strongly advised Mr. Brown to take a chance with his earnings in the West. Within three days the latter was ready and in due time arrived in the state which he has since made his home. After one year in the vicinity of Maple Hill, he moved to Dover Township, Shawnee County, where his farms are now located, being about five miles northeast of Dover. His start, owing to his small finances, was naturally a moderate one, but with the passing of the years, he has by perseverance and industry accumulated two eighty-acre farms, finely improved and with substantial buildings and up-to-date implements and machinery. During the past twelve years he has held four public sales of stock, from which he has realized more than $6,000, is the owner of a modern home at Seabrook, and in every way is accounted a substantial citizen. He assisted in the organization of the first Sunday school in the neighborhood, and it was there that he learned to read in English. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having first joined Lafayette Lodge No. 18, of Wappinger's Falls, New York, and demitted to Dover Lodge No. 490, of Dover, Kansas.

Mr. Brown was married to Miss Annie Younghans, and they have had nine children: William R.; Edward; Charles Jacob, who is conducting the old home farm at Dover; Frederick; Walter A., who is a resident of Topeka; Minnie Dora, who is now Mrs. Fry and resides at Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas; George W., a resident of Topeka; Ernest, who is engaged in farming in Auburn Township, Shawnee County; and James.

MRS. LUCETTA S. CARTER. Political struggle, public life and social leadership have brought the names of many women in the last quarter of a century into the limelight in the country, but it is not so frequently that the name of one becomes a household word in her state, through the activities and results of a quiet business career. Such a name is Lucetta S. Carter, philanthropist, through whose generous benefactions Wichita has benefited through the Children's Home, the First Unitarian Church and Fairmount College. To this womanly duty of enriching others, she brought no inherited fortune; on the other hand, her gifts have been made from the returns of a business directed by her own energy and good judgment.

Lucetta S. Carter was born at Enosburg, Vermont, July 11, 1828, and is a daughter of David and Ruth Stevens (Wilson) Fassett. The paternal ancestors of Mrs. Carter went from Scotland to Ireland in the sixteenth century. The real name of her great-great-grandfather was Patrick Macfairson. He changed his name to Fassett on account of some land grant. It was this ancestor who emigrated to America from Rock Fassett Castle, Ireland, in 1700. He located at Hardwick, Massachusetts, but prior to the opening of the Revolutionary war the family had removed to Bennington, Vermont. His son, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Carter, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and is recorded as Capt. John Fassett.

The grandfather of Mrs. Carter was doubtless a man of vigor and determination. In 1800, when he decided to remove with his family to Enosburg, Vermont, he was not deterred on account of it being in the depths of a rigorous New England winter, making the journey of many miles with sleds and two yoke of oxen.

David Fassett, father of Mrs. Carter, was twice married. His first wife died at Plattsburg, New York, leaving five children. In 1815 he was married to Mrs. Ruth Stevens Wilson and five children were born to them, of whom Lucetta Stevens was the third in order and is the only one living.

It would be interesting to follow Lucetta Fassett through childhood and early maidenhood, for the energy and enterprise, the charity and loving kindness shown in her later years must have been in evidence all her life. When seventeen years of age she went to Nashua, New Hampshire, to work in a cotton cloth factory, making the stage journey, of four days and nights, alone and unattended. She had the distinction of riding on the first train of cars running from Concord to Boston. She reached her destination in safety and worked in the cotton mill from April, 1844, until October, 1848, on the last day of that month being united in marriage with Dr. Nathaniel Piper Carter, who died in October, 1868. They had two children: George Safford, who was born May 9, 1853, and died at Denver, Colorado, October 22, 1880;

and Edward Nathaniel, who was born September 3, 1855, and died at Denver, Colorado, November 10, 1910. Both sons are buried at Wichita.

In October, 1869, Mrs. Carter removed to Illinois, where she resided until March, 1880, when she came to Wichita. Soon after her arrival she embarked in the business of taking subscriptions for magazines and periodicals and in building up a permanent business in this line displayed remarkable commercial instincts and a grasp of business principles most unusual. She became widely known in the magazine agency line all through Southwest Kansas and equally favorably known to the publishers of first-class literature over the country. That she was untiring in her efforts may be judged by the fact that when the Everybody's Magazine Company, some years ago, offered a prize of $1,000 to the most successful solicitor for their magazine, Mrs. Carter won this prize.

Mrs. Carter has been a member of the First Unitarian Church since 1888, and when she felt prepared to assist this congregation, she built and furnished the Carter Memorial parsonage. The needs of children have always appealed to her and she has been a generous contributor to the Children's Home, the above named prize money being a part of what she has donated in this direction. Additionally she established and furnished what is known as the Carter Memorial room at Fairmount College, at a cost of some $20,000. Not the least appreciated gift of Mrs. Carter to this college was a five years' paid-up subscription for thirty-nine magazines. During the last year she has presented each city mail carrier with a year's subscription to the Country Gentleman.

James R. Moran. No better purpose could be served by such a publication as this than that of recording the names and struggles of some of those early pioneers who came to Kansas in the bleak days of 1854 and by their self-sacrificing labors helped make the State of Kansas and left families and descendants to honor them in all subsequent generations. Such a character was James R. Moran, and this sketch is devoted to some of the leading facts of his life.

He was a native of Tennessee, born there March 22, 1882. He grew up in his native state on a farm, and received a very meager education. In Tennessee he married Mary Hatcher. With other members of the Hatcher family they removed to Illinois about 1846, locating in Saline County. After some years spent there James R. Moran, for the purpose of bettering his fortune and providing homes for his growing children, determined to go to the new State of Texas. In 1854 he and his family set out on the long road to the Southwest, having a covered wagon drawn by horses. That was the year when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was agitating the entire country and when the question as to whether Kansas should be a free or slave state was precipitated and caused concern not only to the people then living in Kansas but to the entire nation. There was no district of the country more widely advertised on account of this crisis in the political situation than Kansas. James R. Moran in the course of his journey determined to stop in Kansas, believing that the territory would eventually become a free state. He arrived in Shawnee County and located near where Auburn now stands, but at a place then called Brownsville. For a time the Moran family lived in an Indian cabin. Later they had a temporary home in a tent in the woods on land pre-empted by Mr. Moran. Still later he put up a log cabin made of round logs, joined together with pegs, and the one room had a dirt floor and the roof was made of shakes. One of those famous Kansas wind storms afterwards came along and blew off the roof, and it had to be replaced with new material. It was in such homes that the Moran family had their early experiences of Kansas. They were thrifty and energetic people, but like all other pioneers they had to put up with the simplest and crudest conveniences at first.

When James R. Moran settled in Shawnee County his only neighbors in the same locality were the family of John Brown, for whom Brownsville was named, and L. T. Cook and family. The country away from the bottoms was one wide expanse of unbroken prairie, unfenced, and with here and there clumps of shrubbery. Occasionally the Indians or some wandering hunters started prairie fires, and after one of those fires the country for miles presented an unbroken prospect of blackness. When the prairies were covered with snow they were a glare of white rolling expanse.

James R. Moran broke his land with ox teams, and he shared in practically every vicissitude and hardship to which the early settlers were subjected. In 1856 he was called to arms to defend the territory against the attacks of the pro-slavery faction. He was himself an ardent free-state man and later an Abe Lincoln republican. He never held any political office, but none the less he did a worthy part in laying the foundations of a great commonwealth, where his children and grandchildren have since lived to enjoy prosperity. For some years after coming to Kansas James R. Moran would work hard on his farm all week, and then on Saturday night would carry home 100 pounds of flour on his back to supply provisions for the following week.

The death of this honored pioneer came on August 8, 1863. He left behind him a widow and eight children, there having been nine children altogether. The burden of the care of the household then fell upon the widowed mother, and too much cannot be said as a tribute to this splendid pioneer woman. With the help of her older children she managed to keep the household together, and she experienced all the blackest days in the history of Kansas. Fortunately she survived into times of plenty and widespread prosperity, and her death occurred August 26, 1893. Of her children four sons and three daughters are still living.

Samuel Marion Moran, the oldest son of the late James R. Moran, was born on his father's place in Illinois December 7, 1847, and has himself almost attained the age of three score and ten. He was a child of seven years when the family went out to Shawnee County. His own recollections include many of the conditions and events which have been woven into the history of this state, and as a boy had the advantages of such public schools as were maintained during the '50s and '60s, and he became strong and resourceful through the necessities of pioneer life and the unusual responsibilities thrown upon his young shoulders. One item of his early experience should be especially mentioned. In 1865 about the close of the war he made a trip with ox teams and a large caravan of supplies to Fort Lyon, Colorado. This was an eventful journey, and while they endured no Indian attack, that was not because they were not hostile but because the train was numerically too strong and well armed for the Indians' open hostility. For practically half a century Mr. Moran has given his time and energy to farming and stock

raising, and is one of the most prosperous agriculturists of Shawnee County. He now owns 640 acres, an entire section, in Auburn Township.

In politics he is a democrat, and has filled a number of local official positions. He also belongs to the Masonic order. On March 5, 1874, he married Miss Jennie Walker. They are the parents of five children: Anna, Mrs. Frank Atwood; Marietta and Myrtle M., both of whom died in infancy; Willis Russell, who married Edna Cole; and Lester W.

WILLIAM A. QUIGLEY. A varied and eventful career has been that of Mr. Quigley, the efficient and popular cashier of the Kansas National Gas Company in the offices of this corporation at Independence, Montgomery County. Mr. Quigley claims the old Hoosier State as the place of his nativity, was there reared and educated and it was given him to represent that commonwealth as one of the valiant soldiers of the Union during the major portion of the Civil war. His activities in the business world have been diversified and he has been a resident of Kansas for the past thirty years. His paternal grandfather was born in Pennsylvania and passed the closing years of his life near Cincinnati, Ohio, where he settled in 1816 in the pioneer days. The original American progenitors of the Quigley family came from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania prior to the war of the Revolution.

William A. Quigley was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, on the 19th of July, 1842, and is a son of Hiram and Melvina (White) Quigley, the former of whom was born near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1812, and the latter of whom was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, in 1823.

Hiram Quigley was about four years old when his parents removed from Pennsylvania and settled near the present Village of North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1816. There he was reared to adult age, and there, in the City of Cincinnati, he served a thorough apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and steamboat joiner. He became a specially skilled artisan as a woodworker and he continued to follow his trade in Ohio until 1835, when he removed to Jefferson County, Indiana, and became one of the pioneer settlers of that section of the Hoosier State, where he passed the remainder of his long and useful life, his death having occurred in 1880. He was originally a whig and later a republican in politics, and both he and his wife were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Quigley continued to maintain her home in Jefferson County after the death of her honored husband, but she died while making a visit in Southern Illinois in 1887. Of the children the subject of this review is the first born; Mary Frances died in childhood; Samuel White, who during his active career was a successful carpenter and builder, is now living retired at Kansas City, Missouri; Martha died at the age of two years; and Miss Fannie resides at Ridgefield Park, New Jersey.

William A. Quigley acquired his early education in the common schools of his native county, where he became a student in the high school at Madison, but he left school at the age of fifteen years and at Madison turned his attention to learning the jewelry and watchmaking business, with which he continued to be identified for a period of seven years—both before and after the Civil war. In August, 1862, at the age of twenty years, he tendered his services in defense of the Union by enlisting as a private in Company C, Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, his having been the company that bore the colors of the regiment. In September, 1862, Mr. Quigley was captured while on duty in Kentucky, and shortly afterward he was paroled, his exchange having been effected in the following December, after which he rejoined his command, with which he continued in active service, mostly in detached duty, until the close of the war. He was with his regiment on the Red River campaign and at the battle of Sabine Crossroads, Louisiana, in the spring of 1864, he was wounded. His injury did not long incapacitate him and he continued in service for several months after the surrender of General Lee, he having been mustered out September 4, 1865, and having duly received his honorable discharge. Mr. Quigley not only made in the Civil war a record that shall reflect lasting honor upon his name, but that he has also retained deep interest in his former comrades is shown by the active and influential part he has played in connection with the Grand Army of the Republic. He has the distinction of being affiliated with McPherson Post No. 4, Grand Army of the Republic, one of the oldest in the State of Kansas, and is past commander of the same.

For a short period after the close of the war Mr. Quigley continued his association with the jewelry business, and after passing one year in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, he returned, in 1867, to Madison, Indiana, the ensuing nine years having found him continuously identified with railway service, mostly in a clerical capacity. After his retirement from this line of occupation he followed various vocations at Madison, including the insurance business, until 1886, when he came with his family to Kansas and engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Ottawa. Fifteen months later he removed to Topeka, where for the ensuing six years he was employed in the general offices of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. He then resumed his activities in the real estate and insurance business, with which he continued to be associated at Topeka until April, 1904, when he removed to Independence, where he has since given most effective service in the office of cashier for the Kansas Natural Gas Company. In politics Mr. Quigley has never faltered in his allegiance to the republican party and both he and his wife are active members of the Christian Church.

At Madison, Indiana, the year 1870 recorded the marriage of Mr. Quigley to Miss Helen Virginia Hurlbut, daughter of Hiram and Eliza Hurlbut. Mr. and Mrs. Quigley became the parents of three children, of whom two are living: Alice is the wife of Frank C. Palmer, chief stereotyper in the offices of the Jersey City Journal, one of the leading newspapers of New Jersey, and they maintain their home at Ridgefield Park, a suburb of Jersey City; Howard H. died at the age of five years; and Mabel is the wife of Sydney I. Holland, who has been for the past thirty years a contracting agent for the R. G. Dun Commercial Agency, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Holland being at Highland Park, one of the attractive suburbs of the City of Chicago, Illinois.

MILTON F. WARD. Among the business men of Kansas, there are none more far-seeing and intelligent than those who make up the agricultural class. The career of a farmer is somewhat exacting, in that he may not choose his own times or seasons for labor, for Nature adjusts such matters; but it is not probable that any other vocation gives such large and certain returns for well-directed effort expended. When an agriculturist successfully produces large crops he may be called a capable husbandman, but when he is able also to profitably handle the yield of his fertile fields himself, he has won the title of

superior business man. Such a man was the late Milton F. Ward, who for twenty years was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Shawnee County, and who was known alike as a skilled farmer and a man of excellent business judgment.

Mr. Ward was born near Zanesville, Ohio, on a farm, June 17, 1832, a son of John and Katherine (Betz) Ward, his father being a farmer and carpenter of the Buckeye state. There were eight sons and four daughters in the family, and Milton F. was the eleventh in order of birth. His parents were honest, God-fearing people, in modest circumstances, who gave their children the best educations that they could afford, and Milton F. Ward attended the district schools of his native community, devoting the summer months to assisting his father in the work of the homestead. As a youth, he went to visit an elder brother, near the City of Fort Wayne, and there secured a position as teacher in the country schools, which he taught for three terms. While there he was married July 29, 1856, to Miss Sarah J. Robinson, who was born on a farm near Fort Wayne, December 8, 1832, a daughter of Horney and Katherine (Freshour) Robinson, natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana, who received her education in the district schools. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Ward returned to Mr. Ward's home in Ohio. They were the parents of five children: John R., deceased, who had five children, all daughters; Edward Allan; Calvin S., of Abilene, Kansas; Clara Alice, now the wife of W. A. Larry, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; and Florence May, who married B. H. Smith, of Abilene, and has one child.

At the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Ward, with other patriotic men of his locality, answered the call of his country, and, leaving his wife and children and his eighty-acre farm, enlisted in Company D, Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a private for three years. He subsequently fought in many engagements, including the battles of Fort Donelson and Lookout Mountain, and was with General Sherman in his famous march to the sea. At the expiration of his three years of service, he reenlisted, with the rank of second lieutenant of his company. While the men who fought at the front underwent many dangers and privations, no less a share of the burdens of the great war were borne on the shoulders of the brave women who had been left alone at home. Mrs. Ward had three small children, the family was poor, and the pay of her soldier husband, while sent home regularly, was not sufficient for the family needs. Therefore, to add to the scanty income, she was forced to work hard with her cows and chickens in order to secure butter and eggs, which she sold at small prices. She remained on the farm for one year, but then found the responsibility too great, and with her children returned to the home of her father and mother in Indiana. There she remained in Indiana until the close of the war, when Mr. Ward, wearing the epaulets of a captain, rejoined his family. Shortly thereafter they went back to Ohio and Mr. Ward resumed farming. The after-war prices were exorbitant, and he was forced to pay $60 for a cow and $24 for a hog, with produce and provisions in proportion, while the labor of the farmer was but poorly remunerated. Also, Mr. Ward's farm consisted of much rocky soil, and, taking all things into consideration, he decided that the West offered greater opportunities for the securing of a competence. In 1873 he came to Shawnee County and located on a farm near Topeka. He rented land and in the first year grew a good crop, but the next year the grasshoppers came and all that the little family had saved was completely wiped out. Some way, the family managed to live through the hard times, and for the next three years lived on a rented farm of 160 acres, and the father's hard and well-managed labor resulted in the raising of good crops, so that at the end of that time the family moved to a farm of their own, consisting of 120 acres of bottom land. For eight years the family lived in a small frame shack, but then a more commodious house was built, and from that time on the Wards prospered and became substantial residents of their community. At the time of his death, August 14, 1892, Mr. Ward was accounted one of the well-to-do farmers of his locality.

Mr. Ward was always a leader in his community in assisting in the building of schools and churches. In politics he supported the republican party, and while he was never an office seeker served as township trustee for a short time. He was an Odd Fellow of Silver Lake Lodge, and a man of sterling qualities of heart and mind that made him respected and esteemed wherever known. Mrs. Ward, who survives him and lives on the homestead in Shawnee County, is a woman of many accomplishments, and an active worker in the Methodist Church, of which she has been a lifelong member. Mr. Ward was laid to rest in Prairie Home Cemetery, in Menoken Township.

Edward A. Ward, son of Milton F. and Sarah J. (Robinson) Ward, and one of the progressive farmers of Menoken Township, was educated in the public schools of Menoken Township, and for some years was a teacher in the district schools of Shawnee County. He was married April 7, 1886, to Miss Alma Lucas, of Shawnee County, who died in 1896, since which time her husband and daughter have made their home with Mrs. Milton F. Ward in Menoken Township. There were two children born to this union: One who died in infancy; and Edith, who was married October 7, 1904, to Fred Pelle, of Silver Lake, Kansas, by whom she had one child—Erwin, who was drowned March 30, 1908, in Shengaunmga Creek. She was again married March 21, 1916, to James Osborne, of Alma, Kansas. Mr. Ward is a republican, was for several years a trustee of Menoken Township and a member of the school board, and at one time was a candidate for county commissioner, but was defeated by S. H. Haynes, now county assessor of Shawnee County.

A. Harding Buckman. The knowledge that he has contributed materially to the agricultural, social and moral wealth of the community in which his entire life has been spent, is one of the satisfying compensations growing out of the industrious and well-directed career of A. Harding Buckman, farmer and Civil war veteran of Mission Township, Shawnee County. Mr. Buckman's agricultural assets are represented by his well-cultivated farm of 300 acres, the nucleus of which was his home when he first came to Kansas in 1869, and from that year to the present he has gradually added to his holdings, at the same time contributing to the welfare and advancement of his community.

Mr. Buckman was born on a farm in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1839, and is one of the eight children born to Harding and Mercy (Bailey) Buckman. They were Quakers by religion, passed their lives in Pennsylvania, and devoted their

energies to agriculture. A. Harding Buckman was given a limited education in a Quaker school, and early began to work on his father's farm. At the age of fifteen years he went to Ohio, where he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade and where he was living at the outbreak of the Civil war. He enlisted in the Union army, becoming a private in Company A, Thirty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in the service three years. He was connected with a hard-fighting regiment that took part in many bloody engagements, including those at Vicksburg and Atlanta, and at Harper's Ferry was captured by the enemy. After being interned for a time at Camp Douglas, Mr. Buckman was exchanged at Cleveland and at once rejoined his command, with which he marched to Atlanta with Sherman. When he reached Atlanta, Mr. Buckman's time expired and he received his honorable discharge. On his return to Ohio, Mr. Buckman prepared to take up his civic duties with the same show of spirit and faithfulness that had characterized his military service. With his brother, he engaged in the gristmill business, and in this line continued to be successfully occupied until coming to Kansas. While in Ohio Mr. Buckman was married to Miss Selina Elizabeth Cobbs, and to this union there were born the following children: Alice C., Elvina, Jesse M., Roy H., and Mabel, all of whom reside with their parents on the farm, and one child, Frederick, which died in infancy.

In 1869 Mr. Buckman was induced by a friend to come to Kansas, and here, in Mission Township, he purchased 160 acres of land. This was new land, which had not yet known the feel of the plow, and while it was being prepared for occupancy, Mr. Buckman and his family resided on a tract of seventeen acres on West Sixth Street. The ground was broken with oxen and horses, various improvements were made, and the lumber was hauled by him for his present home and other buildings. Although he had many setbacks at the start, he persevered in his labor and soon had the satisfaction of seeing the beginning of a farm which promised to become fertile and productive. This promise has been fully realized, for today Mr. Buckman is not only the owner of his original homestead, all under a high state of cultivation, but of an additional 140 acres, his tract now comprising 300 acres of some of the best land to be found in the county. In noting the qualities which have raised Mr. Buckman from limited circumstances to his present standing as one of the foremost citizens of Mission Township, one is forced to renewed appreciation of courage, moral strength, honesty in public and private life, and unselfish devotion to agricultural and general obligations. He is a member of the Grange, to which he has belonged since the early days of its organization, and in which he has held practically every office within the gift of his fellow-members. In spite of the fact that his private interests have kept him busily occupied, he has always found the time and the inclination to assist in movements for the general welfare. He has worked faithfully in behalf of the movements for good roads, realizing that good roads are an aid to progress and prosperity, a benefit to the people who live in the cities and an advantage to those whose homes are in the country. Among other things, he was one of the prime movers in the securing of rural free delivery service, and was successful in having it installed in his township. In politics he is a stanch republican, but not a seeker of political preferment. He is also a worker in religious movements, and in the line of prohibition. Mr. Buckman has not forgotten his old army comrades, and is a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Like her husband, Mrs. Buckman is an active worker in all good movements in the community, and both are held in the highest respect and confidence of the people among whom the best part of their lives has been spent.

Martin L. Foltz. His span of years greater than the average lifetime has been spent by Martin L. Foltz as an active citizen and resident of Kansas. He is one of the few survivors of that epoch when the nation's destiny hung upon the outcome of the conflict in Kansas. He is also one of the survivors of the great Civil war, in which he served almost from the beginning to the end in the Union army. For many years his home has been in Williamsport Township of Shawnee County.

Born in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1841, he is a son of Christian and Anna (Keifer) Foltz, who were of Pennsylvania German ancestry. In the family were twelve children, and he was the youngest. In 1857 he and his three brothers, Daniel, Frederick P. and Cyrus, made up a party and set out for Kansas. It was their intention not only to found homes in the newly organized territory, but also do what they could to make Kansas a free state. When they left Pennsylvania they traveled out of Pittsburg on a boat down the Ohio River, finally landing at St. Louis, and there took another boat up the Missouri as far as Kansas City. At Kansas City, or rather at Westport, since there was no Kansas City at that day, they outfitted and with wagons and their farming and household utensils came overland to their destination. The brothers settled in what is now a part of Shawnee County. At first they had to buy practically all their forage, paying 2½ cents an ear for unhusked corn to feed their oxen.

The country sixty years ago was an almost unbroken waste of prairie land. Some timber studded the streams, and only here and there did a lonely settler's cabin indicate the oncoming tide of civilization. Some of the bottom land had been taken up, but agriculture was very crude and simple. When the Foltz brothers arrived in Kansas the pro-slavery element seemed to predominate.

During his early years in Kansas Martin Foltz lived with his brothers Frederick and Daniel, who pre-empted land near where Wakarusa now stands. There he engaged in breaking the prairie sod, and it was necessary to go either to Leavenworth or Atchison to get the plows sharpened. For years it was customary to drive surplus stock to market overland to Kansas City. Good sized hogs brought only $2 apiece, and corn sold at 10 cents a bushel, with other product in proportion.

Of the four Foltz brothers Daniel and Martin are the only ones now living. Two of them were soldiers in the Civil war. Daniel was a member of the Eighth Kansas Regiment and in one battle was slightly wounded. He is now living with his children in Montana.

Martin L. Foltz was sixteen years of age when he came to Kansas. He was twenty when the war broke out and he enlisted at the first call for 75,000 troops. He was mustered in at Kansas City in an independent cavalry organization attached to the Second Kansas Infantry. His enlistment was for three months, but he really served about eight months. After being mustered out he re-enlisted in August, 1862, in the reorganized Second Kansas Infantry,

which had been merged with a cavalry brigade. Practically his entire career in the army Mr. Foltz spent on scout duty. He was a soldier in some of those notable campaigns by which the country west of the Mississippi was wrested from the control of the Confederacy. He was slightly wounded in the critical battle of Wilson Creek where the brave General Lyon fell. He was also at Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Old Fort Wayne and many skirmishes. During much of his army career he was first duty sergeant, and in the latter part of the war was orderly sergeant. Mr. Foltz received an honorable discharge in September, 1865, several months after the close of actual hostilities.

With the conclusion of the war he returned to Kansas and bought eighty acres south of Wakarusa. Since those stirring days of the war his life has been quietly and industriously spent. Farming and stock raising have given him an ample prosperity, and with the aid of his wife he has built up a substantial fortune. He now owns three quarter sections of land.

In 1866, half a century ago he married Rebecca Heberling. Three children were born to their marriage, Frederick, who died in infancy; Junius H.; and Nevin M.

HIRAM H. HEBERLING, who came to Kansas in April, 1855, and settled in a locality which he later named Georgetown in Shawnee County, was thenceforward prominently identified with the early history of the state.

His object in coming to Kansas was twofold: first to help make Kansas a free state; and second, to get land for his boys and himself. After some investigation he selected the location at the place above named, built a log cabin with shake roof and puncheon flooring, put up some fence and broke out some of the prairie sod.

The winter of 1855 he returned to his old home in Harrison County, Ohio. Then in the spring of 1856 he led his family back to Kansas. This family consisted of his wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Dickerson, and six children: James A.; Rebecca, Mrs. Martin L. Foltz; Sylvanus L.; George H.; Catherine J., Mrs. George Neil; and Sarah M., who now resides in California. After the parents came to Kansas, one other son was born, Junius L., who now lives in this township.

Hiram H. Heberling was born in Virginia near the City of Washington, District of Columbia, May 19, 1811, a son of John Heberling, who was a native of Germany and a blacksmith by trade. While Hiram Heberling never learned a trade he was a natural mechanic. He spent a good deal of time in milling and was a fair blacksmith and carpenter. His knowledge of these arts proved invaluable in Kansas. He had a set of tools and sharpened his own plowshares and often those of the neighbors when they became dulled by constant contact with the sod, roots and stones of Kansas soil. Hiram Heberling possessed a plow which was said to have been hand made by John Deere, who later founded and built up one of the greatest plow industries in America.

The services of Hiram Heberling were frequently called in to assist in the construction of many pioneer dwellings in Kansas. Though a man of very meager scholastic training he possessed much practical wisdom, was an extensive reader and naturally became prominent in the affairs of his community. A pronounced unionist, he was often threatened by the pro-slavery element, but when it became known that he and his three stalwart sons were a citizenry trained to arms, they were left unmolested.

Mr. Heberling helped to build the first constitution of Kansas and served in the first state Legislature of 1861. He also filled the office of justice of the peace. While he allied himself with no religious denomination, he faithfully practiced in his daily life the Golden Rule. His death occurred September 24, 1897, when eighty-six years of age. His wife passed away December 31, 1902.

Junius L. Heberling, the youngest of their children and the only son now living in Kansas, was born June 21, 1857. Farming has been his occupation throughout his active career. He now owns 115 acres of land in Williamsport Township of Shawnee County, where he resides. On December 31, 1885, he married Jennie E. Bissell. Four children were the fruit of their union: Junius Lewis, who is a member of Battery A in the Kansas National Guard; Elbridge B.; Maynard H.; and Rebecca, who is the wife of August J. Simon of Overbrook, Kansas, and the mother of two children named Donald and Roger.

JUNIUS H. FOLTZ. On other pages of this publication is given an account of the career of one of the oldest citizens of Shawnee County, Martin L. Foltz, of a family that has been identified with Kansas since territorial epoch. The two living sons of Mr. Martin Foltz are Junius H. and Nevin M. Foltz, both of whom reside in Williamsport Township of Shawnee County, and some reference to their individual careers is also appropriate.

Junius H. Foltz was born in Ridgeway, Osage County, Kansas, February 1, 1875. He grew up in his father's home, attended the common schools, and early in life gained that experience which has made him a successful farmer and stock raiser. He is now proprietor of a fine place of 280 acres, and besides its operation he has been a director in the Wakarusa State Bank since it was organized in 1910. He is prominent in the organizations of farmers, particularly the Grange, and served as Master of the Grange one term. He is a republican though not active in party politics and from 1902 to 1908 served as township clerk. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

On February 22, 1899, he married Miss Florence L. Tillman at Topeka. Her parents, John and Maria Tillman, came from Indianapolis, Indiana, to Kansas in 1880 and for a number of years Mr. Tillman was a farmer and real estate broker, but is now living retired at the age of seventy-eight at Oakland, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Junius Foltz have three children: Grace, aged fifteen; John, aged twelve; and Olive, aged seven.

Nevin M. Foltz, the younger son of Martin L. Foltz, was born at Burlingame, Kansas, October 14, 1879. He now has the important responsibilities of managing the old homestead of 365 acres in Shawnee County. He has helped set the pace in this county as a stock raiser, and is making a specialty of high grade shorthorn cattle.

Like his brother active in local affairs, he is one of the directors of the Wakarusa State Bank, is serving as present township trustee and is also secretary of the Wakarusa Commercial Club. As a voter his support has always gone to the republican ticket.

On December 19, 1914, he married Miss Jessie Lena Burbank. Her parents Otis and Martha Burbank now live at Richland, Kansas. Her father came to Kansas in the early days from Illinois, while her mother is of an old Virginia family. Mr. and Mrs. Nevin

ASTOR, LENOX
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G. A. Ellicott



Charles Ellicott

Foltz had one daughter, Mary Helene, who died March 12, 1916, at the age of eight weeks.

CHESTER STEVENS, representing a pioneer family in Montgomery County, has been an active factor in local affairs and in the legal profession for the past ten years. He is now serving as county auditor, and also enjoys some influential and profitable connections as a lawyer with offices in Independence.

Some of his ancestors fought in the American Revolution, and the Stevens family came from England and settled in New York in colonial times. His grandfather, Chauncey Stevens, was born in New York, and went as a pioneer to the State of Indiana, where he followed farming until his death.

Chester Stevens was born in Montgomery County, Kansas, September 15, 1882. His father, R. E. Stevens, came to Montgomery County, Kansas, in 1870. At that time the Town of Independence had hardly been started, and he was closely associated with much of the early life of this then frontier county. For about twelve years he engaged in the freighting business, before railroads were built, from Montgomery County to Fort Scott and Sedan. He spent his last years on a farm near Elk City, and his farm of eighty acres is still owned by his widow. He was born in the State of Indiana not far from Hamilton, Ohio, grew up in Indiana, but was married across the line in Ohio. He died at Elk City, Kansas, April 10, 1885. He was a republican and an active member of the Methodist Church. The maiden name of his wife was Margaret Blackford, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1844, and since July 16, 1903, she has lived in Elk City. Her children are: William C., a druggist at Independence, and with his brother, Albert E., owner of the Stevens Building at 117 West Myrtle Street; Edgar C., a retired farmer at Elk City, and his mother resides in his home; Albert E., a druggist at Independence and residing at 731 North Pennsylvania Avenue; and Chester.

It was on his father's farm in Montgomery County that Chester Stevens spent his boyhood days, and he lived there until he was twenty-one, although at the age of seventeen he had begun teaching school. His work as a school teacher covered a period of about five years.

On May 30, 1904, he entered the law office of William Dunkin of Independence, and remained at his studies until admitted to the bar June 21, 1907. He is a well-trained and talented young lawyer, and has been successful in handling a general civil and criminal practice. For three years he lived at Cherryvale, and while there served as city attorney from May, 1909, to April, 1910. Otherwise his home has been in Independence and his law offices are in the Stevens Building on West Myrtle Street. He is a member of the Montgomery County Bar Association, and in politics is a republican. Mr. Stevens has been interested in politics for many years, and has large acquaintance over the county. On November 4, 1910, he was appointed to the office of county auditor, which he has now filled for six years. Mr. Stevens is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America at Cherryvale, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and also belongs to the Independence Commercial Club.

He owns one of the attractive residences of Independence at 703 North Ninth Street. On May 6, 1908, at Cherryvale, he married Miss Myrtle Barber, a daughter of the late Dr. J. H. and Eliza Barber, her mother being still a resident of Cherryvale. Her father served as a surgeon in the Civil war with an Iowa regiment, and afterwards was in practice for many years in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have one son, Chester Jr., born December 27, 1909, and now in the public schools.

CHARLES S. ELLIOTT. Some of Topeka's most valuable citizenship has been furnished by the Elliott family during the past forty years. One of them was the late George N. Elliott, who was prominent as a lawyer and at one time filled the office of probate judge in Shawnee County. Mr. Charles S. Elliott, son of Judge Elliott, was for some years connected with the work of the first State Railway Commission of Kansas as its secretary, has been active in business affairs at Topeka for many years, and only recently retired from the office of president of the Topeka Commercial Club.

George N. Elliott, who came to Kansas in 1878, and began the practice of law at Topeka, was born at Millersburg, Ohio, grew up and received his education in that state, and later moved to Winterset, Iowa, where he married Mary E. David. He continued the practice of law in Iowa. He possessed an intense loyalty to his country and its institutions, and early in the Civil war, leaving behind his young wife and two children, he went into the army, joining the Thirty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was made captain of his company when mustered into service. He was in the war almost from the beginning until the end. He fought in the Atlanta campaign, on the march to the sea, the campaign through the Carolinas, and afterwards participated in the Grand Review at Washington of Sherman's victorious troops. He came out as brevet lieutenant-colonel of his regiment.

After the war Colonel Elliott moved his family to Warrensburg, Missouri, and from there went to Topeka in 1878. While living in Missouri he served as mayor of Warrensburg and as judge of the district courts. For two terms after coming to Topeka he was judge of the Probate Court for Shawnee County. Politically he was an uncompromising republican, and was especially an admirer of General Grant. He possessed an unusually kindly disposition at home and in his relations among his fellowmen, and was a brave soldier, an excellent lawyer, and a splendid gentleman. For years he was active in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred in 1889, while his wife passed away in 1911.

Mr. Charles S. Elliott was born at Winterset, Iowa, January 12, 1862, while his father was fighting the battles of his country, and he grew up in Missouri and in Topeka. He was graduated in the third class of the high school of Topeka and was also a student of the Missouri State Normal at Warrensburg.

In 1880 he entered the service of the Santa Fe Railway Company in a clerical capacity, and in 1886 became clerk to the first board of State Railway Commissioners of Kansas. In 1889 he was made secretary of the commission, an office he filled until 1893, and he is perhaps the best authority on the early relations between the railroads of Kansas and the state governing body.

In 1893 Mr. Elliott organized the Capitol Building and Loan Association, and is its managing officer and president of the Shawnee Investment Company. From 1895 to 1899, for two terms, he was city treasurer of Topeka. He also served twelve years on the governor's staff as paymaster general. It was during 1915 that he was president of the Topeka Commercial Club, and one of the noteworthy accomplishments of his administration was securing the contribution from Topeka to the Washburn College Endowment Fund. Mr. Elliott is a trustee of Washburn College. He

is also an honorary member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

In 1903 he married Mrs. Carry B. Prescott. Their two children are John and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are members of the Methodist Church.

JOHN ROSE, who for several years has been numbered among the leading oil producers in Montgomery County fields, and resides at Independence, is a thoroughly practical as well as successful man, as his career indicates. When only thirteen he started out for himself, and has since hewed his way through difficulties, through poverty, to a successful position in the world.

He was born February 26, 1861, near Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and is of Scotch parentage. His father, James Rose, was born in Scotland in 1822, was reared and learned the trade of stone mason in his native country, and about 1860 emigrated to Canada. In 1862 he moved his family to Ottawa County, Michigan, and became one of the early farmers there. At that time there were only five white families in the entire township where he settled. He spent the rest of his days actively engaged in farming and died in Ottawa County, Michigan, in 1876. After coming to the United States he was a republican voter, was a member of the Congregational Church and a man of very excellent character. He married Jane Daveney, who was born in Scotland in 1832, and who died in Michigan in 1890. They had a large family of children, John Rose being the eighth and youngest. Mention of the others is as follows: William, a farmer at Big Rapids, Michigan; Agnes; Maggie, wife of Ed Buxton, a merchant at Grand Haven, Michigan; Fannie, wife of William Pierce, a farmer at Ionia, Michigan; Anna, a resident of Michigan, and widow of William Waldie, a farmer; Christina, deceased; Hugh, a farmer of Ada, Michigan.

Reared on the pioneer farm of his father in Ottawa County, Michigan, John Rose had such advantages as the public schools of that county afforded, and at the age of thirteen he started out for himself. After spending two years on a farm he went into the lumber woods, and was more or less actively identified with sawmilling and lumbering until 1911. For the past twenty years he has also combined activities in the oil field, and in these two industries has found material for his successful career. As a lumberman and oil man he has operated in the states of Michigan, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Washington, and in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, Kansas and Oklahoma. He spent six months at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and has been a resident of Independence, Kansas, since the spring of 1913. In May, 1912, he began productive operations in the Kansas fields, and has some extensive holdings in Montgomery County. Mr. Rose is manager of the LeJune Oil and Gas Company.

In politics he keeps an independent attitude. He is affiliated with Lake City Lodge of Masons in Michigan. His home is at 209 North Ninth Street in Independence. At San Francisco, California, Mr. Rose married Miss LeJune Kepler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Kepler. Her father is still living, a retired oil producer at Bradford, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Rose have three children: A. J., who was born June 23, 1889, is a machinist in Greenville, Pennsylvania; C. G., born March 31, 1897, is a graduate of the eighth grade of the public schools in Michigan, and is now assisting his father in the oil business; Frances, born January 26, 1900, is attending the high school in Granville in Kent County, Michigan.

NELS OLSON, one of the prosperous residents in that fine agricultural district around North Topeka, his home being on Rural Route No. 3, has been a citizen of Kansas for more than thirty years.

He was born in the province or district of Skane, Sweden, December 18, 1866. His father, Ole Johnson, was born in the same state in 1828, and always followed the vocation of farming. He was a prosperous man in his country, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of his neighbors for his business ability and the wisdom with which he directed his affairs. He was often consulted on matters of importance, and wielded more than an ordinary influence in his community. He was very liberal as a provider for his children and family, and his sons and daughters have a lasting respect for his virtuous and upright career.

Nels Olson was one of a large family of nine children. In 1884 he came with a brother and sister to America and located in Kansas, establishing his first home at Waterville in Marshall County. In 1889 his brother John went out to Denver, where he died soon afterward of typhoid fever. Anna, the sister who came with him to Kansas, married Morey Gilbert, of Manhattan. A still younger brother Swan, is in the grocery business at Topeka.

Nels Olson was eighteen years of age when he came to America, and in the meantime had been reared and educated in his native land. He has followed farming during most of his active career, and in 1901 he removed to Shawnee County. He owns twenty-one acres of land and is engaged principally in the dairy business.

In 1888 he married Miss Emma Schaubel, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The Schaubel family came to America from Germany many years ago, and one of the facts of the immigration well remembered by the family is that it required six months to make the voyage. Nels Olson and wife are the parents of seven children, two sons and five daughters, their names being: Lester N., Clarence, Ole, Elna, Anna, Bertha and Ruth. The son Lester is now in the nursery business near Phoenix, Arizona. Elna is the wife of Edwin Carlson, a farmer in Washington County, Kansas. Bertha is still in high school at Oakland, and the daughter Ruth will soon enter upon her high school course.

FRANK EDIMER MCFARLAND. A resident of Kansas since March, 1888, Frank Edimer McFarland was for many years connected with different departments of the Santa Fe Railroad, and for the past five or six years has been assistant secretary of the state board of agriculture. He is also one of the most prominent Masons in Kansas, and has had a long and creditable career.

He is a native of that section of Ohio known as the Hanging Rock Iron Region. He was born on the Ohio River at Portsmouth October 29, 1856, the year the republican party was born, and after coming to maturity he became a stanch supporter of those political doctrines. He is a son of John J. and Fannie (Stanton) McFarland, who were married in 1848. Of their sixteen children, seven are now living, including three sets of twins. John J. McFarland, who spent his last years at Topeka, where he is still well remembered by the older settlers, tried four times to enlist in the Union army at the outbreak of the Civil war. His services were refused owing to the loss of four fingers on his right hand caused by the premature explosion of a cannon. However, he was able to do some service as a

training captain for a company of artillery at his home town. By trade he was a blacksmith and conducted a shop for many years in Portsmouth. He installed all the iron work and the stanchions in a large shipyard located near his place of business on the Ohio River. He was active in business affairs at Portsmouth until 1885, when he removed to Topeka. Here he opened a small blacksmith shop, but conducted it merely as a pastime, and was practically retired until his death in 1891.

Outside of his business the character and services of John J. McFarland deserve more than passing mention. He was the son of a poor man and at the age of thirteen was forced to leave home and make his own living. As long as he lived he was a student, and had an ambition which impelled him to make the best use of all his leisure time when a boy, and after a hard day's work he would put in many hours studying text books that he could find or borrow from his friends. He thus gained a well earned reputation of being well read, and in the bargain was also broad minded and enjoyed the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. While living at Portsmouth he served as president of the school board for a period of fifteen years. He was a member of the board at the close of the Civil war, when many privileges besides the right of franchise were granted to the colored race. In 1867, as president of the school board of Portsmouth, he vigorously advocated and finally compelled the city to erect a special building for the schooling of colored children. That was the first colored school in that part of Ohio. In carrying out this project, which was only one phase of his general desire to do all he could for a down-trodden race, he suffered a great deal of criticism, but finally won over the public opinion to his side, and was all the more popular in subsequent years. He was also chief of the fire department at Portsmouth, and largely on the record of his service as president of the school board was elected mayor of the city, a post of responsibility he filled four years until he retired in 1884. John J. McFarland had a powerful physique in keeping with his well balanced character and mental attainments. He stood six feet two inches high and was a constant worker almost to the last day of his life. Many friends enjoyed the benefit of his keen judgment, and the high respect in which he was held is well indicated by the fact that he went by the affectionate title of "Uncle John," by which he was greeted on every side.

Frank E. McFarland spent his early life in his home City of Portsmouth, attending the public schools and graduating from high school. His first regular employment was as a stock boy in the J. F. Towell dry goods wholesale house at Portsmouth. By hard work and constant application he was eventually sent on the road by that company as a traveling salesman, and spent nine years traveling over the Middle States.

In the meantime, soon after reaching maturity, on November 20, 1878, he married Mary Ellen Bender of Portsmouth. Ten years after his marriage he left the road, and in 1888 moved to Topeka, Kansas, where he became clerk in the claim department of the Santa Fe Railroad Company. After several years he was made head of the over, short and damage department, a position he held for many years until finally promoted head of the statistical department. He distinguished himself by a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the multitudinous details included under his department, and then in 1910 he transferred his services to the state department of agriculture as chief clerk under F. D. Coburn, and was with Mr. Coburn until the latter retired after having been secretary of agriculture in Kansas for more than twenty years. Mr. McFarland then became assistant to J. C. Mohler, the present secretary of the state board of agriculture.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McFarland were born four children. The three now living are Daisy, Alice and Frank. Miss Daisy is connected with one of the departments of the Santa Fe Railroad, Miss Alice is a teacher of history in the Oklahoma City High School.

Mr. McFarland is a past master of Orient Lodge, No. 51, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is master of Topeka Consistory No. 1, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and has enjoyed every honor in the Scottish Rite, including the thirty-third and supreme degrees. For forty-six years he has been an active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, while Mrs. McFarland has been identified with that church forty years. They are now active members of the parish of Grace Cathedral. Mrs. McFarland is a leader in church affairs, a member of the church guild, and has done much work in the prosecution of private charities.

MERIFIELD VICORY. It is now almost half a century since Merifield Vicory came to Kansas and identified himself with the pioneer activities of the farm and ranch in the Sunflower State. He came to Kansas bringing with him the record of a brave and faithful soldier during the war of the Rebellion, and through his work as a farmer and his public spirit as a citizen has exemplified the same sterling traits that made him a good soldier when the country needed him.

Mr. Vicory came to Kansas from Ohio. He was born in Springfield that state August 24, 1840, being the youngest of seven children and the only one now living whose parents were Merifield and Leah (Williams) Vicory. His grandfather was also named Merifield, and was a soldier in the Revolution, having enlisted when a boy of fourteen, and serving as a drummer. This revolutionary soldier afterward followed a career as a farmer. Merifield the second was a gunsmith and blacksmith by trade. He lived in Ohio a number of years, but finally moved to Illinois where he died.

Third of the family in as many successive generations to bear the name of Merifield, Mr. Vicory had much to contend with when a youth. When he was about four or five years of age his mother died, and the family home was soon broken up, and the children grew up largely among strangers. Mr. Vicory himself was bound out to a farmer in Clark County, Ohio, and as the need of his services kept him almost constantly employed about the farm, he had little opportunity to attend school. His education was largely the result of attendance at local schools during the winter months.

Only a few days after reaching his twenty-first birthday, Mr. Vicory enlisted September 2, 1861, in Company F of the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He went into the camp of instruction at Charleston, West Virginia, and subsequently his command was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. He received his baptism of fire in the Battle of Lewisburg in the spring of 1862. For a number of months his regiment was actively engaged in pursuing the

rebel leader Mosby. He was at Knoxville, Tennessee, when that city was besieged by General Longstreet, and remained there until relieved by the detachment from Chattanooga. After the battle of Missionary Ridge he re-enlisted, becoming a member of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry. In the meantime he spent a veteran furlough at home, and during his second period of service went over practically the same ground that he had covered during his first enlistment. He was in the Hunter raid in the Shenandoah Valley, and was on duty there until after the battle of Winchester, in which he also participated. He fought at Cedar Creek, and spent the winter of 1864-65 at Beverly. During the remainder of the war he was on scout duty in and around Clarksburg, West Virginia, and his honorable discharge is dated at that place on July 30, 1865.

With the close of hostilities and with nearly four years of military service to his credit, Mr. Vicory returned to Ohio and lived in that state until 1867. In that year he came west to Kansas, and homesteaded eighty acres of land in Wabaunsee County near the Shawnee County line and not far from the Village of Dover. Dover is now the home of his retirement, and his interests have always been centered in and around that place. He has followed farming and stock raising, and kept in active touch with his business affairs until recent years. Prosperity rewarded his efforts, and at one time he owned 320 acres of rich Kansas soil, but has since reduced his holdings to 160 acres.

On February 4, 1869, after coming to Kansas, he married Louisa Tuttle. They are the parents of three children: Effie K., now Mrs. Robert Logan; Freeman, a resident of Greenleaf, Kansas; and Cora, Mrs. Dolson Wade. The mother of these children died December 31, 1887. On November 3, 1892, Mr. Vicory married Mrs. Sarah M. (Sage) Leader, daughter of Arthur Sage and widow of William Leader.

As an old soldier who fought for the Union during the dark days of the '60s, Mr. Vicory has been an uncompromising republican in politics. He has never been known as a "joiner," and belongs to no religious denomination or fraternal secret society. He has found plenty to occupy his attention by looking strictly after his personal affairs, paying his honest debts and living the life of a patriotic American citizen as he understands that term.

HARRY NEWTON DUCKWORTH. On the proved basis of his worth Harry N. Duckworth is one of the leading building contractors of Independence. When a young man he started out to learn the carpenter's trade, and has been in the contracting business for a number of years, not only at Independence, but elsewhere in Kansas and in other states. Some of the finest residences in Kansas have been put up under his direction and through the organization and facilities which he has assembled.

Mr. Duckworth is a native Kansan and was born on a farm 2½ miles south of Howard in Elk County, March 22, 1877. His family is one that in the different generations has played its worthy part in several states. The Duckworths originally came from England and settled in Virginia in colonial times. His grandfather, Albert K. Duckworth, was a native of Indiana, and moved to Iowa soon after the territory was admitted to the Union, and was one of the pioneers of Davis County, where he had a farm and where he also served as a county official.

O. L. Duckworth, father of Harry N., was born in 1841, near Greencastle, Indiana, and was about nine years of age when his parents moved out to Davis County, Iowa, where he was reared and where he married in 1864. He spent his life as a mechanic and farmer, and in 1870 went to Elk County, Kansas, and was one of those who took up homesteads in that new district. His quarter section was located 2½ miles south of Howard, and he afterwards retired from the farm and moved to Longton, where he died in October, 1915. O. L. Duckworth was a republican, was a very active official member of the Methodist Church, and when a young man during the Civil war endeavored to render patriotic service to his country by trying to enlist three times, being refused each time on account of physical disability. O. L. Duckworth married Phoebe Battin, who was born in Ohio in 1843 and is still living at Longton. Her children were: Mary, who died unmarried at Longton, Kansas, December 24, 1915; Claude L., a millwright living in Wisconsin; Harry Newton; Fred J., who occupies the old homestead at Longton; Glen E., a general contractor at Howard, Kansas.

Harry N. Duckworth received his early education in the public schools of Howard, and spent the first eighteen years of his life on his father's farm. He then started to learn the carpenter trade at Howard, and has made that trade the basis of his business career as a contractor. In 1903 Mr. Duckworth first came to Independence, remaining here eighteen months, then spent a year as a general contractor at Seattle, Washington, and on returning to Kansas was in general contract work at Pratt for seven years. After a short interval spent in Tulsa, Oklahoma, he located in Independence in April, 1913. From Independence he carries on his business as a general contractor in different sections of the state, and has offices in the Hess Lumber Company Building. A number of the best residences at Independence stand as examples of his work and he also put up a $35,000 residence in Wichita, and a $25,000 residence at Pratt.

Mr. Duckworth is a member of the Christian Church, is a republican, and in Masonry is affiliated with Pratt Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Wichita Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite, and also with the Mystic Shrine.

His home is at 815 South Fourth Street, in Independence. On October 10, 1900, at Elks Falls, in Elk County, he married Miss Laura Harlan, daughter of W. V. and Hester Harlan, who now reside at Hutchinson, Kansas, where her father is a grocer. To their marriage have been born four children: Hazel, born August 28, 1902, and now in the public schools of Independence; Fern, born in September, 1906, and attending the grade schools; Edra Mae, born February 4, 1909, and a pupil in the country schools; and Harry Jr., born in November, 1911.

WILLIAM ALLEN PENISTON. Among the farmers of Shawnee County the results of whose operations render a good account of their husbandry, is William Allen Peniston, the owner of a well-cultivated property located near North Topeka, where he has been a resident since 1888. A member of the public-spirited, progressive class, he has aided his community while advancing his own interests, and although not an office seeker or public figure as a politician, has wielded some influence in the locality in which he has made his home for so many years.

Mr. Peniston was born in 1856, in Pike County, Ohio, where the family was well and favorably known for nearly a century. Joseph Peniston, his grandfather, located in that region in early territorial days, or long before the county was named

in honor of Col. Zebulon Montgomery Pike, who passed through the neighborhood about 1805 while on his way to Pike's Peak, Colorado. Joseph Peniston was a farmer by vocation and took up a claim in the new country, where he developed a good farm from the wilderness and lived to see the community grow and prosper as a fertile agricultural region. George Peniston, son of the pioneer and father of William A. Peniston, was born in Pike County, in 1800, and, like his father, was a farmer. He was a man highly esteemed in his community, achieved considerable local reputation, was justice of the peace for a number of years, and took a great interest and active part in the Ohio State Militia, in which he was advanced to the rank of assistant adjutant-general. Through a life of industry and honorable dealing he accumulated a satisfying property and at the time of his death was one of the well-to-do men of his part of the county. When about twenty-one years of age he was united in marriage with Amanda Cowgill, a native of Virginia, and a member of a family of Southern sympathizers, of English extraction. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Peniston, namely: Mary Jane, who became Mrs. Wheaton, of Greenfield, Ohio; Nancy J., who married Mr. Wilson, a cousin of President Woodrow Wilson, and died in Pike County about 1875; Julia, who died in infancy; William Allen, of this review; Eliza, who is Mrs. Long, of Summitt Hill, Ross County, Ohio; Harriet E., who is Mrs. A. Addy, of Meridan, Jefferson County, Kansas; Georgiana, who is Mrs. Hill, of Wilmington, Ohio; Flora G., who is Mrs. Darling, of Springfield, Ohio; Virginia, who was Mrs. Smith of Greenfield, Ohio, and died in 1901; and Isaac, who died in infancy.

William Allen Peniston was named in honor of one of Ohio's most distinguished citizens, Governor William Allen, who was a neighbor and who was greatly respected and esteemed by the Peniston family. Mr. Peniston grew up on the home farm in Pike County, and his boyhood was passed amid the stirring times of the Civil war, and in a locality visited by the famous raider Morgan. He can relate many incidents connected with the excursions of this intrepid Confederate, one in particular being the killing of McDougal. This Ohio man had been impressed as a guide for Morgan's men, but at the first opportunity made a dash for liberty and fled to the Scioto River, where he found a boat. His former captors soon caught up to him and demanded his return, but McDougal defied them to shoot him and he was at once killed by a volley. In spite of such occurrences as this, Mr. Peniston states that Morgan's men frightened more than they hurt, and declares that Hobson's followers were much more extravagant and always demanded more horses and provisions than did the Southerner.

Mr. Peniston secured his education in the public schools and grew up as do most Ohio farmers' sons, and on reaching manhood adopted that vocation for himself. He was married in 1879 to Miss Elda Ault, of Ross County, Ohio, a member of a family of Pennsylvania-Dutch extraction, and to this union there have been born a son and a daughter: Ervin Ellis, who died in infancy; and Flora E., who is the wife of C. A. Burton and lives on a farm near Ozawkie, Jefferson County, Kansas. Emanuel Ault, the father of Mrs. Peniston, came West at a very early day and in 1869 settled near Kansas City, but soon thereafter moved to near Olathe, Johnson County, Kansas, finally, in 1887, taking up his residence at Valley Falls, Jefferson County, Kansas. He married Elizabeth Ortman, of Ross County, Ohio, and they had five sons and three daughters: Lyman, who was a Union soldier, and lost his life on the battlefield of Chattanooga; Mary C., who is Mrs. Long and lives at Rock Creek, Jefferson County, Kansas; J. W., who died in 1906 in Colorado; Addison, who died in that state in 1915; Austin, who died in Johnson County, September 27, 1881; Mrs. Peniston; Fletcher Ault, who resides in Washington State; and Sarah E. Kerr, of Valley Falls, Kansas.

Four years after his marriage, William A. Peniston came to Kansas, settling in Shawnee County. Here he has continued to make his home ever since and has prospered in his operations, through his own efforts. His present property is located 1½ miles west of the Boys' Industrial School, at North Topeka. Throughout his career Mr. Peniston has followed modern methods and has made a study of his vocation, in this way getting the best results from his labors. He has been fair and honorable in his dealings with his fellow-men and his reputation in business circles is of the best, while as a useful and helpful citizen he is also held in high esteem.

James M. Priddy. Among the progressive and substantial agriculturists of Shawnee County who have made an especially creditable record both in husbandry and in citizenship, is James M. Priddy, whose attractive residence and valuable farm are situated in Menoken Township, not far from the Village of Elmont. Since coming to Kansas, in 1869, it has been Mr. Priddy's fortune to have realized many of his worthy ambitions, and through the exercise of industry, good judgment and business sagacity to have wrested from his opportunities a full measure of financial and general success.

Mr. Priddy was born on a farm in Huntington County, Indiana, November 20, 1846, and is the second son of John W. and Jane (Scott) Priddy, natives of Ohio. Thomas Priddy, his grandfather, fought as a soldier in the Mexican war, although little is known of his record, and the family originated in England, from whence the American progenitor emigrated to this country shortly after the close of the War of the Revolution. James M. Priddy was given better educational advantages than those usually afforded Indiana farmers' sons of his day, first attending the public schools and later Hillsdale School, a Baptist collegiate institution. He was only fourteen years old when the Civil war broke out, but was anxious to enlist, and when denied parental consent, ran away from home and endeavored to join the army. He was refused as being too young by the recruiting officers and compelled to return to his home, but in spite of this refusal made attempts on two later occasions, and when these met the same fate enlisted in the Home Guards and trained for three years, although he never saw active service at the front.

Not long after the close of the war, Mr. Priddy's father bought 640 acres of land in Shawnee County, Kansas, a part of which is now owned by James M. Priddy and forms his homestead. In 1869, the three sons, J. W., R. S. and James M., drove across the country from Indiana in a "prairie schooner" and after being twenty-six days on the journey arrived at their destination in what was then in an Indian reservation, but on railroad land. They broke the prairie with teams of oxen and shipped two carloads of lumber, with which they erected a twelve-room house, and there kept "bachelors' hall" for two

years. James M. Priddy, however, desired a home of his own, and, having met the lady of his choice, was married February 10, 1871, to Miss Florence E. Antrim, of Illinois, who had come with her parents to Kansas two years before. To this union there were born three children: Effie, who is now Mrs. Frank Carey, of San Bernardino, California; John, who resides with his parents; and Cora D., who is the wife of Orrin Layton, of Topeka.

After his marriage Mr. Priddy continued in his farming and stock raising ventures, as did his brothers, who also married and established homes, and the three exchanged land and labor until all became prosperous. In time James M. Priddy accumulated 400 acres, which constitute his present fine farm in Menoken Township, where he has made modern improvements and erected handsome buildings. In addition to carrying on general farming, he is a breeder of thoroughbred cattle, and also breeds and feeds a high grade of cattle and hogs, horses and mules, and is considered one of the expert stock men and an authority on agricultural subjects in this part of the county.

If Mr. Priddy has been successful in his individual operations and activities, he has been equally so in acquiring things for his community. He has always been a friend of education and religion and has been one of the prime movers in securing schools and churches for his locality. Mr. Priddy assisted in the building of the first school in his district, No. 66. He has been a leader in the work of the Pleasant Ridge Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an elder for twenty-five years and for a long period superintendent of the Sunday school, and was one of the organizers of Bethel Chapel, which is situated two miles north of his home. Any worthy movement receives his full support, and, having succeeded himself, he is always willing to lend a helping hand to those who are deserving. Politically he is a republican, but has independent leanings, and is apt to vote rather for the man than the party. He has been township trustee of Menoken Township for four years, and for a long period has been a member of the school board, and in his official capacities has rendered able and conscientious service. His children have all been given good educational advantages, having been sent to college and fitted for whatever position they may be called upon to hold in life.

John Priddy, who resides on the homestead and is associated with his father in his various agricultural ventures, is one of the energetic and progressive farmers of Menoken Township. He married Miss Blanche Goodno, of this township, and they are the parents of two children: John Dana and Donald James.

William F. Riley, is a well known banker of Topeka but he laid the foundation of his prosperity as a farmer and stock raiser in Wabaunsee County. He has been a resident of the state since 1883, and his family is one that has performed its full share of services in the development of the Sunflower Commonwealth during the last thirty-three years.

Born in Muskingum County, Ohio, January 10, 1871, William F. Riley is the youngest of eight children. His parents were John and Christiann (McDonald) Riley. During his residence in Ohio his father followed sheep raising and farming. On account of the health of his family he came to Kansas with them in 1883, locating near Eskridge in Wabaunsee County. There he acquired 640 acres of land. The price he paid ranged from $3 to $16 an acre. Thereafter he devoted himself to farming and the raising of cattle, but after three years moved to Mission Creek Township and located on the property now owned by his son William. In 1898 John Riley came into Topeka and died at his home in that city in September, 1910. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and in politics a republican. In every way his life was a credit to his adopted state. He was public spirited, contributing liberally to the support of all laudable public enterprises, was honest as the day is long, and his influence in the community was always for good.

William F. Riley was twelve years of age when brought to Kansas. He had as a boy the advantages of the common schools, but wisely improved such opportunities and has always found himself able to meet the emergencies of life as they arise. His boyhood was spent on the home farm, and as a cattle herder.

On December 19, 1894, Mr. Riley married Hattie Dailey. Her father George W. Dailey located in Wabaunsee County, Kansas, in 1860, settling on Mission Creek, but he is now living retired a venerable citizen of Topeka. Mr. and Mrs. Riley have two children: Edward Stanton and Helen.

Mr. Riley has been president of the State Bank of Topeka since 1906, and has guided the affairs of that institution with much discretion and ability. However, he still keeps his home on a farm of 170 acres, and altogether he is the owner of 650 acres of Kansas land and is an extensive stock dealer. Fraternally he is a Mason, and politically a republican.

William W. Webb. A resident of Topeka thirty years, Mr. Webb was at first in the service of the Santa Fe Railway Company, later a merchant, and for many years past has been in the real estate and insurance business. Successful in private affairs, his enterprise in public matters is worthy of special mention.

In 1890 he became identified with the Topeka Commercial Club. Through that medium he has worked in and out of season for the improvement and betterment of his city. He has assisted in every undertaking prompted by the club, and was particularly active in the movement to keep the Santa Fe shops at Topeka, being one of the committee of fifteen to raise $25,000 for the purchase of ground for the new shops. He was also active in the campaign when the city purchased the waterworks plant. Still later he was chairman of the committee to establish the "Great White Way" lighting system of Topeka. For this service each member of the committee was presented a handsomely engraved resolution of appreciation by the club. His many services were given a fitting token in January, 1916, when Mr. Webb was elected president of the Topeka Commercial Club.

He is a native of Michigan, and was born at Ontonagon, in the Upper Peninsula, May 22, 1865. When he was five years of age his parents, William and Jane (Ester) Webb, moved to Appleton, Wisconsin, where his father engaged in business as a mining broker. The son grew up at Appleton, attended the public schools, was for two years employed as clerk in the local postoffice, later was clerk for the firm of Morgan & Bassett in their foundry and machine works, and in 1880, on account of overwork and ill health, he went to Columbia, South Dakota, and spent two years recuperating on a ranch. On returning to Appleton Mr. Webb was



W. W. Webb



for three years connected with the Gas Works, of which his father was treasurer.

His next location was at Manistique, Michigan, where he remained during 1885-86 and carried out a contract to transcribe the records of Alger County, which had just been organized. This work he completed in May, 1887, and on June 1st of the same year arrived at Topeka.

Until the latter part of 1889 he was clerk in the engineering department of the Santa Fe Railway under B. S. Crocker. He was then in the general freight department of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, but in 1889 engaged in the jewelry business for himself. He was one of Topeka's active merchants until 1895 and then established his present business, real estate, loan and insurance. On January 1, 1908, he formed a partnership with W. C. Stephenson.

Mr. Webb is a republican and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On October 9, 1915, he married Rachel Edith Phelps. Among other interests he is a great lover of sports, especially of fishing. He has fished in all the waters of this country and has caught tarpon off the Mexican coast and at Catalina Island.

WALTER L. MCVEY is one of the able young members of the Independence bar, and has enjoyed extensive relations with the profession in Montgomery County for the past eight years.

Though a native of Illinois, his life has been spent largely in this part of Southern Kansas. He was born at Marshall, Illinois, September 11, 1880. His father, William H. McVey, was born in the same state in 1833, and died in Independence, Kansas, in 1891. He was reared and married in Illinois and in 1883 moved to Montgomery County, Kansas. He devoted his life to the service of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a minister, and on being superannuated retired to his farm in Montgomery County, Kansas, in 1883. He was a republican. The maiden name of his wife was Samantha J. Flemming, who was born in Shelbyville, Illinois, in 1840 and now resides at Independence, Kansas. Their children were: Emma, deceased wife of J. L. Kuhl, who is a merchant at Beardstown, Illinois; Mary F., a teacher of music and living at home with her mother; June, now deceased, whose husband, R. L. Webb, as a farmer in Jasper County, Missouri; George W., a railway mail clerk, who died at Independence, Kansas; Stella, wife of A. C. Sewell, employed by the Baden Mercantile Company at Independence; and Walter L. A cousin of the Independence attorney is Dr. R. Ed McVey of Topeka.

Reared on a farm in Montgomery County and attending the country schools there, Walter L. McVey was graduated from the county high school in 1902, following which he took two years of collegiate work in the Kansas State University and then entered the law department of the university, where he was graduated LL. B. with the class of 1907. He was admitted to the state bar in that year. He is a member of the honorary Greek letter law fraternity, Phi Delta Phi. After one year of experience and practice in Kansas City, Kansas, Mr. McVey moved to Independence in 1908, and has since looked after a growing civil and criminal practice. His offices are in the Citizens National Bank Building at the corner of North Penn and West Main streets.

Politically he is affiliated with the republican party, and at this writing is candidate for county attorney. He is a member of the Independence Tennis Club, the Independence Commercial Club, and is affiliated with Independence Lodge No. 69, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1914, at Parsons, Kansas, he married Miss Nona Inge, daughter of William and Lucy Inge, who reside at Independence. Her father is a retired merchant. To their marriage has been born one child, William Lawrence.

JOHN P. SLAUGHTER. One of the largest and best known financial houses in Kansas is the Farm Mortgage Company, which to a large degree represents the personality and the financial judgment of John P. Slaughter, who is its president. The Farm Mortgage Company, which deals almost entirely in farm mortgages, is an institution occupying a large building of its own at Topeka, and its business also extends to Oklahoma and elsewhere, there being a branch office at Hobart, Oklahoma. The company is capitalized at $100,000 and its chief officers are: J. P. Slaughter, president; W. A. Smith, vice president and treasurer; H. L. Winter, vice president; Russell E. Frost, secretary; and Ray W. Palmatier, cashier.

The experience of John P. Slaughter in the farm mortgage business began almost coincidentally with his coming to Kansas. He arrived in Kansas with other members of the family in 1881, when he was sixteen. In the meantime he had attended the public schools and finished his education in Baker University. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in the office of his uncle, Col. J. B. Cook, at Chetopa, who was then engaged in handling farm mortgages. With that financier he had a working experience of eight years, and was then qualified for a broader participation in banking and business affairs. While continuing his education in Baker University he served as assistant cashier of the Baldwin City Bank. Later he became cashier of the Burlingame State Bank. From that he was elevated to the position of vice president of the First National Bank and in 1901 he organized what is now the Pioneer State Bank, of which he became president. At the time he took the office of vice president of the First National Bank Mr. Slaughter began specializing in the handling of farm mortgages. This line of work he continued at Burlingame until 1907, and then removed to Topeka and with others organized the Farm Mortgage Company, of which he has since been president.

John P. Slaughter was born at Delavan, Illinois, August 31, 1865. His parents were Joseph J. and Anna M. (Cook) Slaughter, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania. All of their four children are still living. Joseph J. Slaughter left his impress for good especially on the agricultural activities of Southern Kansas. During his residence in Illinois he enlisted as a private in Company H of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was promoted to first lieutenant, and during much of his service was acting captain. He fought at Chickamauga, and while in the Atlanta campaign under Sherman participated in many of the greatest battles of the Civil war. He continued in the service until honorably discharged at the close of hostilities.

In 1881 he brought his family to Kansas and located on a farm near Chetopa. That was still a sparsely settled district, and he was one of the men whose influence was potent in transforming the cattle range into a fertile and productive farm district. His own farm came to be regarded as one of the best of that section, and he deserves recognition as having been one of the ablest Kansas farmers of his time. He had that faculty developed in a high de-

gree of making two blades grow where formerly one had grown, and his individual success was not confined to his own farm, but stood as an example and encouragement to others. He was a man of charitable impulses, a worker for the community welfare, and as patriotic as a private citizen as he had been when a soldier of the Union. He was also a great reader, was well informed on all the public issues, and lived a life of honor and the finest integrity. His death occurred March 13, 1915, at the age of eighty-one. His wife passed away July 7, 1912. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

John P. Slaughter is a republican, a member of the Methodist Church and is affiliated with the Masonic order. On August 6, 1890, he married Miss Cora E. Flowers. They are the parents of three children: Mary Esther, now Mrs H. G. Green; Joseph D.; and Sarah Hazel.

WILBUR F. GEORGE. With the exception of a short time spent in travel, Wilbur F. George has been a resident of Kansas since 1870, and during this time has been commensurately rewarded by the results which inevitably follow in the wake of industry, energy and careful management. Like many of his fellow agriculturists who have won success, he entered upon his career as a poor man, and whatever of success has come to him—and it is not inconsiderable—has been attained solely through the medium of his own strength of purpose and hard labor.

Mr. George, who is now a resident of Menoken Township, where he owns a finely cultivated farm in section 12, township 14, range 11, was born on a farm near Decatur, Illinois, October 8, 1860, one of eleven children born to John W. and Mary Ann (Wilson) George, both natives of Illinois. Little is known of the family of Mrs. George, as she died when her son Wilbur F. was a small child. His father, with two sons, Miles W. and Waifs M. George, fought as soldiers of the Union during the Civil war, being attached to Illinois volunteer regiments, and John W. George was captured in battle and confined in Andersonville Prison. When he was finally released from that awful stockade and allowed to return to his home, he was a veritable skeleton, weighing but sixty pounds, whereas, when he had entered the service, he was a man of sound if not robust build. In Illinois he had been a farmer, and, with the desire of securing farms for his sons, as well as the pure air and clean surroundings of country life, he decided, in 1870, to come to Kansas. The younger children he took with him on the train as far as Waterville, Kansas, where they were subsequently joined by the older boys, who had seven wagons in charge and had traveled overland. From Waterville the little party pushed on into Jewell County, settling on White Rock Creek, where the father and the five elder sons each secured a tract of 160 acres of bottom land. In the first year they lived in dug-outs, but in the following spring all erected log cabins and broke the land from the prairie. The first crop was fairly good, at least large enough to clear a trifle on, and the father and sons continued to have good luck until 1874, when the grasshoppers came and stripped the land clean of all crops. This, of course, was a severe set-back, but the Georges were made of stern stuff, and did not allow themselves to become discouraged as many others did. John W. George in time became a leading citizen of his community. He was appointed by the United States Government to handle the aid sent to the people of this locality, and won the unquestioned confidence of the people, who later elected him probate judge for four years and representative in the Kansas Legislature for two years. He was defeated for re-election, and then became manager for six mail lines in the West, by horse and stage, of which he had charge at the time of his death, in 1881. He was an honest, God-fearing man, who took a leading and active part in church work, contributing of his time and means to the promotion of worthy enterprises and helping in the building of educational institutions. He was likewise a prohibitionist, although not as a party man, for his political support was given to the men and principles of the republican organization. Fraternally, he was an Odd Fellow, passed through all the chairs of that order, and helped to build the lodge hall at Jewell. He also was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and never lost his interest in the old comrades who had fought by his side as the wearers of the Blue.

Wilbur F. George attended school in the country districts and remained on his father's farm in Jewell County until 1880, in which year he took a trip through Colorado and California. He decided that Kansas was better suited to his liking and accordingly returned to Jewell County, where, at Jewell, he was married March 12, 1883, to Miss Ida C. Pence, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Lyman and Mary L. Pence. Her father was engaged in farming in Iowa until the Civil war came on, when he enlisted as a soldier in the Union army, and met a soldier's death on the field of battle. To Mr. and Mrs. George there were born six children, as follows: Milo, a farmer near Dover, Kansas; Olga, who is now a resident of Chicago; Lois, who is the wife of Herman Whiteman; Lindon, who lives with his parents; Fairy, now Mrs. John Frey, of Menoken Township; and Wilbur F., Jr., at home.

After his marriage, Mr. George purchased forty acres of land near Jewell, where he carried on general farming, and also rented 120 acres. Thus he continued for four years, when he purchased an elevator at Jewell and engaged in grain buying and stock shipping for five years, but, although he made a success of this venture, sold out and moved to Grand Junction, Colorado, where he followed the fruit business for a year. Kansas again called him, and he settled in Riley County, where he rented land while he sent his eldest daughter, Olga, to school at Manhattan and the younger children to the local schools. There Mr. George remained for some four years, when he disposed of his interests and came to Shawnee County, which community has continued to be his home to the present time. He purchased his present property, a tract of 160 acres of highly cultivated land lying in Menoken Township, in 1909, and now carries on general farming and feeds stock. Mr. George is a man of excellent business judgment and foresight, a practical agriculturist, resourceful and energetic. He is modern in his ideas, and the improvements on his farm, most of which have been made by him, are attractive and thoroughly up-to-date, adding at once to the material value and attractiveness of his farm.

Politically, Mr. George is a democrat, on which ticket he has been elected to several offices, including that of township trustee. He has been a prime mover in securing a betterment of conditions in his community. Fraternally, Mr. George belongs to Philip Stucke Lodge, Modern Woodmen of America,

at Jewell City, in which he has held all the offices, and in the work of which he has taken an energetic part. He and Mrs. George are members of the Christian Church, and were liberal donators in the building of the church in this locality. Both have been friends of the cause of education. Mr. George attributes a large share of his success to the efforts and co-operation of his worthy wife, who has encouraged him in his every undertaking and who has aided him in the acquiring of his present comfortable home and good standing in the community.

EDWARD E. BUNDY. Among the fine farms and homesteads that are found in Mission Township of Shawnee County, one is owned and occupied by Edward E. Bundy, who has been a progressive resident of Kansas for thirty years. His venerable father, Jesse Bundy, has lived in Mission Township of Shawnee County for many years, and reached the remarkable age of ninety-four in 1916. Like hundreds of others of the state's best people, he is a man who has worked hard, taken an equal part with his neighbors in the support of all worthy causes for the general good, and in the evening of life has the satisfaction of knowing that he has been a worthy citizen, and that his part in life's struggle has been well acted, and that he has gained the respect of his fellow men.

It was in 1887 that Jesse Bundy came to Kansas from Belmont County, Ohio. He was born and reared in that eastern section of the Buckeye State, not far from the Ohio River. During the Civil war he went out with a hundred days regiment. He was married in Ohio to Mrs. Jemima (Mitchell) Cooper, who had four children by her first marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Bundy were the parents of three sons and one daughter. Jesse Bundy has been a farmer all his life. On coming to Kansas he located in the southern part of Mission Township of Shawnee County, beginning as a renter and afterwards buying land which he still occupies as a home. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

The second in his father's family of children, Edward E. Bundy was born January 1, 1862, in Ohio, and grew up in that state. He came to Shawnee County, Kansas, with his parents, and for the last thirty years has been actively identified with farming and stock raising. Of late he has paid a great deal of attention to thoroughbred red polled cattle. Mr. Bundy at the age of twenty-four left home and started farming as a renter. In 1893 he made his first purchase of forty acres, the nucleus of his present homestead, and has added to it until his farm now comprises two hundred forty fertile acres.

On March 7, 1892, he married Miss Alice Brobst, daughter of Nathan Brobst, one of the pioneers of Shawnee County, whose career is sketched on other pages. It is largely to the influence of his good wife that Mr. Bundy attributes the success that has come to him. They have worked hard, have shared the joys and sorrows of many years, have saved and accumulated, and have made ample provision for their own future and for the rearing and training of their children. To their marriage were born seven children: Hugh N.; Elsie J., Mrs. Peter Price; Ethel M., Mrs. Alvin Price; Ida M., Mrs. John Koci; Elmer V.; Porter C. and Melvin Edward.

NATHAN BROBST, who died May 3, 1910, was one of the sterling pioneer farmers of Shawnee County, Kansas. In a lifetime of nearly seventy years he had experiences that identified him closely with many of the interesting phases of the history of the Middle West.

He was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, on a farm November 13, 1840, one of ten children, two of whom died in infancy and two of whom still survive. Their parents, Henry and Susan (Fullwieler) Brobst, were born in Pennsylvania, but moved to Ohio and took their part in the activities of the wilderness, where they developed a farm and where they spent the rest of their days.

Nathan Brobst grew up with only such advantages as were supplied by the common subscription schools of the time, and in fact gained his best education by travel, observation and experience, and by much reading. He was a great reader, and was really a student all his years. He was not a soldier in the Civil war, but one of his cousins was killed during that struggle. Following his schooling Nathan Brobst became apprenticed to the stonemason's trade, and followed that for a number of years in connection with farming.

A number of years before becoming a permanent settler of Kansas, he drove a six-mule team to Salt Lake City, and saw and experienced nearly every phase of wild western life of that time. He was a prospector for gold, was in the mining regions of Montana, and from there came down the Missouri River in boats, and on returning east had many interesting experiences to relate of his adventures in the Far West with Indians and wild animals.

On February 14, 1866, he married Mary Yager. Mrs. Brobst is still living on the old homestead. Her parents were Daniel and Elizabeth (Carnes) Yager, both natives of Pennsylvania, and one of her maternal ancestors came from Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Brobst had four children: Alice, now Mrs. Edward E. Bundy; Emery, a farmer; Irvin of Auburn, Kansas; and Celia, Mrs. W. D. Davis, living on the old homestead with Mrs. Brobst.

In February, 1876, Mr. Brobst and family came to Topeka, and soon afterwards located on 160 acres of land. He improved those acres and gradually added to his estate until at one time he owned 580 acres. Mrs. Brobst now has 500 acres comprising one of the best country estates in the vicinity of Topeka. Forty years ago when he came to Kansas Mr. Brobst undertook the heavy labor of breaking up the land and also had to build houses and fences and make every other improvement necessary to convert a tract of wild land into a comfortable home.

He exemplified the best traits of good citizenship and of a high upright character. It was his industry and honesty that brought him prosperity without envy from his neighbors. A democrat, he aspired to no offices, was always modest and retiring, and yet his public spirit could be counted upon to assist in any community improvement. He was a member of the Grange, and belonged to the Lutheran Church, and was a conscientious Christian all his life, while Mrs. Brobst is an active member of the German Reformed Church. As a man of splendid judgment, fortified with extensive reading, the advice of Mr. Brobst was widely sought and in every sphere and relationship of a long life he lived worthily and well.

WILLIAM E. STICH. The largest general insurance office in Independence is owned and managed by William E. Stich. Mr. Stich is a brother of the late A. C. Stich, whose career as a business man and citizen of Montgomery County has been described on other pages, where many of the details of the family history will be found.

William E. Stich was born in Hanover, Germany, February 16, 1850. His parents came to this country in 1857 and located at Kalamazoo, Michigan. His early education was received in the schools there, and in the meantime he learned to be a cabinet maker under his father, who was a master of that trade. At the age of seventeen, on leaving school, he began working in an organ factory, and remained there about six years. He then became connected with the musical merchandise house of R. D. Bulloch of Jackson, Michigan, and was manager of their store at Saginaw for nine years. In 1883 Mr. Stich came to Kansas and bought his brother's interest in a store at Paola. This was a general merchandise store and as its proprietor he conducted it for twenty-one years. Then in 1904 he moved to Ottawa, Kansas, and for a year was in the ice business. After a year's intermission, he came to Independence in 1906, and has since been in the insurance business. His offices are at 204½ North Penn Avenue. He is also a stockholder in the Exchange National Bank of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Mr. Stich has a comfortable home at 508 Maple Street. He is a member and former trustee of the Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with Fortitude Lodge No. 107, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons; St. Bernard Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar, and Wichita Consistory of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Elks Lodge No. 780 and the Country Club at Independence.

In January, 1876, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, Mr. Stich married Miss Augusta S. Lewis, daughter of Hiram and Candace Lewis. Her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Stich have one child, Blanche. She was graduated from the Paola High School and attended Washburn College at Topeka, but the illness of her mother called her home before she graduated. She is now the wife of E. W. Sinclair, president of the Exchange National Bank at Tulsa, Oklahoma, where they have their home.

William A. Kearney. In a comfortable home, enjoying a liberal prosperity, and with the esteem of a large circle of friends, William A. Kearney and wife are people whose record should be considered in any history of Kansas. They have lived in Shawnee County since 1880. Their present prosperity seems the greater in contrast with their condition when they landed at Tecumseh thirty-five years ago. At that time it is said that they had only two cents in money and an ax.

A Pennsylvanian, William A. Kearney was born in Venango County, April 15, 1854. His father, Samuel K. Kearney, was a native of the same county, and was a youthful cousin of that dashing military figure in western military annals, Gen. Phil Kearney. Samuel Kearney served as a drummer boy in the Mexican war, being attached to Gen. Phil Kearney's command. After that war he returned to Venango County, and thirteen or fourteen years later again answered the call of patriotism and joined a Pennsylvania regiment at the outbreak of the Civil war. He spent four years in the ranks, and then resumed farming in Western Pennsylvania, where he died in 1890. Samuel K. Kearney was a man of unusual experience and a fine character. He loved outdoor sports, was a skillful horseman, always owning a fine horse, and took great delight in hunting. He was light-hearted and cheerful among his family and friends, had good habits, and was especially fond of young company. He appreciated the good things of life, and was never satisfied with the second rate or the commonplace. Politically he was a democrat, and a stronger party man it would have been difficult to find in his community. However he was not narrow, and often supported a republican who was his neighbor and was known to be well qualified for office. He told his two sons to choose a party and be strong party men. Like many others, he believed that the welfare of the nation depended upon the two-party system. Though he was a strong democrat, his son William A. of Shawnee County, Kansas, is equally ardent as a republican. Though one of the most peaceful men that ever lived, there is record that Samuel Kearney once had a law suit. The case was contested through several courts and finally a verdict was given in his favor. At the end of the litigation his opponent was so impoverished that he was unable to buy a team of horses, and then with characteristic generosity Samuel K. Kearney bought a team and presented his former adversary with it. This branch of the Kearney family has long been in America, and is of Irish antecedents. Samuel K. Kearney married Helen Fisher, who was born in Germany, and who was one of twin sisters. She was a woman of superior moral and intellectual qualities, and it is said that she was never known to speak ill of any person. To their marriage were born three sons and one daughter, Jennie, A. L., William A. and Emerson R. Jennie married Samuel Christmeyer, who died many years ago. A. L. is a very well to do resident of Cambria County, Pennsylvania. Emerson R. is a substantial business man of Indiana County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. William A. Kearney is now living in the village that is distinguished as having been the first capital town of Kansas, the Town of Tecumseh. In many ways William H. Kearney is a remarkable man. He never had any schooling as a boy, yet is well educated and well informed, has a splendid natural intelligence, is a practical geologist and has always lived in close touch with nature and finds "sermons in stone." Not only as a geologist, but as a man, he has stood high in the esteem of his fellow men, and enjoys the friendship of such noted Kansans as United States Senator Curtis and J. M. Meade, the civil engineer of the Santa Fe Railway.

Mr. Kearney began life as a pump boy in the oil fields of Pennsylvania. In early years he gained a fortune in that industry, but lost it. John Getty of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, taught him how to read and he pored over his lessons by lamplight.

Mr. Kearney married Maggie Gillespie. It was his marriage that proved the turning point of his career. Mrs. Kearney exercised a great influence for good over him and he is never reluctant to ascribe to her much of the credit for all that he has accomplished and has become. While in the oil fields of Pennsylvania he had become addicted to drink, but after his marriage his wife suggested that they move to a country where liquor was not manufactured nor sold under legal permission. Thus it was that in 1880 they came to Shawnee, Kansas, where prohibition prevailed. Since then Mr. Kearney has never had anything to do with alcoholic liquors. Arriving in poverty, he soon discovered a piece of land which attracted him. This land adjoined the Town of Tecumseh, and its owner was John R. Mulvane. Going to Mr. Mulvane, Mr. Kearney told him that he wanted to buy the land. Mr. Mulvane asked one direct question: "Do you drink?" Explaining that he had once been a drinking man, but had abandoned the practice, the bargain was soon

closed with the few dollars which Mr. Kearney had at hand, and locating on the land he and his wife by industry and good management soon paid for it and were thus started to the accumulation of the competence which they now enjoy. Mr. Kearney then and since has regarded John R. Mulvane as the best friend he ever had in Kansas.

SAMUEL N. HARPER. Many of the men of Kansas whose closing years of life were devoted exclusively to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, had seen much adventure in earlier times and on many occasions had proved as heroic as any knight of romance or history. Thus may be brought to notice the late Samuel N. Harper, for many years one of Menoken Township's most esteemed and valued citizens. A survivor of the great civil war, afterward one of the courageous and hardy men who dared Indian treachery on the frontier and engineered great wagon trains through the mountains, and still later a developer and organized in the section in which he chose a home, Mr. Harper's entire life was one possessing interest to all who cherish memories of early Kansas.

Samuel N. Harper was born on a farm near Gaysport, Ohio, the second born in a family of four children. His parents were Joseph and Nancy Harper, the former of whom was a man of consequence, owning a farm, a salt mill and a hotel. Samuel Nelson assisted his father in these enterprises until October 6, 1862, when he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering Company D, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry for a term of nine months. He was honorably discharged July 14, 1863, having safely passed through many minor battles and the great siege of Vicksburg.

In 1864 he was induced by his older brother, James Harper, to go to Missouri, and there he entered the service of the United States Government, in the quartermaster's department in the western army and he continued in this department for five years, spending two years in New Mexico under the famous Captain Bradley. He was one of General Custer's wagon masters and conducted his long transportation trains in Custer's campaign of 1867 from Missouri to Fort Riley, Kansas. It was a rough and dangerous life and the time came when he decided to return to civil life once more and become a farmer, marry and assume the responsibilities of domestic life and private citizenship. He was able to secure 160 acres that now comprise a part of the home farm in Menoken Township, buying the land from George Young, who was a leader once among the Pottawatomie Indians. The purchase was in 1866.

In 1870 Mr. Harper was married to Miss Mary Barber. She was born and reared in Muskingum County, Ohio, and came by railroad to Kansas to be united in marriage with Mr. Harper. They had long been attached to each other and they were married at Topeka by the late Reverend Barrett. To this union seven children were born: Nancy M., who resides at home; Sarah Margaret, who married Thomas P. Vanorsdal; George B., who lives in Silver Lake Township; William G., John B. and Ada M., who reside on the old home farm, and one who died an infant.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Harper settled on the farm he had bought and in the course of time he built the present farm residence. They met with many discouragements in early days when Kansas suffered from drouth and the grasshopper pest but they were frugal, resourceful and courageous and lived to see their early hopes realized and peace and comfort around them. Mrs. Harper was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Her death occurred May 25, 1896, and the care of the younger children fell to the eldest daughter and nobly has she discharged this duty.

Mr. Harper continued to add to his acreage and at the time of his death, which occurred July 6, 1913, he was the owner of 400 acres, which is still intact, his son William now operating it for the family. Mr. Harper in his early years here was a democrat and took considerable interest in public affairs and frequently was called to serve in township offices and was a member of the first township board after the formation of Menoken Township. He was a strong advocate of public education and gave his children advantages and for thirty years was a member of the district school board.

William Harper, a son of Samuel Nelson and Mary (Baker) Harper, was born on the home place in Menoken Township, October 23, 1880, and has spent his life on this place. Before and ever since his father's death he has managed the farm and success has attended his work. He is a stockholder in the Shawnee State Bank and is one of the county's substantial men. In his political views he was in accord with those of his father, a strong republican, but has never consented to hold any political office, although he is ever ready to help promote movements for the general welfare and especially those promising to improve agricultural conditions. He is master of the township Grange. He belongs to the advanced branches of Masonry and attends the Blue Lodge No. 51 at Topeka. He is a worthy son of a worthy father.

THEODORE SAXON. The career of Theodore Saxon is an expression of well directed and intelligent industry, of devotion to the best interests of the community, and promotion of the highest tenets of agriculture. His financial standing is indicated by the possession of 1,240 acres of Kansas land, all of which has come to him through the exercise of thrift, good management and business sagacity. Like so many founders and builders of civilization in Shawnee County, Mr. Saxon, who is now a retired resident of Topeka, sprang from the soil of the Hoosier state, and carved his way to prominence and usefulness by unaided industry and a commendable ambition to arise from the modest conditions of his early life.

Mr. Saxon is a native of Wayne County, Indiana, where he was born on a farm December 2, 1839. He is one of two children, and the only one living, born to the marriage of Clayton Saxon and Salena Ferguson, and his father having died before Theodore was born, the latter was reared in the family of his grandfather, Micajah Ferguson, who was engaged in farming in Wayne County. During the youthful part of his career, Mr. Saxon divided his time between securing his education in the district schools of the state of his nativity and in assisting in the work of the homestead farm. For about thirty years he followed farming in Indiana, but felt that he could better himself in the West, and, having relatives in Kansas, finally came to this state in 1869. Prior to this time, a large part of his Indiana life had been passed with an uncle on his mother's side, Horton Ferguson, who was an extensive stockraiser and who had gained something more than a local reputation by reason of the many premiums which his live stock won at the meetings of the Indiana State Fair. Thus

it was that when Mr. Saxon came to the Sunflower state he was fully prepared to add an element of strength to any community in which he might settle, as the possessor of strong and finished abilities in every department of agriculture.

Mr. Saxon made the journey from his Indiana home to Atchison, Kansas, by rail, and from the latter point to his new locality, in Pottawatomie County, in a covered Government wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen. For three months after his arrival he made his home in this conveyance, but by the end of that period had built a log cabin. The rude structure of logs continued to be his place of abode for the next fifteen years, during which time he "bached" it. In the erection of this structure he was assisted by friendly Indians of the Pottawatomie tribe, his nearest neighbors. He never had the least trouble with the Indians, as he treated them fairly in all things and in return received their friendship and was treated fairly by them. His nearest white neighbor was a full mile away, another was about three miles distant, three or four miles in another direction was a third, and the next one's home was ten miles from Mr. Saxon's place.

While living on this farm Mr. Saxon was married to Miss Esther J. Linscott, May 25, 1886, and at that time erected a more commodious and comfortable home. His original farm had consisted of 160 acres, but after he had put this under a high state of cultivation and his crops began to flourish, he began adding to his property, gradually at first and more extensively later, until he had accumulated 1,240 acres, this property now representing his farm holdings. In a like manner his stock was improved. When he first came to Kansas he started in a small way to breed an ordinary grade of cattle, but as the years passed he accumulated a fine herd of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, as well as a herd of Short Horns, and Poland-China hogs and French draft horses. In 1895 Mr. Saxon took a carload of horses from Kansas to Scotland, where he sold them, and he is perhaps the first Kansan to perform such an undertaking. His material life has been one crowned with success, and this has been achieved entirely through his own exertions.

In political matters Mr. Saxon has always been a democrat. During his active life he took a keen interest in politics, and at various times was called upon for public service. For five years he was a trustee, and in 1876 was elected a member of the lower house of the Kansas Legislature, being the first democrat from Pottawatomie County to be thus honored. For some time previous to 1893 the populists had been sweeping the elections in his county, but in that year Mr. Saxon, with the help of the republican votes, succeeded in defeating the populistic candidate for county commissioner, a capacity in which he served for three years with signal ability. His public life has always been such as to gain and hold the confidence of the people of his locality.

Socially, Mr. Saxon stands high in Masonry, in which he has attained to the thirty-second Scottish Rite degree. In the fall of 1898, feeling that he had earned a rest from active labor, he retired and moved to Topeka. He and Mrs. Saxon are the parents of three sons: Warren Theodore, who married Grace Bilter, has one daughter, Dorothy E., and resides on the home farm; Keene, who is sixteen years of age and attending school; and Sidney, aged thirteen, at home.

Mrs. Esther J. Saxon was born on a farm in Washington County, Iowa, November 5, 1860, and was a very small child when her mother died. Her father, Shepard K. Linscott, prominent in Kansas affairs and appropriate mention of whom is given elsewhere in this volume, remarried and removed to Kansas when Mrs. Saxon was twelve years of age. She has ever since made this state her home. After completing her scholastic training at the Ladies Seminary, Rockford, Illinois, she remained at home until her marriage to Theodore Saxon, when she was twenty-six years old, and has devoted her life, with the keen instincts of a business woman, to agricultural pursuits. In this direction she has attained success equal to that of her husband and his neighbors. Thoroughly alive to the public issues of the day, she frequently has been solicited to permit her name to be used for political honors, but while she is a believer in equal rights in political matters for women, she has so far preferred to devote her time to home and farming. However, that she might be tempted to accept public honors is indicated by the following article, which is quoted from a recent issue of the Topeka Daily Capital: "Mrs. Theodore Saxon, Shawnee county's well-known woman farmer, probably will be the first woman candidate to come out for the state senate in Kansas. Mrs. Saxon is considering running for the democratic nomination for state senator at the August primaries. Although she refused to announce her candidacy, Mrs. Saxon admitted that it is being urged by a large number of her friends, who believe that there should be a woman in the legislature, and that Mrs. Saxon is the woman for the place. Mrs. Saxon admits that she would like to be elected to the senate. 'I believe that there is a place for women in the legislature,' she declared. 'Women who have had any business experience and combine that experience with a knowledge of women's problems will naturally see details in law-making that many men overlook. The laws are as much concerned with women as with men, and a woman's viewpoint is needed in the making of them.' If elected to the office Mrs. Saxon declared that she will have no special hobbies, but will look into all the measures that come up. 'As a farmer I am interested in rural credits legislation, but I have lived in Topeka long enough to know the needs of the city for legislation. A legislator should not consider the needs of either city or county exclusively.'

"Mrs. Saxon has had the entire charge of her farm for a number of years and has run all the business connected with it. She is also a practical housekeeper and does all the housework for a family consisting of a husband and two sons. Managing the business and household for a family keeps a woman pretty busy, she declares, and leaves her very little time to run for office. The pressure of home and business duties would be the only thing that would deter her from making the race. Mrs. Saxon is a member of the Linscott family of Holton, and a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Shepard Keene Linscott. The late Shepard Keene Linscott, who was born March 6, 1837, and died December 11, 1905, represented in the best sense the highest type of American manhood. A farm near Chesterville, Maine, was the place of his nativity and he was the only son of Shepard and Esther (Keene) Linscott. The house in which he was born was built by his grandfather, Samuel Linscott, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

When but sixteen years of age, Shepard Keene Linscott left the parental roof and became a pioneer



R. Luscott



farmer of Henry County, Indiana. Realizing the importance of an education, he became a student at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and while there met, and on March 8, 1858, married Myra Simmons. That he might contribute his mite to the preservation of the Union, he became a member of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry and served in Alabama and Mississippi until after peace was declared. It is worthy of note that he was one of the few soldiers of the Civil war who never applied for a pension, although legally entitled to one. From Illinois Mr. Linscott moved to Washington County, Iowa, and there engaged in mercantile pursuits at Dayton, and later at Washington, and still later was identified with the lumber business at Seymour. His wife died in Iowa after bearing him two children: a boy that died when three years old, and Esther J., who is now the wife of Theodore Saxon, of Topeka, Kansas. On April 19, 1866, Mr. Linscott was married to Miss Josephine Mallett.

In the spring of 1872 Mr. Linscott moved to Kansas and located at Holton. Gifted with more than an ordinary degree of practical sense, he prospered and became widely and favorably known in business circles. For a time he was cashier of the Holton Exchange Bank and later founded the banking house of S. K. Linscott, of which he was president for nearly a third of a century, his sound judgment and keen foresight enabling the institution to grow to great proportions. Among bankers of the state he was known as a sound, conservative financier, whose first thought always was for the safety of his depositors' interests, and who could be depended upon to carry his banking craft safely through the troubled waters in time of financial storms.

Mr. Linscott was always an upbuilder in whatever community he centered his activities. In Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in Mexico, he helped to open new countries—always a pioneer who did not depend upon others to promote and foster the things which made for advancement, but on his own initiative organized and supported these movements, contributing his brains, his energies and his means. He was a benefactor of Campbell University second only to but one other man. To him more than to any other probably, Jackson County is indebted for the introduction of tame grasses and of an improved breed of stock. He loved to see animated nature and to learn from it the lesson of wisdom placed in the Holy Writ for our guidance. Foremost of all was his love of home and family. Here Mr. Linscott's fullness of love was made most manifest. To his descendants he left a name unsullied and a reputation undimmed. A friend said: "Whatever Mr. Linscott was in the community, he was more in the family circle. There he was preeminent in good qualities. He was a perfect gentleman in the family." Always courteous, after the manner of the old-style gentleman, he was known as the personification of gentleness. Tender, loving, helpful, wise, an instructor and advisor in all that was good, his place can never be adequately filled. As a boy, man, soldier and in his business relations, his life was blameless. The world is better because Shepard Keene Linscott lived in it.

To Mr. Linscott's second marriage there were born seven sons, of whom six grew to maturity. Mr. Linscott was a democrat in politics and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Horace Mann Philips. Up to twenty-five years ago Horace Mann Philips was a Pennsylvania banker. To look after his investments in Kansas real estate he came West, and the visit made such a strong impression upon his mind that he determined forthwith to identify himself with the growing Sunflower State. He has been a resident of Kansas ever since, was a former county treasurer of Shawnee County, and is now engaged in banking at Dover in that county.

Mr. Philips was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1850. He is one of four children, two of whom are still living, born on Lewis and Jane (Keeley) Philip. He was reared on a Pennsylvania farm, and his education was finished in the West Chester Normal School. After the first twenty-four years of his life had been spent on the home farm he engaged in the real estate business at West Chester and while there he organized the Dime Savings Bank of Chester County. He was its cashier. He and his partner were also in the loan business, and during this time made some heavy loans in Kansas. At one time it seemed that their faith in the western country was misplaced, and during many depressing days there was much anxiety as to whether the principal of the loans would ever be recovered.

It was for the purpose of looking after these investments that Mr. Philips arrived in Kansas in 1891. He found conditions better than he had expected, and after his primary mission was successfully accomplished, he found himself overpowered with a love of Kansas and its people, and not long afterward he became a resident of Topeka.

From business affairs in 1897 he was called by popular vote to the office of treasurer of Shawnee County. He was re-elected and served altogether about five years. Soon after leaving office Mr. Philips located in the Town of Dover, and that has since been his home. Upon the organization of the Dover State Bank he accepted the post of cashier and is still filling that place of responsibility.

Mr. Philips has long been prominent in military affairs. In his native state from 1873 to 1891 he was a member of the Pennsylvania State Militia, in which he attained the rank of first lieutenant in Company I of the Sixth Regiment. After his removal to Kansas he again identified himself with the State Militia and was active in its ranks until December, 1914. He became major in the inspector general's department, and for five years was inspector general. Major Philips is an active member of the Masonic fraternity and he and his wife belong to the Baptist Church.

On January 1, 1878, he married Miss Mary Griffith of West Chester, Pennsylvania. Their only son, Allen G., is now a member of the faculty of the Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana, being in charge of the poultry department.

George E. Weaver. One of the most important offices in a municipality is that of city engineer. The permanence, the efficiency, the economy of operation of practically every public improvement and public convenience depends upon the skill exercised by the engineer in planning and supervising the construction of such improvements.

That has been the work of George E. Weaver at Independence, who is now serving his second term as city engineer. In the past three years the city has undertaken an exceptionally heavy amount of paving, sewer construction and other forms of improvement, and the citizens give Mr. Weaver great credit for the able manner in which this work has been carried out.

He comes of a family whose members have been

usually devoted to some mechanical trade or profession. The Weavers originally came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, in colonial times, and the grandfather, also named George E. Weaver, was born in Pennsylvania in 1830, became an early settler in Ohio and the locality known as Weaver Station was established on his farm and was named in his honor. He died in Ohio at Greenville in 1912.

It was at Weaver Station, Ohio, that the city engineer of Independence was born November 29, 1879. His father, P. D. Weaver, born at Weaver Station in 1858, spent his life in that locality as a carpenter and builder, and died at Greenville February 7, 1916. He was an active republican. He married Miss Jennie Brown, who was born near Greenville, Ohio, in 1860 and died there in January, 1915. Her family also came from Germany in the early days and located in Pennsylvania, and her mother, Mrs. Annie Brown, is still living at Greenville, Ohio, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. P. D. Weaver and wife had a family of seven children: George E.; William, a brick mason at Richmond, Indiana; Anna, who is living at Greenville, Ohio, unmarried; Norma, wife of Harrison Birley, a tinner at Greenville; Charles, a carpenter and builder at Greenville; Estella, a senior in the high school at Greenville; and Robert, a member of the Freshman class in the Greenville High School.

George E. Weaver received his first advantages in the country near his birthplace, finished the course of the Greenville High School, and in 1904 completed a technical course in the Greenville Technical Academy. Having thus trained himself for his profession of civil engineer, he found employment in that line for one year in Greenville, and in 1906 came to Independence, where he has since followed his profession for the past ten years. For three years he served as assistant city engineer, and in 1913 was appointed to his present office and reappointed in 1915.

He is independent in politics. Fraternally he has been chiefly identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in its various branches. He is a member and past noble grand of Lodge No. 69, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Independence, is past chief patriarch of the local encampment, and also belongs to the Rebekahs. Other associations are with Independence Lodge No. 648, Loyal Order of the Moose, and he is a stockholder in the Independence Loan and Building Association. On February 3, 1916, at Independence he married Miss Ollie Walters of Independence.

GEORGE G. KUNGLE was one of the sterling citizens of Shawnee County whose lives deserve special record in these pages. The family is still living at Tecumseh, and since his death his wife and oldest son, George, Jr., have competently managed a farm there.

Born at Como, Illinois, in 1864, George G. Kungle was a son of Joseph Byron Kungle, who was born in 1834 in Pennsylvania, of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. Joseph B. Kungle was a carpenter and contractor, was a very successful man, and later in life followed farming. Highly respected by all who knew him, he enjoyed this position because of his high moral character, his sobriety and industry. He and his wife Susanna were married in Illinois about 1855, and became the parents of eight children, two sons and six daughters, namely: Walter, Mitter, Emma, Anna, Bertha, George, Jennie and Katie Edith, the last dying in infancy.

George G. Kungle accompanied his parents from Como, Illinois, to Tecumseh Township in Shawnee County, Kansas, locating just east of Oakland on Sardeau Avenue. After the death of his father he took charge of the homestead, but prior to that had gone to Chicago and entered the operating train service with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was a competent and faithful employe of that road for ten years.

George G. Kungle died in 1912. For a number of years he had devoted his time to general farming, but made a special success in the raising of watermelons and sweet potatoes. The old farm when he took charge had been allowed to run down on account of management by strangers, and it was his enterprise and hard work that restored its fertility so that he was able to leave it at the time of his death in a splendid state of cultivation and highly valuable. The dominant characteristics of the late George Kungle were exceptional energy and industry. He was a member of several fraternal societies, including the Knights of Pythias, and belonged to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

George Kungle married Julia Miche, who was of French ancestry and was born in Herman, Missouri. Mrs. Kungle's father was a school teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Kungle had five children, three of whom are living. The son, George, Jr., now sixteen years of age; Hazel, thirteen; and Richard, ten.

The great flood of 1903 left Mr. Kungle in a very bad financial condition, but with a tremendous effort he restored his fortune and soon had his farm one of the best in the county. The active manager of his farm is now George Kungle, Jr. While attending school and keeping up with his studies, he has proved the right hand assistant to his widowed mother, and his faithfulness, his energy and his courage are such as to deserve the admiration and commendation of all. Few boys of his age do so much of the real work of the world as this worthy son of the late George G. Kungle.

THOMAS GEORGE HOWELL. The agricultural interests of Silver Lake Township, Shawnee County, have an able representative in the person of Thomas George Howell, whose well-cultivated farm of 235 acres is situated in section 21, township 10, range 14. He has been a resident of the county for many years, and while energetically engaged in advancing his own prosperity has not been unmindful of the duties of citizenship, so that he is rated among his locality's helpful citizens.

Mr. Howell was born on a farm near Brockville, Quebec, Canada, April 30, 1861, the fifth in order of birth of the six children born to Ambrose and Elizabeth (Parkinson) Howell. His parents were natives of England, where their three eldest children were born, and came to America to better their condition, first settling in Canada. Ambrose Howell was a carpenter and builder by trade, and when he found times hard in Canada removed with his family to Massachusetts, where they resided until 1875. In that year they removed to near Des Moines, Iowa, where they lived for three years on a farm. The father was not acquainted with farming methods, and so left the family in Iowa, while he came to Kansas, and after five weeks and two days arrived in Pawnee County, where he built a frame house. Later he sent for his family, and his wife and sons attended to the cultivation of the land, while he worked at his trade, but crops were bad and the family next moved to McPherson County, where they lived on rented land. That land

did not prove satisfactory, either, and finally the Howells came to Shawnee County, where they rented 320 acres of land, cultivating eighty acres and putting the rest into hay and pasture land, and at the end of that time bought eighty acres in Silver Lake Township. Ambrose Howell is now retired and lives at Butte, Montana, his wife having died February 28, 1905, in Shawnee County, and now lies at rest in Walnut Hill Cemetery.

Thomas G. Howell was a lad when taken by his parents to Massachusetts, and there his boyhood was spent and his education secured in the public schools. When he was fourteen years of age he accompanied the family to Iowa, and subsequently came to Kansas, where he has since resided. He and his younger brother worked the farm and cared for their mother until 1887, when Thomas G. Howell was married, and at that time purchased eighty acres of land in Silver Lake Township. Through good management and hard work he has increased his holdings to 235 acres, and now devotes 150 acres to general farming, the remainder being in hay and pasture land. Mr. Howell has succeeded well in his ventures and now has one of the really valuable farms of his township, with substantial buildings and modern improvements of every kind. He has always helped to the limit of his ability in advancing the interests of churches and schools, and has taken an active part in the work of the Methodist Church, of which his family have long been members. He is a republican in politics, and has been for four years a member of the township board of trustees and for a like period has served as a member of the school board. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masons, third degree, as a member of Silver Lake Blue Lodge No. 50. His standing in business circles is an excellent one, and the public-spirited stand he has taken on all matters pertaining to the welfare of his community has stamped him as a man worthy of the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

On February 12, 1887, Mr. Howell was united in marriage with Miss Amanda Dietrich of Shawnee County, daughter of Ephraim and Otilla (Bleiler) Dietrich, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Dietrich in 1884 came to Kansas and settled on the uplands of Shawnee County, locating on 400 acres of land, which he cultivated up to the time of his death, March 28, 1905. He was an honest, hard-working man, who won the respect and friendship of his neighbors, and who was straightforward and honorable in all his dealings. Mrs. Dietrich, who survives him, resides on the homestead in Mission Township. There were eleven children in the Dietrich family, which is well known and highly thought of in this part of the county. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Howell, namely: Bertha G., who is the wife of Albert Werner, a farmer of Russell County, Kansas; Elizabeth A., who married G. B. Harper, of Silver Lake; and Cora, Dora and George, who reside with their parents. All the children have received good educational advantages, well fitting them for the positions in life which they will be called upon to assume.

JONATHAN T. SNYDER. One of the old homesteads of Williamsport Township in Shawnee County is that of Jonathan T. Snyder. He has been a resident of Kansas nearly fifty years, and during almost all that time has been continuously devoted to farming and stock raising. At the same time he has borne an influential part in the affairs of his home community and is one of the highly respected men of that section of Shawnee County.

He was born on a farm near Johnsville, in Morrow County, Ohio, August 14, 1845, a son of John and Mary (Held) Snyder, the former a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Germany. Of the nine children, six are still living.

Reared in his native state, with a practical education in the district schools, Jonathan T. Snyder early in life started out to make his own way. In the spring of 1869 he came west as far as Logan County, Illinois, and in the fall of the same year journeyed on to Kansas. The first three years of his residence in Kansas were spent in the employ of the Santa Fe Railway. Since then he has been altogether a farmer and stock raiser, and though now past seventy years of age is still carrying on the work on his wife's father's old homestead, which he pre-empted from the Government, and which comprises ninety acres. The old log cabin was built just in front of where their present house now stands.

On January 1, 1874, Mr. Snyder married Miss Mary A. Reynolds daughter of the old Kansas pioneer Thomas J. Reynolds, mentioned on other pages. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have had four children: Jonas A., Charles E., Cora E. and Maude B. Politically Mr. Snyder is a republican and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. The "Poet of the Wakarusa" was the title bestowed upon that beloved old pioneer of that section, Thomas J. Reynolds. He was a man better versed in the arts and skill of the woodsman, the plainsman, the hunter, the miner and the pioneer than making poetry, but there was a fine spirit dwelling in his nature, and it found expression in such a way as to bring him the title above noted.

He arrived in Kansas in 1854 and pre-empted land near where Wakarusa now stands. Thomas J. Reynolds was a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, born in 1812 and of Welsh ancestry. His early life was spent in and around Pittsburgh. While growing up he received better than the average education of the time, but what he knew of practical affairs far transcended his knowledge of books. He learned the glass-blower's trade and followed that occupation for a number of years. He also kept a store in Pittsburgh at one time.

In 1848 gold was discovered in California. News reached the East a few months later, and early in the following year began that exodus of the California '49ers. Among them was Thomas J. Reynolds, who went west overland. Those who made fortunes on the Pacific Coast during the following years are pretty well known. The majority, however, had only their experience to show for the journey and the hazards of life there, and Thomas J. Reynolds was one of the thousands who returned East with less means than when he started.

At Zanesville, Ohio, he married Ann Maria McCall. His wife was a consumptive. In 1854, in order to make a home in a climate more suitable to her condition, Mr. Reynolds came to Kansas. At that time Kansas had barely a handful of white settlers. The Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed in that year, and that was the signal for the great inrush of settlers, representing the two factions, each determined to make it a state in conformity with their special economic principles as to slavery. Arriving in Kansas, Thomas J. Reynolds built a little log house as his first home, and by hard work gradually began to pros-

per. He passed through all the early Indian scares, through the border ruffian period, and had the experience of the typical pioneer. In April, 1855, his wife died, and he never remarried. There were five children, only two of whom reached maturity: Mary A., wife of Jonathan T. Snyder of Shawnee County; and Sarah J., who died in 1913 at the age of fifty-six.

Not the least of the worries of early life in Kansas was when Price invaded the state. Mr. Reynolds was forced to join the company of Captain Tice, leaving his two little daughters alone to look after the place. After the war he continued farming in Kansas until his death in 1876. He was never a member of any religious denomination, but was essentially a religious man and was of a very spiritual turn of mind. He was one of the organizers of the Union Sunday School at Shawnee Center, the first institution of its kind in the state. He and most of his neighbors were poor people, but he aided to the extent of his ability the upbuilding of the community and supported every laudable enterprise.

JOHN B. ADAMS is manager of the Security Abstract Company of Independence. This is the largest abstract firm in Montgomery County, and in many ways its business rivals in volume that of any similar concern in the entire state. Mr. Adams has had a very active business career, beginning in boyhood, and taking him into many fields of activity, and during his life in Southern Kansas he has seen Independence grow from a frontier town to one of the metropolitan centers of Kansas.

He comes of that same ancestry which, originally transplanted from England to the shores of Massachusetts, produced some of the great historical characters of the new nation. An uncle of his father was Charles Francis Adams, one of the ablest American statesmen during the early half of the last century and of the same stock which the two presidents of the United States belonged. Mr. Adams' grandfather was Samuel Adams, who brought his family from Massachusetts into the wilds of Indiana early in the nineteenth century. He spent his life in that state.

John Quincy Adams, father of John B., was born in 1822 in that portion of Marion County, Indiana, which several years later, by official enactment, became the capital of the state and is the present site of the city of Indianapolis. He was reared near that city, and in 1847 moved to Clayton County, Iowa, soon after the admission of Iowa to the Union. He was married in Iowa in 1848 to Phoebe Ann Ballow, who was born in Illinois in 1827. Her father, George Ballow, was a Virginia gentleman who came west and lived in the states of Iowa, Illinois, and finally settled in Linn County, Missouri, where he died in 1894 at the venerable age of ninety-three. John Q. Adams in 1857 located in Greene County, Illinois, While there the war broke out and in 1861 he enlisted in Company E of the Sixty-first Illinois Infantry as a first sergeant. His service continued three years four months. He was in the great Battle of Shiloh, was with Grant through the siege of Vicksburg, with General Banks in the Red River expedition, and made a gallant and faithful record as a soldier. After the war he returned to his Illinois farm, but in 1869 became a pioneer in Montgomery County, Kansas. He was among the first to identify himself with the struggling young village of Independence. A carpenter and contractor by trade, he built the Caldwell House, one of the first hotels of Independence, and a number of other pioneer structures of the town. Some years later in 1875 he suffered a fall from one of the business buildings and died in 1875. He was reared a democrat but subsequently became a Lincoln republican. He was active in the Christian Church and belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife died at Independence in 1902. A record of their children is as follows: Charles H., a carpenter and builder at Independence; Eliza, who died in Clayton County, Iowa, in infancy; Mary E., who resides at Independence, widow of Willard Ives, who was a painter and decorator; John Ballow; Sue, wife of George McKnaughton, agent for the Wells Fargo & Company's Express at Waterloo, Iowa; Stella, who died at Independence in 1902, first married Ogle McKee, a printer, and for her second husband Charles Joyce, who is now a druggist in Western Kansas; George Albert died in infancy; Frank G. is a laundryman and has not been heard of since he started for San Francisco about four years ago.

John Ballow Adams was born while his parents were living at Clayton City, Clayton County, Iowa, September 23, 1855. He was about two years of age when his parents moved to Greene County, Illinois, and finished his education in the public schools of Carrollton in that county. At the age of sixteen he left school and began learning the printer's trade. Moving to Independence in 1871, he spent three years with the South Kansas Tribune, one of the pioneer papers of Southern Kansas, and afterwards was for seven years assistant postmaster and then for two years in the railway mail service, with a run between Kansas City and St. Louis. His next occupation was in the carpenter trade, which he followed until 1894, and varied that by two years of work as an insurance man and for four years was deputy clerk of the district court of Montgomery County.

With T. S. Salathiel as his partner Mr. Adams then established the Security Abstract Company, of which he now has the active management. This business covers all Montgomery County, and in the course of time the company has absorbed various other abstract companies and it is now the leader in its line. The offices are at 113 East Main Street. In one particular, in issuing blue prints and maps, it is the largest concern of the kind outside of Kansas City.

Mr. Adams is a member of the Kansas Abstractors Association and the National Title Men's Association, is a democrat in politics, is a member and deacon of the Congregational Church, and is affiliated with Fortitude Lodge No. 107, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Keystone Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons.

In 1883 at Independence Mr. Adams married Miss Mary W. Grew. Her father, John W. Grew, was also a pioneer in Montgomery County, settling on a farm there in 1869, developing it from the wilderness into cultivated fields, and died there in 1902. Mrs. Adams died in 1901. Her children were: Lucile, wife of Mr. Howell, a mechanical engineer living at Los Angeles, California; Grace, who resides at Independence, the widow of Earl Miles, who was a telegraph operator, and her one child Paul is now a student in the public schools of Independence; Gladys is a stenographer and lives with her sister Lucile in Los Angeles. In 1906 at Independence Mr. Adams married for his present wife Miss Ethleen Berry, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Jane Berry. Her father died in February, 1915, and her mother in 1908. Her father was a well known farmer of Montgomery County.

JOHN L. TROUTMAN. With the exception of one year, when he was traveling in California, the entire career of John L. Troutman, since he was thir-

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W. B. Gasche

teen years of age, has been passed in Kansas and in agricultural pursuits. He has resided and carried on operations in various parts of the Sunflower State, making a success of his enterprises in each locality, and at the present time is the owner of a valuable alfalfa farm at Twenty-first Street and California Avenue, Topeka.

Mr. Troutman comes of a farming family and has ingrained in his make-up the inclination for the soil that caused his forbears for generations to wield the implements of the husbandman. He was born in the rich agricultural country of Fulton County, Indiana, where his father owned a farm, September 22, 1853, and is a son of William H. and Nancy (Smith) Troutman. His grandfather, William T. Troutman, was an early settler of Cass County, Indiana, where he located some seventy-five or eighty years ago, taking up raw land in the vicinity of Logansport, from whence the family subsequently removed north to Fulton County. William H. Troutman was born in Indiana, and on reaching man's estate adopted the family avocation. He was successful as an agriculturist, being a man of industry, intelligence and marked business ability, and developed a good farming property. When the issues came on that eventuated in the Civil war, William H. Troutman took a firm stand. Ever a man who had the courage of his convictions, he left no one in doubt as to his attitude on the question of slavery. He was not only an ardent abolitionist, maintaining his principles by force when necessary, but established an underground railroad station on his farm, and became one of the most active conductors on that line. In a community in which the farmers favoring slavery were in the majority, the Troutman family was known far and wide for their friendship for the negro. John L. Troutman still remembers seeing the blacks about the place, to the lad a strange and curious race, with their dark skins, their flat noses and their thick lips. Many a poor colored person, fleeing from the wrongs and cruelties of slavery found refuge and assistance at the Troutman home, in his race for the Canadian line and safety. On numerous occasions mobs were organized to attack Mr. Troutman, but he maintained a bold front, and through his courage came through many trying situations.

Mr. Troutman continued to be engaged in farming in Fulton County, Indiana, until the year 1865, when he came to Kansas as a result of the reports which had reached him of the wonderful opportunities awaiting the man of action and intelligence. He took up his residence three miles east of Topeka, in the Kaw Valley, and continued to reside in Shawnee County until his death, which occurred in 1911. That he was a farmer of ability was known all over the community, and this is established by the fact that even when the land was new he was able to raise from seventy-five to eighty bushels of corn to an acre. In his business dealings with his fellow men he was straightforward and honorable, and no man enjoyed a higher reputation in commercial circles, where his name was veritably as good as his bond. He delighted to be well informed on subjects of interest and importance, and one of his favorite occupations was the study of history. He was an admirer of the fine public school system in Kansas, and did his best as a citizen to maintain high standards in educational lines in this state. Among his children he was patient and affectionate, yet he commanded his household with strict discipline. Mr. Troutman married Miss Nancy Smith, who was a woman of sweet and charitable character, and they became the parents of five daughters and two sons, as follows: John Leach, Martha Jane, Cecelia Josephine, Susan, Janie, Triphona and James. The last named became one of the well known men in public life in Kansas.

John Leach Troutman was given his educational training in the public schools of Fulton County, Indiana, which he attended until he reached the age of thirteen years, at which time he accompanied his parents to Kansas. He also secured additional instruction under his father, who was well qualified to be a teacher, and remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-two years of age. During this time he assisted his father in the cultivation of the home fields, and was trained in the numerous duties that go to make up the life of the successful agriculturist. In 1875, however, Mr. Troutman turned his attention to the stone and brick mason's trade, an occupation which he followed during twelve years. In that time he also engaged in farming to some extent, and finally the call of the soil became too strong to be resisted and he again took up agriculture as his regular business. For five years he was located in the vicinity of Rossville, in the northwestern part of Shawnee County, and following this was the owner of a property on Big Soldier Creek, which he cultivated for three years, and of which he made a success. Next he was located north of North Topeka for four years, still continuing farming, and at the end of that period bought a farm at Berryton, on the southeastern part of the county, which he owned and cultivated for three years. Mr. Troutman then took a trip to California and spent a year in traveling for both health and pleasure, after which he returned and purchased his present farm, where he has since been successfully engaged in raising alfalfa. Like his father, he is a good man of business, a skilled farmer and a public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Troutman married Miss Marguerite Jackson, of Shawnee County, and formerly of the Dominion of Canada, and they are the parents of four daughters and one son: Gertrude, William, Edith, Ethel and Viola. The members of this family are all popular in social circles of their community.

WILFRED B. GASCHE. One of the best known figures in fire insurance circles of Kansas, and, in fact, of the West, is Wilfred B. Gasche, president since 1900 of the Alliance Co-Operative Insurance Company of Kansas, president of the Kansas State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies for the same length of time, and president of the National Association for two terms. Mr. Gasche was one of the earliest promoters of mutual insurance in the Sunflower state, and has steadily advanced in this connection, until he is today a national figure in this line of indemnity against loss. He is a native of Ohio, having been born on a farm in Fulton County, February 3, 1859, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Pelton) Gasche, and has been a resident of Kansas since 1886.

Jacob Gasche was born in Witzlar, Prussia, and there received his education. He became a thorough linguist, speaking French, Spanish and German fluently, and also being able to translate and write English, although not able to speak the latter language until after he came to America. In his young manhood he adopted the vocation of educator, and until he was twenty-seven years of age was engaged in teaching schools in the vicinity of his native home.

At that time his parents, becoming dissatisfied with the congested conditions which existed in their native land and hearing of the opportunities offered in America, decided to come to this country, and after a voyage of six weeks on a four-masted sailing vessel, arrived at New York. From there they made their way to a farm in Wayne County, Ohio, where they resided a few years, and while in that community Jacob Gasche was married. With his bride he moved to what was then the wilderness of Lucas County, Ohio, but which later became known as Fulton County. There he erected a small log house, seventeen feet square, which was cut from the virgin forest, and in the construction of which not one nail was used. The gable ends were "cobbed off" (built with logs), each succeeding one shorter than the one beneath it. The roof was made of clap-boards, some four feet long, split from the native trees, these being supported by small logs extending the length of the house and held in place with smaller logs or poles placed on top of each course. The floor was constructed of puncheons (slabs split from logs), while the door was made of the same material, hanging on wooden hinges, with wooden strips crosswise and wooden pins attaching these strips to the slabs or planks. A wooden latch was on the inside of the door and a leather string was attached thereto, extending through a small hole in the door and projecting outside, so that the visitor could "pull the latch-string" and enter.

It was in this humble log-cabin home that Wilfred B. Gasche was born. The nearest flour mill was twenty miles away, on the banks of the Maumee River, with only a bridle-path for the greater part of the distance, and the journey was a very dangerous one owing to the wild beasts which infested the forests. The round trip required two days, and the return of the husband and father was always a matter of grave concern to his loved ones. Here Jacob Gasche labored industriously and untiringly in clearing his land from the timber, in draining it and in putting it under cultivation, and his labors were finally crowned by success in the developing of a handsome and valuable property. Mr. Gasche was a man of peace, who was held in the warmest affection by all with whom he came in contact, and whose counsel and advice were sought by all in trouble of any kind. He became a power in his community, and for a number of years served capably and with absolute fairness in judicial offices. In 1882 he brought his family to Kansas, settling on a farm in Coffey County, where he continued his agricultural labors until his death, which occurred near Hartford, Kansas, June 30, 1887. In Kansas, as in Ohio, Mr. Gasche was held in highest esteem. Mrs. Gasche was born at Chester, Meigs County, Ohio, January 13, 1824, the daughter of David and Betty Pelton. She died at Stryker, Ohio, January 6, 1914, at the advanced age of ninety years. Mrs. Gasche was a woman of the sturdy, pioneer type, who worked side by side with her husband, reared her children to lives of usefulness and was an unfailing aid to her neighbors in times of sickness and trouble. She bore her husband five children, of whom two are now deceased.

Wilfred B. Gasche attended the district schools of Ohio, but in his youth his health was poor and he was advised by physicians not to confine himself to too much study, so that the greater part of his education has come from the school of experience. As a youth he was associated with his father in the work of the home farm, and he continued to be thus engaged until after his marriage and the birth of his first child, when, in 1881, he moved to Nebraska and opened up a claim. He resided on this homestead until 1886, when he removed to Lyon County, Kansas, and there took up his residence on a farm. From that time forward he was engaged in agricultural work and carpentry until 1900, when he was elected president of the Alliance Co-Operative Insurance Company, of Topeka, Kansas, an office which he has held to the present time.

Mr. Gasche was engaged in farm work at the time of the invasion of the Farmers' Alliance Association into Kansas, and with others, succeeded in the formation of the first Alliance at Hoosier Creek Schoolhouse. Mr. Gasche was made the first secretary of this association, and when the Lyon County Alliance was formed he was elected as delegate to the convention from his local. He subsequently served as both president and secretary of the county organization for one term each, and was also sent as a delegate to the State Alliance. In this body he served in various capacities until his election as president, in which position he acted for two years. In the meantime the question of economy and safety of securing insurance of farm property was being agitated, and July 13, 1895, the Alliance Co-Operative Insurance Company was organized, with its home office at Topeka. At that time John F. Willits was president of the state body and J. B. French held the post of secretary, each of these gentlemen serving in the same positions in the newly-formed company for the first year. In the early days of the organization it required the sacrifice of personal interests, time and money on the part of those holding official positions. The only capital at its organization was the energy and co-operation of its members. Insurance was written on the assessment plan, with only a small portion of the premium paid in advance. The greater part of this limited income was consumed in paying losses soon after the organization was effected, thus leaving very little indeed for salaries and expenses. Following Mr. Willits in the office of president were: Benjamin Evans, who served two years, and George A. Troudner, who acted one year. From the time of its inception Mr. Gasche had been a member of the board of directors, and his good judgment, keen perception and thorough knowledge of the subject, eminently fitted him for the office of chief executive. In 1900 he was induced to accept the presidency of the association, and through seventeen years he has directed its policy in such an able manner, and with such excellent results, that there has been no serious thought of a change, every election coming by unanimous vote. That the farm mutual companies in Kansas occupy a very important place in the great co-operative movement is shown by the following figures: Twenty years ago the stock companies in Kansas were writing insurance in Kansas on farm property, five years combined, at 5 per cent, on the installment plan, 1 per cent to be paid each year. Today this rate is almost unheard of, and the stock company's *cash* rate for five years' combined insurance is 3 per cent. This is the *basis* rate used by nearly all Kansas mutuals for insurance written on the *assessment* plan. The stock companies formerly collected the full 5 per cent. The farm mutuals take a premium note at 3 per cent, collect in assessments what is needed, and on expiration of the term cancel the unpaid portion and return the note to the member. This would mean that the farmers of Kansas are obtaining their insurance for approximately 50 per cent of what it cost them a score of years ago.

A man of force, who accomplishes anything he

sets out to do, Mr. Gasche has been frequently honored by the people with whom he is associated. For two years he was president of the National Association of Mutual Companies, and he still remains as a member of the executive and legislative committees of that body. He is the proud possessor of a gavel made of nine kinds of wood secured in this and other countries, which was presented to him by the State Association of Oregon when the convention of the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies convened there in 1909 with Mr. Gasche as president. His information is not limited to the business with which he is connected most intimately, for he is well posted on general subjects. Kind, affable and approachable, with an inexhaustible fund of humor, he numbers his friends by the hundreds, and is a popular figure in any body in which he is found. In politics he is a democrat, and in 1910 was an aspirant for the Kansas Legislature, but was defeated in a strong opposition district, and since that time has not engaged actively in public affairs. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and he and Mrs. Gasche are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

On July 21, 1878, Mr. Gasche was married to Miss Sarah E. Geer, and to this union six children have been born, of whom two died in infancy. The others are: Carrie, who is the wife of R. O. Gardner, a prosperous farmer of Lyon County, Kansas; Ralph Ernest, who is engaged in farming in Finney County, Kansas; Grover W., engaged in operating the old home farm in Lyon County; and Miss Ruth, who resides with her parents.

David Franklin Shirk, a prominent Kansas educator and a worker in behalf of child welfare, has been a resident of this state thirty years.

Born at Shannon, Carroll County, Illinois, July 10, 1859, he was reared and educated in his native state, and as a young man began teaching school in Illinois. In 1886 he came to Abilene, Dickinson County, Kansas, and followed educational work in this state actively for twenty-four years. In 1906 Mr. Shirk was graduated from Friends University at Wichita. Much distinction attaches to his work as a school man. He assisted in organizing the first county high school in Kansas at Chapman, Dickinson County. He also organized the first high school Y. M. C. A. in the world. He was elected and served for four years as superintendent of public instruction of Dickinson County. For five years he was superintendent of the schools at Cottonwood Falls in Chase County, was superintendent at Newton, Kansas, six years, and for two years at Great Bend in Barton County. In 1906 and again in 1910 he made student tours of Europe, and on the second trip took his wife and his two children as a part of their education.

Since 1910 Topeka has been his home, and, at the death of the distinguished Dr. O. S. Morrow, he was appointed his successor as superintendent of the Kansas State Children's Home Society. In 1916 he was elected president of the National Children's Home Society.

Mr. Shirk comes of a very prominent family, one in which ministers, teachers, and men and women of the highest moral character have predominated. His great-grandfather Abraham Shirk and grandfather David Shirk were natives of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Rev. David Shirk and his son Henry L. Shirk, father of David F., who was born in Pennsylvania in 1834, were both ministers in the Church of the Brethren in Christ. Both David and Henry gave their services to the church without pay. Henry L. Shirk had eight brothers and one sister, and three of them followed the ministry but never on a salary basis, making their living by farming and other pursuits and offering their influence and work to the church without renumeration.

Henry L. Shirk emigrated to Carroll County, Illinois, in 1856, bought land, and became a very successful farmer and for many years was also in the lumber business. In his neighborhood he was recognized as a man of eminent trustworthiness as well as great business and executive energy. In 1855, the year before he came to Illinois, he married Nancy Ann Shelly, who was one of twelve children, nearly all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Her parents were Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Shelly, substantial farming people of Blair County, Pennsylvania, who afterwards moved to Carroll County, Illinois, where they died and were buried. Henry and Nancy Ann Shirk had five children, two sons and three daughters. Delila Ann, David Franklin, Mary Jane, John Henry and Cora. Delila Ann married Rev. William H. Krieder of Shannon, Illinois, a prominent farmer there and also a minister of the Gospel, and like other members of the family serving his people without pay. Mary Jane married Rev. J. W. Byers, and both of them are successful evangelists. John Henry, who is in the undertaking business at Milledgeville, Illinois, married Carrie Sheller of Lanark, Illinois. Cora Shirk married John Albright, a retired farmer at Shannon, Illinois.

In 1888 David Franklin Shirk married Miss Frances Estelle Rugh. She was one of twelve children. Her parents Mr. and Mrs. Christian Rugh died a number of years ago. One of her brothers is C. E. Rugh, a well known attorney at Abilene, Kansas; another brother is Nathan A., a retired farmer at Detroit in Dickinson County.

The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Shirk are young people who have shown great promise for usefulness in the world and will undoubtedly contribute their share to the prestige of the family name. The daughter Helen May, born May 4, 1890, is now teacher of Latin in the high school at Great Bend, Kansas. The son Harold L., born March 11, 1892, is a student in Rush Medical College at Chicago. Both are graduates of Washburn College at Topeka.

Charles Engler. In the passing away of the old pioneers of Shawnee County, Kansas loses many of her worthiest citizens, many whose names should be perpetuated in the most enduring annals of this section. They were the pathfinders, the leaders who first dared dangers that still, for years afterward, menaced the life and prosperity of settlers from east of the Mississippi. Such a pioneer was the late Charles Engler of Topeka Township, Shawnee County, who, at one time, owned more than 1,000 acres of fine land in this part of the state.

Charles Engler was born in Germany, and it was largely to escape the compulsory military duty of his native land that he came to America. He crossed the Atlantic Ocean in a sailing vessel that required fifty-three days to make the voyage. He was young, robust and industrious and easily found employment in the United States and after reaching Franklin, Indiana,

secured a place on a farm and remained there for the next eleven years. Those were days when wages had not been inflated and his salary of $11 per month was deemed sufficient. That it enabled him to not only live but save money he had the satisfaction of proving later on.

In 1857 Mr. Engler came to Kansas. For a time he worked at odd jobs in and around Topeka, which was then a comparatively small place. He secured work from the town in hauling rock for the building of the old courthouse and bought some property situated at Fifth and Fillmore streets. He also was employed on the farm of the late John Farnesworth. In 1858, the year following his arrival in Kansas, he paid $300 in gold for a government patent to 160 acres of raw land on section 35, Topeka Township, Shawnee County, seven miles southwest of Topeka, but did not move on the place until 1880.

Mr. Engler represented the better class of German immigrants of his day but in his own land he had not belonged to a capitalistic family but had been well schooled in industry and economy. These necessary attributes of success he put into execution in Kansas and in worldly accessions he was thereby more successful than many of her native sons. Mr. Engler kept adding to his original purchase of land until he owned well over 1,000 acres and during his active years proved that he was a capable farmer and successful raiser of stock.

In 1872 Charles Engler was united in marriage with Rosa Vascalda, who was born in Belgium, of French ancestry. Her people were among the early settlers of this county, her father having camped at first on the present site of the New England Building, Topeka, when the number of the inhabitants of the settlement scarcely reached 100. To Charles Engler and wife seven children were born: Frederick, William T., Emma (Mrs. W. W. Sampson), Mary (Mrs. B. F. E. Marsh), Carl S. and Charles S., twins, Eva and Arthur C. Charles S. died in the opening of promising manhood and Eva died in young womanhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Engler became well known and universally respected in their neighborhood. Their great ambition was to teach their children to be honest, industrious and God-fearing, and they lived to see their hopes and prayers answered. Mr. Engler was a fitting illustration of industry, integrity and fidelity to every trust rewarded. He began life a poor boy and the success that came to him in the land of his adoption was wholly through his own exertions. As a man and citizen his character was unimpeachable. His death occurred in 1901.

ARTHUR C. ENGLER. Undoubtedly the development of Shawnee County from a prairie wilderness to a region of fruitful farms and grazing lands was largely brought about by the sturdy industrious class that made up the body of the pioneer settlers and it is gratifying to the lover of state and county to see that the stock is not dying out. Old names that for years have represented the best of citizenship still appear as owners of property and as worthy successors of those who may still be recalled in the substantial improvements they left behind them. In this connection no name is held in higher esteem than that of Engler.

Arthur C. Engler, the youngest son of the late Charles Engler, one of the early pioneers in Topeka Township, was born on the old homestead here, May 31, 1884. In early youth he attended the Sunnyside District School but anxiously looked forward to the time when he would be permitted to assist his father and become personally interested in the different agricultural activities. Inheriting his father's love of stock, he has been equally successful along this line. His present highly improved farm of 285 acres is a part of the old homestead and here he has always lived. Utilizing the best machinery and following the most approved methods, Mr. Engler has made his farm one of the best in Shawnee County and enjoys the reputation of being one of the best informed, practical and most thrifty agriculturists.

On September 12, 1905, Mr. Engler was married to Miss Minnie C. Brown, who is a daughter of Robert H. Brown, one of the prominent men of Shawnee County. They have two children: Doris Thelma and Paul Charles Henning Engler. Mr. Engler attends closely to his large agricultural interests and has never been particularly active in politics although ever ready to lend his influence in the direction of temperance and morality, and impresses a stranger as being one of the county's capable men and useful citizens.

JOHN WALLACE HOWE. Few men are able to comprehend within a period of less than seventy years such a variety of experience and achievement as John Wallace Howe of Independence. He is one of the youngest veterans of the Union army in the war between the states. Besides the part played by him as a faithful soldier in that struggle, he has been a farmer, a carpenter, has lived in a number of different localities, and was one of the pioneer settlers in Montgomery County, Kansas, having established his home there on the frontier more than forty-five years ago. Public honors have come to him and he has discharged his responsibilities with the same care and fidelity which he displayed while following the flag on southern battlefields. He has been a merchant, a homesteader, a traveling salesman, and is still in the harness as one of the leading insurance and real estate men of Independence.

His ancestors, the Howes, were originally English people, emigrated to the North of Ireland, and from there came to America. John Wallace Howe was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, July 5, 1848. His father, Isaac Howe, was born in the North of Ireland in 1800, came to this country as a young man and located in Cincinnati, where he married Miss Rosanna Dunlap, who was from Scotland. She was born in 1806, also in the North of Ireland, and came to this country with her parents, who lived in Cincinnati. Isaac Howe soon after his marriage moved to Bartholomew County, Indiana. He was a ship carpenter by trade, having worked at that occupation in Belfast, Ireland. In America he followed farming, and from Bartholomew County, Indiana, he moved to Breckenridge in Missouri in 1867, and was one of the capable farmers and early settlers of that locality, where he died in 1896, when in very advanced years. He was a republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife died in Breckenridge in 1893. Their children were: James, Mary Elizabeth, Nancy Jane, all deceased; Rebecca, who lives at Grand Junction, Colorado, the widow of Charles May, who was a carpenter and died at Breckenridge, Missouri; John Wallace, who is the fifth in age; Robert, a carpenter and builder and owner of a ranch at Grand Junction, Colorado; William, a harness maker living near Kansas City, Missouri; James, who died in childhood; and Charles, a painter and decorator, who died at Independence, Kansas.

John Wallace Howe had a limited education in the public schools of Bartholomew County, Indiana. He was only fifteen when on October 3, 1863, he enlisted

in Company A of the 120th Indiana Infantry. Though a boy, he served through some of the hottest campaigns of the war. He was honorably discharged and mustered out at Indianapolis February 13, 1866. He went to the front in time to participate in the great movement through the heart of the Confederacy beginning in Eastern Tennessee and continuing until the Confederate forces were crushed and scattered. He participated in the following noted battles: Buzzard Roost, Resaca, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, and wound up at Kingston, North Carolina. He was first a member of the Army of the Ohio, commanded by General Schofield, and was under Sherman during the Atlanta campaign and then under Schofield in the campaign against Hood around Franklin and Nashville. After the Battle of Franklin he was advanced to the grade of first sergeant.

After the war he spent a year in Indiana working in the engine room of a grist mill. Then one year was passed as a farmer at Breckenridge, Missouri. He then went to Southern Missouri and in the Iron Mountains spent a year running his uncle's mills. On returning to Breckenridge he followed the trade of carpenter until he came to Kansas.

In April, 1870, Mr. Howe arrived in Montgomery County, locating at Old Liberty. His work there during the first year was as a carpenter. Then going to the old Government strip southwest of Arkansas City, he took up a claim of 160 acres, and remained there trying to cultivate it during the discouraging conditions prevailing at that time. After two years he sold out and returning to Liberty spent about two years in a store, and in 1874 identified himself with Independence. Here he was employed in the New York Store, and going to Winfield, Kansas, started a store for J. P. Baden, which he conducted a year, and then had charge of Henry Baden's dry goods business in Independence five years. From local business he was led to the road as a traveling salesman for a millinery house and then for a dry goods firm, and acquired an extensive acquaintance among retail merchants all over Southern Kansas during a number of years of traveling life. For about two years Mr. Howe conducted a store at Independence, handling novelty goods. Retiring from mercantile lines, he engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Then in 1904 he was chosen by the people of Montgomery county as their county treasurer, and two terms, from 1905 to 1909. Since leaving office he has applied all his time and energies to building up a real estate and insurance business, which is one of the most reliable firms of the kind in Southern Kansas. He represents many of the leading companies in the insurance field, including the New York Life, the Commercial Union, Assurance Company of London, the Palatine of London, the American Central of St. Louis, the Mercantile Fire and Marine Underwriters of St. Louis, the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, the Casualty Company of America, the Employers Liability Insurance Company of London, the Rochester German-American Insurance Company for Automobiles, the Chicago Bonding Company and a number of others. His offices are at the corner of Sixth and Myrtle streets.

In the meantime Mr. Howe has managed his own affairs judiciously and enjoys a comfortable competence. Besides his residence at 601 Myrtle Street, he owns a house a few doors away on the same street, fifteen city lots, 120 acres of farming land in Montgomery County, and 40 acres in Ozark County, Missouri. While living in Independence he has served as a member of the city council and is treasurer of the Independence Building and Loan Association. He was the first senior counsel of Independence Lodge No. 45 of the United Commercial Travelers, and for the past nineteen years has been secretary and treasurer of the Independence Council, United Commercial Travelers. He is also affiliated with Fortitude Lodge, No. 107, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons; St. Bernard Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar; Lodge No. 780, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.. He is a republican and attends the Presbyterian Church.

In May, 1871, at Liberty, Kansas, soon after he came to Montgomery County, Mr. Howe married Miss Lillian Watts, a daughter of D. C. and Mary Watts. Her father, now deceased, was a merchant, while her mother resides in Ottawa, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Howe have two children: James, who died at the age of two years, and Byrdie, who lives at home with her parents, the widow of the late Captain Howard Scott, who was captain of Company G in the 20th Kansas Infantry and afterwards was a successful attorney.

JOSEPH C. WILSON. Aside from the prominence which is his in the business world by reason of his position as sales manager for the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, at Topeka, Joseph C. Wilson has the distinction of belonging to a family which for three generations have been active in the business, civic and moral development of Kansas. The name has always stood for honorable and public-spirited citizenship and for participation in progressive movements, and Mr. Wilson is proving himself a worthy representative of this old and respected family.

Mr. Wilson was born in the City of Topeka, Kansas, June 28, 1880, a son of J. C. and Anna (Morris) Wilson, and a grandson of Jonathan and Drusilla (Cox) Wilson. Jonathan Wilson was born in Westchester County, Pennsylvania, in 1809, and was married in 1833, at Friends Church, Dublin, Wayne County, Indiana, to Drusilla Cox, who was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 3, 1815. Her grandfather was born in Scotland and came to North Carolina prior to the War of the Revolution. Drusilla had ten brothers and sisters, all of whom lived to maturity and became heads of families. Jonathan Wilson died in July, 1886, at the home of his brother-in-law, Pleasant Bond, in his seventy-seventh year. Jonathan and Drusilla Wilson were pioneers of three states, i. e., Ohio, Indiana and Kansas, and history does not record any examples of persons doing more good than they. Their lives appeared to be filled with a desire to uplift and do good to others. In all the communities in which they lived in their long and eventful lives they were leaders. Before the Civil war they were champions of anti-slavery, and when that question had been settled a cause equally great and important had arisen to be solved, and prohibition became the war cry. They, with their friends, worked indefatigably to have the law written upon the statute books of the State of Kansas, and when this purpose was accomplished they were close watchers to see that the law was not broken. They always took a foremost part in such matters, and in their communities were held in the highest esteem. They felt always that something was yet undone, and the early Women's Christian Temperance Union

and kindred organizations and movements owed them a great debt of gratitude.

J. C. Wilson, son of this honored pioneer couple, came to Atchison County, Kansas, and during the early '70s became active and prominent in politics. He was nominated for the Kansas Legislature and was duly elected from Atchison County, and served with dignity and honor in that body. A little later he was appointed to the post of clerk of the United States District Court at Topeka, and in 1892 was appointed one of the receivers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, a position which he held up to the time of his death, in 1895. He also served at one time as mayor of Topeka, being elected to that office in 1880 and serving two years. In both public and private life his character was unassailable, and his friendships included prominent men from all walks of life. In 1866 Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Anna Morris, of Rockville, Illinois, and they became the parents of the following children: Ruth, who is the wife of Wendell P. Lyman, of Topeka; Dorothy, who is an assistant librarian in the Los Angeles (California) City Library and makes her home in that city; Helen, who is the wife of Everett H. Dallis, of Atlanta, Georgia, general agent there for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; Mabel, who is the wife of Claude M. Butlin, of Mexico City; Eleanor, who is the wife of J. B. Furry, a prominent attorney of Muskogee, Oklahoma; and Joseph C., of this review.

Joseph C. Wilson received his education in the public schools of Topeka, where he graduated from the high school, and subsequently entered Lexington (Missouri) Military Academy. When he had completed his course at that institution, he entered upon his career in the offices of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, but soon accepted the position of assistant secretary of the Laclede Gas & Light Company, of St. Louis, Missouri. Returning to Topeka in 1907, he organized the Wilson Office Supply Company. He disposed of his business in 1913, and January 1, 1914, assumed the duties of sales manager at Topeka for the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, which concern had made him a very attractive offer. Through his good salesmanship and executive ability he has greatly increased the business of this concern in Kansas, and has become widely and favorably known in trade circles. He is also popular socially and holds membership in various fraternal organizations and clubs.

Grant Elwood Kelsey. General farming and the raising of live stock are engaging the attention of many foresighted men in Kansas. Many of these have additional interests as has Grant Elwood Kelsey, a well known citizen and prosperous agriculturist of Menoken Township, Shawnee County, but their land and its rich yielding occupies the first place in their affections.

Grant Elwood Kelsey was born on a farm in Dearborn County, Indiana, March 14, 1867. His parents were Scott and Mahala (Allen) Kelsey, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work. He attended the country schools in Indiana and later near Topeka, Kansas, and still later spent two years in the agricultural college at Manhattan, from which he was recalled home by the illness of his father. He was then nineteen years old and the eldest son and the management of the home farm fell upon him. In 1889 he entered a mill at Oxford, Kansas, and learned the milling business under his uncle, B. F. Kelsey, and during the three years he remained there his only brother had charge of the farm.

After he returned to Shawnee County, Mr. Kelsey, at the solicitation of the Farmers Co-operative Store Company, became manager of the store and continued in that position until 1892 when the business was sold to the owner of the Exchange Grocery of Topeka and the company was dissolved. Mr. Kelsey had made money for the stockholders, their business being the retailing of farmers' supplies. In 1896 he bought forty acres of his present farm, working it with his brother M. T. Kelsey, until 1897, and in 1899 bought more land, from his father and in 1911 purchased forty acres more. He now has an eighty acre estate of his own and rents 200 additional acres which he devotes to corn and potatoes, making a specialty of the latter as did his father, who was a very successful potato grower. Mr. Kelsey engages in general farming and also gives much attention to the raising of hogs and horses and to breeding Jersey cattle. His land is situated on section 11, range 13, in town 14, and all the excellent improvements in evidence he has put here, they indicating good judgment and provision for still larger operations in the future.

Mr. Kelsey was married to Miss Henrietta Jones, September 12, 1891, and they have four children: Allan Lauren, who is connected with the Santa Fe offices at Topeka; and Myron S.; Albert Lloyd and Viola Frances, all at home. Mrs. Kelsey is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mr. Kelsey is liberal in contributing to church movements and other benevolent causes. He has been affectionately called "an open-door" man because of the generous and ready assistance he has rendered in his neighborhood in times of public calamity, three disastrous floods having visited this region in the last twenty-five years.

In his political principles Mr. Kelsey is a progressive republican as he has always been a progressive citizen. In 1908 he was an alternate delegate to the state republican convention and for eight years he served as precinct committeeman. He has long been identified with the Masonic fraternity and has attained the thirty-second degree. He is a member of Silver Lake (Blue) Lodge No. 50, in which he has held all the offices, and of the Commandery and Consistory at Topeka. He is financially interested in the elevator at Kiro and was one of the organizers and is a member of the board of directors of the Kiro Mercantile Company, which did a business of some $90,000 in 1915. He is one of the active members of the local Grange. A careful farmer and excellent judge of stock, Mr. Kelsey has wide influence with his neighbor agriculturists and cordially co-operates with the progressive ones who are demanding better conditions in every way, especially the establishing of good roads.

Volney B. Ballard has been a leading factor in business affairs at Attica since 1910, is proprietor of the only drug store of the town, and is also the leading banker.

Mr. Ballard was born at Huntsville in Reno County, Kansas, August 22, 1883. His ancestors settled in New York from England in Colonial times, and some of them fought as soldiers in the Revolutionary war. His father is Volney B. Ballard, Sr., a resident of Attica. He was born in Jefferson County, New York, in 1844, grew up and married there and learned the

blacksmith's trade in early life. When no more than a boy in years he entered a New York regiment of infantry and was fighting the battles of the Union throughout the South for a period of three years. In 1881 he brought his family to Huntsville, Kansas, buying a farm, but since 1890 has lived retired. His home was at Nickerson until 1915, when he moved to Attica. He is a republican in politics. Volney B. Ballard, Sr., married Cora A. Hill, who was born in Jefferson County, New York, in 1857 and is still living. They have three children: May, unmarried and teaching school at Dragoon, Arizona; Volney B.; and Herbert C., a merchant at Cochize, Arizona.

Mr. Ballard spent his early youth on a farm in Reno County, attended rural schools there, and in 1903 graduated from the Reno County High School. One of his important early experiences was teaching in Reno County for three years. He left school work to enter the Kansas University in the pharmacy department and graduated Ph. G. in 1908. For two years after that he was employed in a drug house at Harper, Kansas, but in 1910 removed to Attica and bought the drug business of Phillips & Kurt. This is the only store of its kind in the town and Mr. Ballard has built up a flourishing business. He owns the building as well as the stock of goods and also has a residence on Main Street.

Mr. Ballard was one of the organizers in 1913 of the First National Bank, and has since been president of that institution. He also owns a farm of 640 acres in Stevens County, Kansas. Mr. Ballard is independent in his political relations, and has served as a member of the town council at Attica. He is affiliated with Attica Lodge No. 262, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1912, in Butler County, Kansas, he married Miss Margaret Hawes. Her mother is deceased and her father is Jesse A. Hawes, still living in Butler County. He was a pioneer there and owns the homestead which he took up in the early days. Mr. and Mrs. Ballard have two children: Frances, born July 26, 1913; and Bryce, born January 19, 1916.

HENRY BADEN. A successful business career like that of Henry Baden of Independence indicates that persistence together with good judgment and enterprise is practically sure to win its goal. Mr. Baden is the pioneer merchant of Independence, has been in business in that city forty-six years, ever since the town was placed on the map in that part of Southern Kansas, and he is now distinguished as being the largest retail and wholesale merchant in that section of the country and one of the largest in the entire state. A history of the life of Henry Baden is not only valuable for its individual detail but also as a part of the commercial record of Independence.

He is of German stock and ancestry, and was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, April 22, 1844. His parents were J. P. and Mrs. (Luehmann) Baden, both natives of Hanover, the former born in 1795 and the latter in 1798. The father died there in 1871 and the mother in 1851. They were substantial farming people. They had five children: Diedrich, who came to America in 1868 and was employed in the tobacco factory at Hannibal, Missouri, until his death; Maria, wife of Hammond Dittmar, living on their farm near Independence; John W., who was associated with his brother Henry in the mercantile business at Independence and who died there in 1889; Henry; and John Peter, who died in 1901 at Winfield, Kansas, and was the principal founder of that city, its leading business man and the owner of extensive mills, packing plants, ice plants and other industries.

Reared in his native country, Henry Baden had the advantages of the German schools, and was twenty-two years of age when he came to America about the time the Civil war closed. He spent 4½ years at Alton, Illinois, employed by the tobacco house then conducted by Liggett and Drummond, one of the pioneer plants of the great Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company of the present time.

It was in the fall of 1870 that Henry Baden arrived in Independence. The town was just in its incipiency and Mr. Baden is probably the only business man who has had a continuous record of achievement in this one locality from 1870 to the present time. On coming to the town he bought a lot at the corner of Penn Avenue and Myrtle Street, put up a small building, and for four years conducted a cigar store. He then branched out and enlarged by installing a general merchandise stock, and after one year his brother, John W., came in as a partner. The widow and children of John W. Baden are still associated with the business. Forty years ago the store was typical of many similar establishments throughout that part of Kansas. Since then it has grown into one of the distinctive mercantile establishments of the state. There is no other house in Montgomery County doing business on so large a scale both retail and wholesale, and none that is better known. The general store now occupies three lots, with three buildings 23 by 130 feet each, while the wholesale house in the rear occupies a site 140 by 140 feet. From the wholesale department goods are shipped to a radius of 100 miles in all directions from Independence. In 1911 this business was incorporated as the Henry Baden Mercantile Company. The company also has a clothing store 70 by 24 feet, on two floors at the corner of Penn Avenue and Main Street.

Mr. Baden has a fine family of boys who assist in all the details, and he is thus relieved from all responsibility except financial management. Mr. Baden owns 440 acres of farm land in Montgomery County, has a fine residence in Independence on South Sixth Street, surrounded by 6½ acres of land and altogether comprising the best building site in the city. Its value is shown by the fact that he is taxed for $25,000 for this home property. He owns four other houses built on the 6½ acres, is owner of a three-story business building at the corner of Penn Avenue and Myrtle Street, and has several tenant properties, one on Penn Avenue south, one on Sixth Street and one on Fourth Street.

For many years Mr. Baden has been one of the leading members of the Lutheran Church at Independence, and has served as treasurer of the church for forty-two years. He belongs to the Independence Commercial Club, and for six years served as a city councilman. Politically he is independent.

In 1874 at Independence, he married Miss Annie Katrina Klindworth. She died in Independence in 1884, leaving three children: John P., who is manager of the wholesale department of the Henry Baden Mercantile Company; Katy, manager of the dry goods department; and Annie, wife of John Schroeder, who lives at Independence and is traveling representative for the Baden Mercantile Company in the State of Kansas. In 1886, at Independence, Mr. Baden married Miss Susanna Rothjen, who was also born in Germany. To their union have been born five children: Emma, wife of J. W. Fitz, manager of the retail department of the store at Independence; H. H., who is secretary and a traveling representative for the Baden Mercantile Company; Freda, still at home with

her parents; August, a traveling salesman for the firm; and Carl, who died at the age of eight years.

HON. JOHN E. FROST. Many of Kansas' most eminent citizens have been connected at one time or another with the Santa Fe Railroad Company. It was in the service of the Santa Fe that Hon. John E. Frost came to Topeka, where for thirty years or more his name has been closely identified with the commercial and civic interests of Topeka and the entire state.

Topeka has reason to be proud of men of leadership in affairs, and among them probably none, outside of public office, has enjoyed more honors and has made his influence felt for good in more ways than John E. Frost.

It is said that "blood will tell." No doubt many of the elements of strength in John E. Frost's character are to be credited to his worthy ancestry. He was born at Rome, New York, April 22, 1849, a son of Thomas Gold and Elizabeth Anna (Bancroft) Frost, both of whom represented colonial families that originally came from England and settled in Massachusetts. John E. Frost is one of four children, and all are still living. The maternal grandfather of Thomas G. Frost was a very prominent man in Central New York, and at one time represented his district in Congress for several terms. Thomas Gold Frost, who was born at Whitesboro, New York, May 4, 1821, was a lawyer by profession, and after practicing at Rome, New York, moved to Galesburg, Illinois, in 1857, and was in active practice there until the last ten years of his life, when he removed to Chicago and became a member of the Chicago bar. His death occurred December 22, 1880, while his widow survived him until October 13, 1905. He was long recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of Illinois, and his intimate knowledge of the law and his skill in practice brought him a large clientele. It is interesting to recall the fact that during the Lincoln-Douglas debate, which was conducted in a number of cities in Illinois, including Galesburg, Mr. Frost delivered the welcoming address to Mr. Lincoln on his arrival in Galesburg.

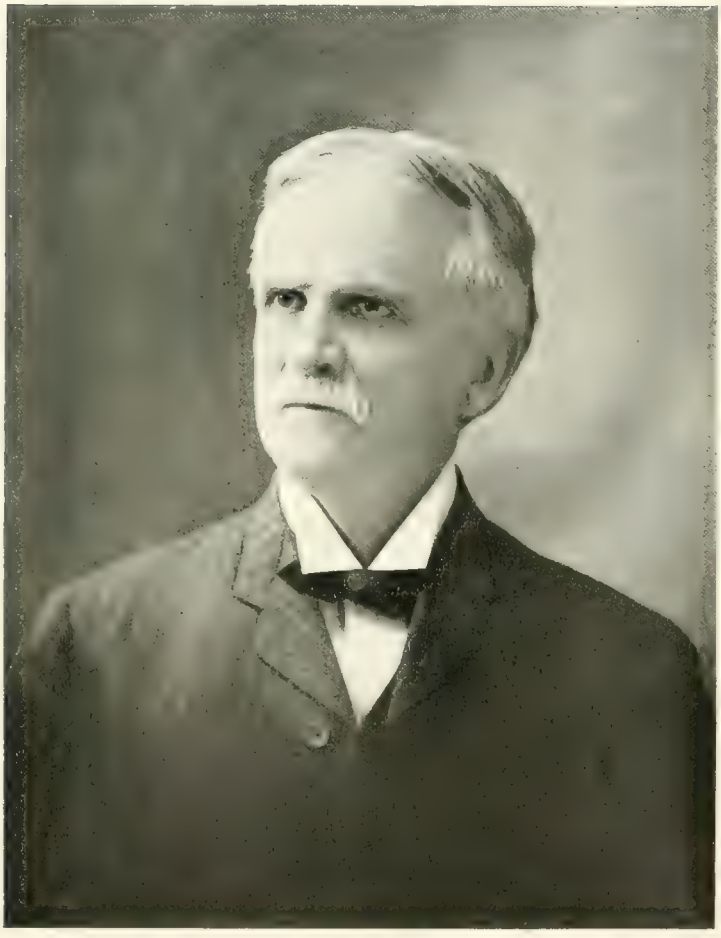
Eight years of age when his parents removed to Galesburg, John E. Frost grew up in that city, attended private schools and later was a student in Knox College. After honorable dismissal from Knox at the completion of his sophomore year, he entered as a junior and finished his college course in Hamilton College at Clinton, New York, where he was graduated in 1871. With this old and prominent institution of higher learning his family have some interesting associations. His father graduated from Hamilton College in 1843 as salutatorian of his class. Mr. Frost's great-grandfather, Hon. Thomas R. Gold, was one of the charter board of Hamilton College and later served it as a trustee until his death. Rev. John Frost, his grandfather, for whom John E. Frost was named, was then elected and served as a trustee of Hamilton until his death. John E. Frost himself was a member of the board of trustees of the college for seven years, resigning that position in 1915.

During his last year in Hamilton College Mr. Frost did some work preliminary to the practice of law, and he continued reading law at Galesburg, but has never practiced the profession. For a start in business life he was in the insurance business at Galesburg until 1876. In 1872 he first became connected with the land department of the Santa Fe Railway Company, and helped to direct immigration to Kansas. While still working for the road in that capacity he moved to Topeka and has made it his permanent home since 1883. Mr. Frost was connected with the Santa Fe Railway Company from 1872 to October 1, 1898. While at Galesburg he was at first district agent, later traveling agent and then general agent, and on moving to Topeka became chief clerk of the land department. In 1890 he succeeded Col. A. S. Johnson as land commissioner, an office he held until October 1, 1898. Since that time he has given his attention to his own practical affairs.

Mr. Frost is a member of the Chi Psi College Fraternity. In 1901 to 1903 inclusive he was president of the Topeka Commercial Club, and in 1903 was chairman of the general relief committee appointed by that club to serve the sufferers from the floods of that year. He is a life member and a director of the Kansas State Historical Society and as a member of the Topeka Country Club spends many of his recreation hours in golfing. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and in 1908 was elected president of the brotherhood of that church. Politically he is a republican.

On October 10, 1871, Mr. Frost married Miss Margaret E. Kitchell, daughter of Hon. Alfred Kitchell of Galesburg, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Frost have had six children: Mary E., Alfred Gold, Jean Kitchell, Thomas Bancroft, Grace Harriet, and Russell Edward Frost. The oldest child, Mary, died in 1906 at the age of thirty-four. The oldest son, Alfred G., was formerly a resident of Mexico, where among other occupations he was cashier of the Mexico City Banking Company, but is now land examiner for the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City. Jean K. is the wife of Prof. Charles Sumner Stewart, who is connected with the public schools of Chicago and lives at Desplaines, Illinois. Thomas Bancroft is treasurer of the Davis Welcome Mortgage Company of Topeka. Russell E. is secretary of the Farm Mortgage Company of Topeka.

During his residence at Topeka Mr. Frost has accumulated many financial and business interests. He was president of the Exhibitors' Association at the International Cotton Exposition in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1881. Only a few of the numerous honors that have been bestowed upon him can be mentioned. In 1894 he was president of the Hamilton College Mid-Continental Alumni Association and in the same year was elected vice president of the National Irrigation Congress at Denver. In the following year he served as president of that association at Albuquerque, New Mexico. In 1898 Mr. Frost was vice president and treasurer of the Kansas commission to the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha. An interesting event in which he bore a prominent part was in January, 1903, when, in the City Auditorium at Topeka, he presided at the inauguration of the governor and other state officers of Kansas. In the spring of 1903 he was chairman of the executive committee of the International Conference of the Y. M. C. A. held at Topeka, and during this conference Theodore Roosevelt laid the cornerstone of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. Building at Topeka, and Mr. Frost was chairman of the reception committee to President Roosevelt. In August, 1905, Governor Hoch appointed him a delegate to the sixteenth session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at Portland, Oregon, and in December of the same year, also by appointment from Governor Hoch, he was a delegate to the National Immigration Congress at New York City, serving on the committee on resolutions. In 1906 he was a delegate to the seventeenth annual session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at Kansas City. In 1908 he was invited and attended,



Jno. S. Frost

from the 12th to the 14th of May, the conference called by President Roosevelt at the White House of governors and other eminent men, this being known as the Conservation Congress. Mr. Frost has always been interested in the Y. M. C. A. work and was for several years a member of the Y. M. C. A. state committee. In 1908 he was president of the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Kansas State Y. M. C. A. organizations at Wichita. He is also an original founder and member of the National Historical Society of New York.

D. Maynard Dibble. Steady application to the development of an idea has brought about the material success and business prominence of D. Maynard Dibble, now well known in business circles in Topeka. He has practically been a resident of this city all of his life, for he was brought here when but nine months old, and from earliest youth has been identified with business affairs. While he is vice president of the Citizens State Bank, the major part of his attention has always been devoted to the grocery and market business, and through initiative, natural resource and an intelligent use of modern methods he is rapidly building up a chain of enterprises that is making his name one of the best known in this direction in Topeka.

Mr. Dibble was born in New York, on a farm near Albany, June 11, 1874, a son of D. Willis and Rena (Simmons) Dibble, natives of the Empire State. His grandfather, who was also born in New York, Daniel W. Dibble, served all through the Revolutionary war as a soldier of the Continental line, and when his military career was finished went to a farm in the vicinity of Albany, where he became engaged in general farming and stock raising. It was there that D. Willis Dibble was born and reared, and in the vicinity of his home his education was secured in the district schools. He worked on the farm and assisted his father for several years, and then conducted a tannery near Albany for a number of years. While engaged thus he was married, and in 1874 came to Kansas with his family and his father, locating near Ottawa, where both he and the elder man took up a farm and engaged in general farming and raising stock. This they continued with a satisfying measure of success until 1884, when they came to Topeka, and in the following year embarked in the grocery business in a small way at No. 1110 North Kansas Avenue. This proved almost an instantaneous success, and grew and prospered, so that by 1888 the partners were forced to seek a larger store. This they found at No. 619 North Kansas Avenue, where they occupied a part of the property until they outgrew it and again were forced to find larger quarters. In 1900 they moved into their present establishment at No. 802 North Kansas Avenue, and 1903, during the flood, when the business was nearly wiped out, they opened the store on East Sixth Street, and both are now in operation.

D. Willis Dibble had been blessed with three children: D. Maynard; Ernest, who is now deceased; and Ivan. All had been instrumental in assisting their father to success, and at the time of his death they took over the business. The father died May 27, 1912, while in the Masonic Temple, Topeka, from a stroke of apoplexy. He had been a member of all the bodies of Masonry and had held all the offices up to and including that of high priest, and at the time of his death was hard at work to prepare for the office of eminent commander of his commandery. He was a man of keen judgment, of business shrewdness and always able to recognize an opportunity, but possessed in marked degree also the qualities of straightforwardness and integrity and was absolutely honest in every transaction. Such a man was naturally respected in business circles, while his many fine qualities of mind and heart endeared him to all whom he met in a social way.

In his boyhood, D. Maynard Dibble attended the district schools of Ottawa County, later he was a student of the Topeka public schools, and his education was completed at Pond's Business College. With this preparation, and that which he had gained through some years of experience in his father's stores, Mr. Dibble was well trained for a business career. He and his brothers, Ernest and Ivan, had been given lessons in salesmanship, business methods, credits, etc., when they were mere lads, and when they were ready to begin their own careers this early training came directly into their work. After the death of their father, D. Maynard and Ivan Dibble became proprietors of the business, their brother Ernest having died several years before, and in 1913 promoted what are known as the Economy Cash Markets, now consisting of four stores, each one being run separate, and all aside from the original two grocery houses.

On June 11, 1901, Mr. Dibble was united in marriage with Miss Edna Schoonmaker, of Topeka, and to this union there have been born three children, all living and attending school. Mr. Dibble is a member of all the Masonic bodies in both the York and Scottish Rites, as well as an Odd Fellow, and is independent in his political views and not a politician. He and Mrs. Dibble are members of the First Methodist Church, and Mrs. Dibble is assistant of the primary department of the Sunday school, taking a great interest in the children and their welfare. Belonging to old and respected families of Topeka, both Mr. and Mrs. Dibble occupy recognized places in social circles of the city.

Ross Family. Probably no one family contributed better and stronger men, and more devoted and unselfish womanhood, to Kansas from pioneer times to the present than that of Ross. The annals of Kansas give credit to more than one of that name who played a worthy and distinctive part in the early life of the territory and state. Many of the name are still found in Shawnee and Wabaunsee counties, and some of the finest farms around Dover are owned and occupied by the descendants of the first settlers.

The first of the family to come to Kansas Territory were three brothers, William, Edmund and George, who arrived in the fall of 1855. All of them lived at first at Lawrence. They were men of superior intelligence and of a high degree of physical and moral courage. They at once took sides with the free soil element in the great drama of events preceding the Civil war. They were intimate friends and associates of John Brown, James H. Lane and other notable characters of the day, and were active members of the Lawrence Free State Militia.

The Ross brothers brought from Missouri to Kansas Territory a negro said to have been the first free negro in Kansas, and their defense of this colored man very nearly embroiled them in several conflicts. To the Ross brothers is also credited the bringing to Kansas of the first printing plant. In the spring of 1857 they removed to Shawnee County,

and William and Edmund published a paper at Topeka for a considerable time. Their strong writings had much to do in shaping public opinion in the early days.

William Ross became agent for the Pottawatomie Indians, and the Town of Rossville was named in his honor. Edmund became the most widely known of any of the family. He succeeded James H. Lane as United States Senator. His vote was a decisive one in preventing the impeachment of Andrew Johnson and in consequence he was heaped with abuse, accused of graft, and his life threatened should he ever return to Kansas. That was a time, soon after the close of the war, when the strong passions of men were easily aroused and when reason and justice were frequently crowded from their seats. Later years have brought a calmer view of that epoch, and Senator Ross is now credited with absolute honesty and with the highest degree of moral courage in voting according to the dictates of his reason rather than casting his vote at the behest of public clamor. It is probable that his subsequent years were much embittered because of the injustice done him. He became a democrat, and President Cleveland appointed him territorial governor of New Mexico.

Besides these three brothers there were two others, Charles and Walter, who came to Kansas in 1856. Sylvester F. Ross, father of all these pioneer Kansans, was born at Grafton, Windham County, Vermont, August 31, 1798. April 18, 1821, he married Cynthia Rice. Fourteen children were born, nine reaching maturity. In his youthful days Sylvester Ross was a midshipman in the United States navy. Farming was the occupation of his mature years. For a time he lived in Ohio, subsequently in Ohio and Wisconsin, and from the last named state arrived in Kansas Territory in 1856, bringing the members of the family who had not already preceded him. His selection of a home in a new country and community was in what has since been known as Ross Creek, not far from the present Village of Dover in Wabaunsee County. He was the first permanent white settler in that immediate vicinity. He pre-empted the land comprising his homestead, and that land is now the home of Aaron Sage, another old settler. Sylvester F. Ross was of Scotch ancestry and inherited the thrift and integrity characteristics of that people. Three of his sons, Edmund, Charles and George were soldiers of the Civil war.

George Ross, one of the three brothers who first came to Kansas, was born in Allen County, Indiana, September 29, 1840. He was about fifteen years of age when he arrived in Kansas, and thereafter his home was near Dover, and on his farm there he died March 26, 1895. On August 19, 1862, he was enrolled as a member of Company E, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and was in service nearly three years, being honorably discharged at Fort Riley August 7, 1865. When peace came upon the country he resumed farming near Dover, and besides the prosperity he won in that occupation he bore a commendable part in the life of the community. While his name was not widely known over the state, he had those attributes of character and industry which give a man honor and useful influence in any community. The fact that he came to Kansas when fifteen years of age indicate that his early educational opportunities were curtailed, though his sound practical sense and extensive reading made him a man of unusually wide information.

At Auburn, Kansas, on August 19, 1866, George Ross married Minerva Fox. Her father, Henry Fox, came to Kansas Territory in 1856, and was also closely identified with the free soil movement and was one of the men of strong and self reliant nature who brought order out of the border ruffian period. He served as a member of the State Legislature. Mrs. George Ross is still living. She and her husband became the parents of eight children: Marion, wife of H. J. Palenske; Claude; Floyd; Gertrude, Mrs. A. K. Barnes; Charles, and three that died in infancy.

Claude Ross, the oldest of the sons, was born December 29, 1870. Completing his education in the State Normal School at Emporia, he was for four years a teacher, but for a number of years has lived near Dover in Waubansee County, and is one of the extensive farmers there, having acquired 600 acres of land. September 29, 1898, he married Miss Emma More, daughter of E. G. More of Alma. To their marriage were born six children: Hildred, Helen, Donald who died in infancy, Merle, Claude and Floyd.

Floyd Ross, the second son of George Ross, completed his schooling at Campbell University in Holton, Kansas, and since then has given his time and attention to acquiring and managing a 600 acre farm, which is one of the important stock centers of that locality. He married Miss Jennie Snyder.

Charles Ross, the youngest son, has a farm of 187 acres adjoining the old Ross homestead, and with him his mother resides. To his marriage with Miss Bertha Allison one daughter was born, Lela.

All of the name of Ross have been a credit to the State of Kansas. It is characteristic of the family that each and every one has been possessed of a superior mentality and of those qualities that make for good citizenship.

WILLIAM P. SNYDER, deceased, was for many years closely connected with the community interests in and about Dover, Shawnee County, and some record of his life and family connections should be entered in this publication.

He was born in Fayette County, Ohio, October 8, 1828. His parents John and Malinda (Campbell) Snyder had three children, all of whom are now deceased.

Reared on a farm, William P. Snyder adopted farming as his life's occupation. His early life was spent at a time when public schools were not in vogue, and the advantages of the old time subscription school were all that his means could afford. He spent his boyhod very much as other Ohio farm boys of that time did.

In 1855 he married Miss Matilda Denious. She was a daughter of Isaac and Harriet (Coffman) Denious. Isaac Denious was a native of Virginia and the son of a large slave holder and planter. Because of his individual antipathy to slavery he left home and for that reason was disinherited. Settling in Franklin County, Ohio, in pioneer days, he married a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Sells) Coffman. Henry Sells was a soldier in the War of 1812.

With his wife and four children William P. Snyder came to Shawnee County, Kansas, in the early days. He pre-empted land in Dover Township, and there spent the rest of his life. He was a man of quiet character, but worthily filled the appointment on earth allotted to him by divine

decree. His death occurred July 27, 1898, when nearly seventy years of age.

He was the father of five children: Cary, deceased; Earl, Harriet, Mrs. Joseph Flicking, Ray, and Jennie, Mrs. Floyd Ross.

CHARLES S. EAGLE, a business man and manufacturer at Topeka, is a native Kansan, and his family history is closely identified with the early border days of this state.

His father, James Eagle, who came to Kansas in 1856 and located in Douglas County, kept a hotel for several years on the old California trail at Big Springs. That was before the day of railroads, and his hotel supplied a service to the great traffic that went by his doors in stage coaches and prairie schooners. Like most other early settlers in Kansas he was drawn into the border and factional warfare, and was one of the men slain in the Battle of the Blue. He was married in Indiana to Sarah Ann Matilda Fry, who is still living and a resident of Topeka, being one of the interesting survivors of that pre-statehood period in Kansas. She was the mother of four children, and the three now living are: George M. of Topeka; Charles S.; and Elizabeth Alice, widow of Benjamin Ost.

Charles S. Eagle was born at Big Springs in Douglas County, Kansas, May 13, 1857, and has spent practically all his life within the borders of the Sunflower State. He grew up on a farm south of Lawrence, attended the public schools and also attended the schools of Lawrence, and he early found opportunity to make his own way in the world. For four years he worked in the wood department of the Santa Fe Railway.

In 1880 Mr. Eagle embarked in the retail cigar business and also became a cigar manufacturer. After thirty-five years he retired in 1915 from the retail business and is now giving his entire time to his cigar factory, which is one of the largest in the State of Kansas. It furnishes employment to about forty workmen, and transacts an annual business valued at about seventy-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Eagle is a member of the Topeka Commercial Club, is a democrat, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is also a member of the Country Club. In 1884 he married Mary Frederika Wikidal, of Canton, Ohio. Their one son is Harry W.

WILLIAM J. BOVAIRD. Due to the important position occupied by Independence in the oil and gas fields of Kansas and Oklahoma, it has become the center of many large business corporations, and one of these is the Bovaird Supply Company of Kansas, whose president is William J. Bovaird. Mr. Bovaird has been identified with the manufacture of tools and apparatus used in the oil fields since an early age, his father having established a business of that kind in Western Pennsylvania in the early days.

In 1903 Mr. Bovaird located at Independence and established the Bovaird Supply Company, at first as a branch of the parent company back in Bradford, Pennsylvania. Due to the phenomenal development of the oil and gas districts of Southern Kansas and Oklahoma the Independence concern grew so rapidly that in the spring of 1907 it was incorporated separately under the laws of Kansas, and is now one of the largest corporations of its kind in the West. The officers of the company are: William J. Bovaird, president; John Smith, of Independence, vice president; and W. M. Bovaird, a son of the president, secretary and treasurer. The company manufactures all kinds of oil drilling and fishing tools, derricks and other woodwork for wells, and a general line of repairs. Its output is marketed in all the oil fields of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Some years ago a branch establishment was located at Sapulpa, Oklahoma, including a supply store, and now the capital invested there is even greater than at Independence.

William J. Bovaird was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1863. His grandparents were Scotch people, and they also came to America, locating near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Grandfather Bovaird was a coal miner by occupation, and while working in the mines was killed by a fall of slate. His death occurred when William J. was a child.

David Bovaird, father of William J., was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1835, and died at Bradford, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1911. He came to this country at the age of eighteen, prior to the emigration of his father, and located in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. In 1868 he participated in the opening of the oil fields near Pithole, Pennsylvania, and at that time engaged in oil production. Moving to Titusville in 1873 he formed a partnership with J. L. Seyfang, and they began the manufacture of oil well supplies. In 1878 they moved their headquarters to Bradford and incorporated the Bovaird & Seyfang Manufacturing Company, which is still in existence at Bradford. However, David Bovaird sold his interests in that corporation in 1897, while Mr. Seyfang sold out in 1900. In 1897 David Bovaird, with his sons, William J. and J. H. Bovaird, and with Albert B. Booth, established the firm of Bovaird and Company. David Bovaird was a very prominent worker in the Presbyterian Church, being a member and trustee for many years of the first church at Bradford. He was a republican and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. David Bovaird married Mary A. McClenahan, who was born in September, 1832, in County Derry, Ireland, and came to the United States when about seventeen years of age. Her first home was at Xenia, Ohio, but she was married at New Texas, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Her death occurred at Bradford, Pennsylvania, in October, 1913. Her children were: Margaret, who resides at Bradford, widow of the late Albert B. Booth, who was a prominent oil producer and died at Bradford; Mary, wife of John Downs, who is interested in Bovaird & Company at Bradford; William J.; Walter, who is manager of the Bovaird Supply Company branch at Sapulpa, Oklahoma; David, a graduate of Princeton University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and now a prominent physician and surgeon in New York; Joseph H., a member of the company and manager of Bovaird & Company at Bradford.

William J. Bovaird received his early education in the public schools of Titusville, Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen, leaving school, he went to work in his father's shop at Bradford, and was connected with all phases of the manufacturing of oil well supplies from the spring of 1879 until the fall of 1903. During that time he was foreman of the blacksmith department of the Bovaird & Seyfang Manufacturing Company. Then in 1903 he came to Kansas and established the business which has enjoyed such a rapid and prosperous growth and of which he is now president. The large plant of the company is located along the Santa Fe Railroad tracks in Independence.

While in Pennsylvania Mr. Bovaird took an active part in local military affairs. He was a member of

the National Guard of Pennsylvania from 1889 to 1899. On May 10, 1898, a few weeks after the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he enlisted in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, serving as first lieutenant of Company C and saw some active service in Porto Rico with General Miles. He was mustered out December 28, 1898. While a resident of Bradford he served on the board of health and was a member of the city council six years and two years as its president. He is progressive in politics. He is a director of the Independence Building & Loan Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with Fortitude Lodge No. 107, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Royal Arch Chapter, the Knights Templar Commandery and the council bodies in Independence, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason in the Consistory at Cowdersport, Pennsylvania, and was initiated in the Mystic Shrine in Zem Zem Temple at Erie, Pennsylvania, and now belongs to Mirzah Temple at Pittsburgh, Kansas. He is also a past grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and formerly belonged to the Canton and Rebekah degrees of that order.

In 1885, at Bradford, Pennsylvania, Mr. Bovaird married Miss Anna L. Davis, daughter of the late F. T. and Mary Ellen Davis. Her father was a rig-building contractor in the oil fields. Mr. and Mrs. Bovaird have a family of seven children: Zella is the wife of W. D. O'Neil, now assistant secretary of the Fulton Iron Works at St. Louis, Missouri; Francis D., who is connected with the Bovaird Supply Company in the office at Independence, and by his marriage to Nellie Watt of Independence has a daughter, Janet; William Merwin, secretary and treasurer of the Bovaird Supply Company at Independence; Gladys E. is a sophomore in the Emporia College; Davis is a junior in the same college; Helen Emma graduated from the Montgomery County High School and is now assistant secretary of the Independence Young Women's Christian Association; Doris is in the freshman class of the Montgomery County High School.

William D. Paul, who died January 22, 1912, was one of the pioneer citizens of Shawnee County, and left a permanent memorial to his name and to his enterprise in the Town of Pauline in that county, which he founded.

He resided continuously in Kansas from 1870 until his death, but had first come to Kansas when it was a territory. He was born August 6th, 1836, on a farm in Belmont County, Ohio, a son of Dunbar W. Paul. When he was quite young his parents died, and thus left an orphan he grew up in the homes of friends, his education being greatly neglected. At the age of twenty, in 1856, he came to Topeka, and for a time was employed on the farm of C. K. Holliday. He also took up a claim at Bennett's Mound in Shawnee County and proved that up before he returned to Ohio.

He went back to Ohio about the time of the Civil war, and became a driver in the quartermaster's department of the Union army. Later he was made a wagon master, and was in that service until the close of the war.

After the war he married Esther A. Stewart of Ohio. They soon came out to Kansas, and located on his claim of 160 acres. In the years that followed he increased his holdings to 320 acres.

William D. Paul was one of the men who came to Kansas in the early days and helped to break the virgin sod of the prairies, and combatted many of the hardships of existence in the early times. After getting a start as a stock farmer, he made an unusual success, not only through his own efforts but through the assistance of his wife and children. Though starting life with a limited education, he became well informed by his habit of constant reading, and was broad minded and helpful in every matter of community welfare. In founding the Town of Pauline on the Santa Fe Railroad, he also donated both land and money for the establishment of the first schoolhouse and church. For years he served on the local school board, and in politics was a republican. He commanded respect not only by the probity of his character but by the keen judgment which he exercised in all his affairs, and his advice was sought by many. It is well that the Town of Pauline stands as a memorial to his honest, upright character, and industrious life.

His wife died in February, 1909. They were both active members of the First United Presbyterian Church, in which she was a charter member, and they were active and devout Christians all their years. They became the parents of eight children: Margaret, now Mrs. A. D. McAdow of Lecompton, Kansas; William S., a farmer; Grace, Mrs. W. S. Sumey; Carrie, Mrs. Charles Ost of Topeka; Charles; Pauline, who still lives on the old homestead; Mamie, wife of A. D. Estep of Emporia; and Harry, of Topeka.

The son Charles, who now lives on and operates the old homestead of his father at Pauline, was reared in Shawnee County, attended the common schools of Topeka, and started life with the intention of becoming a practical and scientific farmer. He continued his education in the Manhattan Agricultural College, where he specialized in the creamery work, and for six years he resided at Yorktown, Texas, and conducted a creamery. He is an expert butter maker and while living in Texas took a number of prizes for his products. Since coming home he has operated the old homestead, and is one of the highly prosperous farmers of the county.

Politically he is a republican but has never sought any office. Mr. Charles Paul married Miss Cora Kilgore of Colorado. They are the parents of two children, Alvina and Pauline.

Dr. Clement Smith. The undaunted, inquiring attitude of the Twentieth Century is nowhere more definitely perceptible than among the exponents of medical science. The labor of the scientist and specialist of today is destroying ancient delusions and thereby placing the health of the nation in the hands of reasoners and independent thinkers. To this class of rational thinkers belongs Dr. Clement Smith, of Topeka, whose opportunities along the lines of his specialty have been exceptional and whose use of the same has made him an important factor in connection with the treatment and cure of hernia for many years.

Doctor Smith was born at Batavia, Iowa, January 19, 1866, and is a son of Lucius Van Rensellaer and Elizabeth (Leeson) Smith, and a grandson, on the paternal side, of a soldier of the patriot forces during the Revolutionary war. On his mother's side, through the Powells, he is related to some of the best New England families. Lucius V. R. Smith was born September 24, 1814, at Saint Alban's, Vermont, of good old New England stock, and after leaving school learned the trade of millwright. Subsequently, he traveled all over the southern United States on horseback, as a journeyman at his trade. On one occasion, he was to have gone to Russia,

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A. B. Jetmore

at the request of the Czar of Russia, to instruct his people in the art of which he was a master, but missed his boat by a day and accordingly remained in America. After many wanderings, he located at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he met and became attracted to Miss Elizabeth Leeson, whom he later followed to Wheeling, West Virginia, where their marriage took place. Later they went to Illinois and finally settled at Batavia, Iowa, where Clement Smith was born. They later, in 1877, went to Topeka, where Lucius V. R. Smith became the founder of the business of which his son is now the head, and with which he was connected until his death, in 1897. Mrs. Smith passed away September 17, 1908, and was laid to rest at the side of her husband in Topeka Cemetery.

Clement Smith received his early education in the public schools of Topeka, following which he attended the Kansas Medical College, where he took a special course, particularly in hernia and anatomy, for which he received special certificates from the institution, the first to be issued by this college, which is now out of existence. While he was securing his education he was employed in his father's laboratory and business establishment, being engaged in the manufacture of artificial limbs and orthopedical and surgical instruments. About 1887, father and sons began to give their entire attention to the manufacture of trusses, and this business has grown to such an extent that it is believed that it is now the largest of its kind in the United States.

Having inherited much of their father's mechanical ability, and being of an inquiring and investigating turn of mind, Doctor Clement and his brother, L. Anton Smith, became interested in self-propelled vehicles and in 1890 invented and developed the first practical automobile to be made and sold in the State of Kansas. This was called the Smith and was built in the factory at Tenth and Jefferson streets, Topeka, and a company was formed, of which Doctor Smith was the president. This antedated the Packard and Pierce companies, and closely followed the Haynes-Apperson and Winton, which were the pioneers in the automobile field. The Smith company manufactured no machine smaller than two cylinders, and built what was then considered an enormous car of six cylinders, for Hon. Arthur Capper, now governor of the state. This business was continued successfully for some time but was eventually sold to eastern interests and this latter corporation finally dissolved.

On September 27, 1893, Doctor Smith was united in marriage with Miss Adelaide Adele Sparks, of Fairport, Iowa, at the home of the bride.

When he left the automobile business, Doctor Smith purchased all other interests in the manufacture of trusses, and has had complete charge of the business. He has probably done more than any other man to bring the mechanical treatment of hernia to its highest possible attainment, has made this his life work, has devoted practically all of his time to its betterment and to the enlightenment of mankind upon the subject, and from him there has come probably more published literature on the subject of hernia and its mechanical alleviation than from any other source in the world. He has built up a business that includes every state in this country, as well as Canada, our island possessions and nearly every civilized country upon the globe. Doctor Smith is a man of genial and confidence inspiring personality, a philosopher in his attitude toward the world and a rationalist in his sane and practical purpose. He is a republican, all other things being equal, but is inclined to be independent when he considers the other party's candidate the better man. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masons, in which he has attained to the thirty-third degree and has filled practically all the chairs in the Scottish Rite, is a member of the United Commercial Travelers, and is a great worker in charitable movements and enterprises.

ABRAHAM BUCKLES JETMORE. The late Abraham Buckles Jetmore was one of the most forceful figures of the Kansas bar from the year 1878 until his death, March 1, 1908. During that period he gave his strength, mind, heart and talents to the upbuilding of his adopted city and state, and while engaged in discharging the duties related to a large and important practice, gave his best efforts to the cause of prohibition and toward the establishment of an honest public administration.

Mr. Jetmore was born at Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana, May 25, 1837, the seventh son of John Isaac and Mary (Brannon) Jetmore. His father was born in Prussia and was educated at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, and came to America when eighteen years of age. His mother was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, John Brannon, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Haborn (also sometimes spelled Haburn and Haighbourgne). The Brannons were Irish and direct descendants from the Brannon family of Irish kings, this family being able to trace its ancestry back to the year 745.

Abraham B. Jetmore received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and in order to secure funds with which to complete his training taught school for several years. Thus he was enabled to attend the Muncie (Indiana) Seminary, from which he was duly graduated, and in 1858 he was admitted to the bar of his native state. Later he was admitted to practice in the Federal courts, as also those of the states of Missouri and Kansas, where he always stood among the leaders of his profession. A short time after his admittance to the bar Mr. Jetmore removed to Hartford City, Indiana, where he was engaged in practice until 1871. He went to Missouri in July of that year and located at Warrensburg, where he remained until April 1, 1878, when he came to Topeka, and from that time until his death, March 1, 1908, was engaged successfully in the practice of law. Mr. Jetmore assisted in the formation of the prohibition law, and himself framed the sixteenth section in regard to the prohibition of club rooms, being also the attorney for the Kansas Legal Temperance Association, a society organized to assist in the enforcement of the prohibitory law.

Mr. Jetmore was married at the Peterson home, near Muncie, Indiana, April 26, 1860, to Miss Maria Prudence Peterson, a native of Henry County, Indiana, whose great-grandfather was Lord Stephen of Ireland. They became the parents of seven children, namely: Mary, who became Mrs. Samuel Major Gardenhire, of New York City; Aaron Peterson, an attorney of New York City; Data Nevada, who became Mrs. Albrecht Marburg, of Topeka; Harry Abraham, an attorney of Kansas City, Missouri; Myrtle Maria, who became Mrs. Frank Patrick, of Kansas City, Missouri; DeForest L., an attorney of New York City; and Arabella Margaret, who became Mrs. Henry Charles Mulroy, of Denver, Colorado.

Mr. Jetmore was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and belonged to the Methodist Church, with which his family has always been identified. Although not a politician, he was a forceful

and vigorous speaker, and was always a distinguished figure in every state and national convention supporting the principles of the republican party, of which he was a member from the time of the breaking out of the Civil war. When that struggle started, he was among the first to offer his services to the Union, but under the physical examination required he was rejected on account of a threatened ailment which would unfit him for the active duties of a soldier. Disappointed in this direction, he offered himself for Government service, in which capacity he served his country with fidelity and ability during the period of the war. He was a close friend of Governor Morton, of Indiana, and became also a legal advisor and a valuable and trusted counselor on questions of state. In recognition of his legal services in behalf of Hodgeman County, Kansas, the citizens changed the name of the county seat from Hodgeman to Jetmore, and at the request of the citizens of that place Mrs. Jetmore has recently presented a portrait of her husband to the city to be hung in the new courthouse.

In the midst of his many and absorbing activities, Mr. Jetmore was still a vigorous man of past seventy years of age, and would have easily passed for sixty. He was a man of commanding appearance, more than six feet in height, with black hair and very bright brown eyes. He possessed marked individuality and originality. His opinions were neither inherited nor acquired from others, but were the result of his own careful and conscientious investigation and deliberation. As a lawyer he was distinguished for clearness of perception, tireless industry and keen discrimination. During his life he wrote a great deal for legal publications, and his contributions are said to have possessed more than ordinary interest and value to the legal fraternity. His funeral services were attended by his professional brethren of the bar, by city and county officials, and by representatives of civic and educational institutions. One of the strong men of the city had passed away, and the city did him the honor which was his due.

Hon. William F. Benson. One of the most responsible offices under the jurisdiction of the State of Kansas is that of state bank commissioner and examiner. One of the best appointments — best because it was based entirely on fitness rather than for purely political reasons—made by former Governor George H. Hodges brought to this office William F. Benson, who has performed its varied and delicate duties for the past two years.

Mr. Benson went into office with practical experience that made him almost at once master of all the details entrusted to his charge. Comparatively few understand the responsibilities of the office and the power that goes with it. A commissioner can be absolutely honest and yet if not level headed and experienced is liable to cause incalculable damage to individuals, to banks and to the state. Because of his experience as a practical banker, his intimate knowledge of financial matters and his well known probity, regardless of political creed, Mr. Benson is eminently qualified to conserve the best interests of his official position.

Moreover, to mention some particulars of his personal career, he has been a resident of Kansas for thirty-eight years. Born in Vermont August 12, 1859, he removed with his parents to Oneida County, New York, when nine years old, and was reared to manhood there, obtaining an academical education.

From New York in November, 1878, the Benson family removed to Butler County, Kansas, where the father Joel Benson followed farming and stock raising, and where after a useful and honorable career his life came to its proper and natural close.

It was with farming that William F. Benson occupied himself for a number of years after reaching his majority. He found public affairs to his liking, and his record was one that commended him to the confidence of the citizens of Butler County, who in 1892 elected him county treasurer. After leaving that office he was cashier of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of El Dorado for eight years while the ensuing ten years were spent as active vice president of the Citizens State Bank of the same place.

In the meantime he was several times honored by other posts of public honor and trust. He was twice elected to the State Senate from the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District, serving from 1896 to 1900 and from 1904 to 1908. While Senator Benson was not often heard in public debate, he became known as an indefatigable worker in committees, where his sound practical judgment carried weight and accomplished much good. Hon. George H. Hodges, who later became governor, was also a member of the Senate at this time, and the personal esteem he felt for Mr. Benson together with the belief that the man should fit the office, led to his prevailing upon Mr. Benson to become state bank commissioner when Mr. Hodges entered upon his duties as governor.

In 1915 Mr. Benson was one of the Kansas Commissioners at the world's fairs at San Francisco and San Diego. In politics he is a democrat, and fraternally is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1880 he married Miss Margaret Farley. Their four children are Frank A., George J., Florence and Bernice.

Charles Daniel Ise, a prominent lawyer and now county attorney of Montgomery County, has an individual record worthy of mention in this history of Kansas, and also represents a family which have many claims to distinction, some of them gained in this state, and others back in the German fatherland where the ancestors for generations were of the nobility.

In Germany the name was spelled Eisenmenger. The family seat for generations has been in the Kingdom of Wuertemberg, and they had been members of the noble classes in that kingdom from the fourteenth century. One of the family was hero of the book known as "The Man of the Iron Hand." The grandfather of the Independence attorney was Christopher Eisenmenger, who, in the decade of the '40s, was considered the richest citizen of the Kingdom of Wuertemberg, owning controlling interests in every brick and tile manufacturing establishment in that country. He participated in all the wars of Germany in his time, and it is said that his father was slain in the battle of Waterloo. Christopher Eisenmenger was a very progressive man and advocated and to some degree brought about reform far in advance of his time. Partly for this and also for religious reasons he fell into the disfavor of the ruling house of Hohenzollern, and all his property was confiscated and he was left practically bankrupt when Henry Ise, father of Charles D., was sixteen years of age. Christopher Eisenmenger had seven children, one of whom died in Germany. After the family became bankrupt, three of them came to America: Henry; John, who was a Baptist minister and died at Wil-

liamsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1915 at the age of eighty-two; and Kate, who now resides at State Center, Iowa, the widow of Chris Reamenschneider, who was a farmer. Three other of the children of Christopher Eisenmenger went to Australia.

Henry Ise, as he spelled the name after coming to America, was born at Sindegren, Wurttemburg, Germany, in 1841. After the disaster which overtook the family in Germany he cast about for means to improve his condition, and at the age of eighteen emigrated to America. For a time he lived at Springfield, Illinois, and there in 1861, at the age of twenty, he enlisted in Company A of the Tenth Illinois Infantry, and served his adopted country throughout the war. He was in the battle of Chickamauga, where he had an arm broken. Although wounded at one time and sick at other times he never spent a day in the hospital. He was with Sherman in all the battles up to Atlanta and from there on the march to the sea. After the war Henry Ise moved to State Center, Iowa, worked as a farm hand, and then moved to Osborne County, Kansas, where he became a pioneer homesteader, and was there before the Town of Downs was established. For ten years he filled the office of postmaster at New Arcadia in Osborne County. In a business way he exemplified many of the excellent traits of his father, and the homestead of 160 acres he increased largely, and his widow now owns three quarter sections in Osborne County. He was a leader in community and religious affairs, was a member of the German Evangelical Church, and for many years superintendent of its Sunday school. Henry Ise married Rosa Haag, who was born near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1856, and now resides at Lawrence, Kansas. A brief record of their large family of children is one that reflects credit upon the parents and also upon the State of Kansas, where most of them were born and reared. Alma, the oldest, is a graduate of the Kansas State Normal, spent some time abroad as a student in Heidelberg University, and is now the wife of Fred Lindley, an attorney at San Diego, California. Edward, the oldest son, is a contractor and builder at Buhl, Idaho. Dollie is the wife of Griff Chitty, in the grain business at Bigelow, Kansas; the fourth in the family is Charles Daniel; Walter, who graduated LL. B. from Kansas University Law School and LL. M. from Yale University, is now connected with the legal department of the land bureau at Washington, District of Columbia; Hulda, who holds the degrees A. B. and A. M. from Kansas University, and the degree of Ph. D. from Cornell University, is now dean of women at the state university at Pocatella, Idaho. John, who holds the degrees Bachelor of Music, A. B., A. M. and LL. B. from the Kansas State University and Ph. D. from Harvard University, now has the chair of sociology at the Kansas State University at Lawrence, Kansas. Stella, who graduated Bachelor of Science from the Manhattan College, is the wife of Lieut. Felix Gygax, who has charge of the latest and largest United States submarine, G-4. Mary, who graduated A. B. from the State University of Lawrence, is the wife of Merle Holmes, a civil engineer at Marceline, Missouri. Herman is in the clothing business at Greeley, Colorado. Frank, the eleventh child, and the youngest of the family, lives with his mother at Lawrence, and has recently graduated A. B. from the Kansas State University. So far as known there is no family in the State of Kansas that can present a greater aggregate of degrees from higher educational institutions than the Ises. Many would say that this is a case of "blood will tell," but there have of course been other qualities than inheritance in this exceptional record.

Charles Daniel Ise was born at Downs, Osborne County, Kansas, March 7, 1880. Like the older members of the family he experienced the hardships and privations of the early pioneer life on the plains of Kansas. He attended the common schools in Osborne County, finishing the common schools in 1895, graduated from the Downs High School in 1898, was graduated from the Kansas State Normal at Emporia in 1900, receiving a life teacher's certificate, and in 1905 received the degree A. B. from the Kansas State University. In 1908 he graduated A. M. and LL. B. from the law department of the state university. He was prominent not only as a student, but in athletics and college affairs. He was fullback on the Kansas University football team three years, and while at Emporia played fullback on the football team and catcher on the baseball team. He is a member of the national college Acacia fraternity.

Mr. Ise was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Kansas in 1908. In the meantime he had spent a number of years in successful work as an educator. He was principal of ward schools at Downs in 1900-01, but following the death of his father, which occurred at Downs, November 23, 1900, he spent most of the year 1901-02 in looking after the estate. The school year 1902-03 he was principal of the high school of Osborne, was principal of the Holton High School in 1905-06, and principal of the Coffeyville High School in 1908-09.

Mr. Ise began the practice of law in the spring of 1909 in the office of Charles Welch at Coffeyville. A year later he formed a partnership with Ben Jones, and continued in practice at Coffeyville until 1913. In the meantime, having been elected county attorney of Montgomery County, he moved to Independence, and was re-elected in the fall of 1914, beginning his second term of two years in January, 1915. When only twenty-one years of age Mr. Ise was called to his first post of public responsibility as a member of the school board of District No. 37 in Osborne County. He is a republican, and for a number of years has exercised an important influence on public affairs. He is a stockholder in the John Carle Oil & Gas Company. Mr. Ise still owns his residence at Coffeyville, which city is his legal place of residence, but he also owns a residence in Independence at 517 South Second Street. He is a member of the County and State Bar associations, belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with Camp No. 665, Modern Woodmen of America, of Coffeyville; Keystone Lodge No. 102, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, at Coffeyville, and Coffeyville Lodge No. 775, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. At Topeka, in 1910, Mr. Ise married Miss Belle Stagg, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Stagg, who reside at 801 Topeka Avenue in Topeka, Mr. Stagg being an expert accountant. Mrs. Ise is of an old American family and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being entitled to the distinction of three bars, two of them coming through the Bodwells on her mother's side and one on her father's side. Her ancestor, John Bodwell, was at one time governor of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Ise have two children: Betty, born August 24, 1911, and Thomas, born March 25, 1914.

William Francis Bowen, M. D. One of the best known surgeons of Topeka is Dr. William Francis Bowen, who while a general practitioner of both medicine and surgery has manifested a particularly

high degree of skill in surgery and is accounted one of the ablest operators in the state.

Most of his life has been spent in Topeka, but he was born in Wamego, Pottawatomie County, Kansas, December 25, 1872. His father, Frank C. Bowen, is a prominent and widely known man of Topeka and has long been identified with local politics and public affairs. Frank C. Bowen was born in Indiana, and came to Topeka in 1869. In that year he married Miss Emma G. Boyd, daughter of William Boyd, a pioneer settler of Shawnee County. In 1870 Frank C. Bowen and wife removed to Wamego, where he opened a book and stationery store. After several years in that business he returned to Topeka, and in 1874 resumed the same line of business in the Capital City. He was in business until his activities in politics caused him to sell out. Being a first class bookkeeper, he found his services in much demand as a deputy in various county offices, and has been almost continuously identified with some one of the offices in the courthouse at Topeka since 1880. In 1902 he was elected treasurer of Shawnee County, and was re-elected in 1904. His administration was one of thorough competence and efficiency, and his thorough familiarity with the details of the office made him so invaluable that he has ever since been deputy county treasurer. In the spring of 1916 he announced himself as a candidate for county assessor. There was a very strong and popular opponent for the nomination but he was chosen by a large majority in the August primaries and at this writing it seems his election in November, 1916, is assured. He and his wife have two sons, Harry Justice, who for many years has been a trusted employe of the W. A. L. Thompson Hardware Company of Topeka; and Dr. William Francis.

Doctor Bowen was educated in the public schools of Topeka, and took a special course in the pharmacy department of the Kansas State University, from which he received the degree Ph. G. He is a graduate in medicine of the Kansas Medical College, which subsequently became the medical department of Washburn College. In 1912 Washburn College Medical Department conferred upon him the honorary degree Master of Surgery.

Doctor Bowen began practice in the office of J. C. McClintock in 1898. For eighteen years he has been connected with the staff of Christ's Hospital of Topeka.

About the time he began practice Doctor Bowen married Miss Edith Davis, daughter of Mr. J. W. Davis, an old and esteemed citizen of Topeka.

Simon P. Kramer. During the greater part of the years since 1880, Simon P. Kramer has been a resident of Kansas and has been identified with the milling industry. He is one of the oldest flour millers in the state and has operated in many different towns. In 1915 he removed to Topeka, where he bought and reorganized the Topeka Flour Mills Company, of which he is now president. He has now one of the finest mills in equipment and service in this section of the state. It is equipped throughout with Allis-Chalmers machinery and only recently he gave an order for an oil burning engine to replace the old engine. Mr. Kramer is a thoroughly progressive and alert business man, and under his administration he intends to make the Topeka mills one of the finest plants of the kind in the Middle West.

His business interests have taken him to many states, and he has been more or less on the move ever since early manhood. But contrary to the old proverb he has accumulated a generous share of material prosperity while going from place to place. He was born in Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, February 15, 1858, one of the twelve children of Jacob and Mary (Miller) Kramer. His father was also a miller by trade, and spent his lifetime in that occupation. He conducted a water power mill on his own farm back in Ohio, and died there in December, 1883.

With an early education acquired in the common schools of Wayne County, Ohio, Simon P. Kramer at the same time acquired more or less of a practical training on his father's farm and in the mill. At the age of seventeen he began work regularly in a mill. At that time when learning a trade a boy was called an apprentice, and it was usually necessary to serve three years before one could become a miller. However, Mr. Kramer had the mechanical genius and the previous experience which gave him a great advantage at the start, and after one year of apprenticeship he was offered a position as second miller in the city mills at Wooster, Ohio. At that time the Wooster mills were among the finest in the State of Ohio. He was in love with his work, and by industry and application stood high in the favor of his superiors and employers. He remained a second miller until he was twenty years of age.

Then came his first important move when he went to McKinney, Texas, and became head miller and was in complete charge of the plant at the age of twenty-one. He was not satisfied with the locality and working conditions, and after about a year he indulged a fancy for experience on the cattle ranges. Going to southern Texas, he joined an outfit of cattle men, and somewhat later helped to take a herd of horses north to Kansas. Thus in 1880 he arrived at Caldwell, Kansas, where the horses were sold. During that trip Mr. Kramer had spent thirteen weeks in the saddle. It furnished him with a satisfying experience of a cow puncher's life. On coming from southern Texas to Kansas he had passed through a country desolate of improvements. While going through Oklahoma he saw the United States soldiers taking Captain Payne and his band of "boomers" out of the territory where they had tried to settle before the laws permitted.

From Caldwell Mr. Kramer went to Hutchinson, and became a second miller in the first water power mill ever established in that city. A short time later he was in Burton, Kansas, and was head miller there for two years. His next location was at Chatham, Illinois, where he remained in charge of a mill for a year. At that time his brother was a member of the firm of Thayer & Kramer Milling Company at Springfield, Illinois. The company had only recently installed a new roller process mill, and Simon Kramer was given charge of it and remained there two years. It was during his residence in Springfield that Mr. Kramer met and married Anna Bellamy. Mr. and Mrs. Kramer have two children: Frank and Mary.

From Illinois Mr. Kramer returned to Kansas, and became one of the organizers of a mill at Garfield, whither he soon brought his family and established his home. He remained as head miller until selling his interests two years later. He then became a partner with his brother Joseph E. under the firm name of Kramer Brothers. This firm existed for many years and conducted extensive milling and other business operations in this state. They

first bought and operated a mill at Virden, Illinois, until 1890, when they moved the plant to Caldwell, Kansas, the first Kansas town with which Mr. Kramer was identified. They operated their mill in that then banner wheat growing county of Kansas until 1898. In 1897 the Kramer Brothers bought the Aetna Mills at Wellington, Kansas, and after operating both plants for a year they sold their interests at Caldwell and concentrated their attention upon the mills at Wellington. These mills they improved and enlarged, adding more elevators, and conducted them until 1904. They then bought the Poorman Milling Company at Anthony, Kansas, and in many ways improved and enlarged that enterprise and conducted it until 1911.

At that time, after selling out, Mr. S. P. Kramer moved to Kansas City, Missouri, and spent four years as active manager and president of the Portland Cement Company of that city. From Kansas City he came to Topeka and resumed the milling business in the manner already described.

PARKER W. PERRY. With the death of Parker W. Perry, which occurred on his farm in Williamsport Township of Shawnee County, March 14, 1914, there passed from the ranks of local citizenship one of the most highly respected men of that community. For upwards of forty years he had been a resident of Kansas. Of a genial and generous disposition, he had made friends wherever he was, and along with a talent for making friendships he also possessed keen business judgment and accumulated a competence for himself and family.

He was of New England birth and ancestry and was born at Bristol, New Hampshire, September 29, 1856. His father had the same name and was a carpenter by trade. The mother's maiden name was Irene Badger. Left fatherless when a small boy and an orphan at the age of sixteen, Parker W. Perry early learned to depend upon himself for his advancement in life. He learned the carriage trimmer's trade as a young man. The necessities of existence prevented him from gaining a liberal education, though he made wise use of such opportunities as were presented.

It was in 1877 that Mr. Perry came to Kansas. At Topeka he entered the service of the Santa Fe Railway Company, and he was first located at Scranton and afterwards at Ellenwood.

On December 9, 1880, Mr. Perry married Amy Vawter, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Bright) Vawter, and a granddaughter of Jeptha D. Vawter, who came to Shawnee County, Kansas, in the spring of 1868 and had a notable career which is sketched on other pages of this publication.

For the two years following his marriage Mr. Perry resided at Ellenwood, but in 1883 came to Shawnee County and thenceforward was closely identified with the farming interests of Williamsport Township. Starting in with a modest capital, he was able to secure only eighty acres of land and that largely unimproved. He was an indefatigable worker, and in fact it was hard work which terminated his life when he was just in his prime. Year after year his farm was in a better condition and more valuable than the preceding, and with the aid of his worthy wife he kept increasing his possessions until he was finally owner of 400 acres.

He was a man of unusual force of character. He had strong views on all the important questions of life, was a Protestant in religion and a republican in politics, and moral and upright he stood for all that was best in American citizenship. He found his greatest pleasure in his home and family, and at the same time he gave liberally of his means to forward those enterprises undertaken with the public welfare in view.

Mr. Perry is survived by Mrs. Perry and two children. Wayland B., the only son, was born in 1883 and now resides on a part of his father's home place. In 1904 this son married Maude Harrison and their three children are named Edna A., Ellis P. and Frank W. The only daughter, Junia Genieva, lives with her mother, Mrs. Perry, in the old homestead.

JAMES COLYER GORDON, superintendent of the waterworks system of Independence, has, together with his father, who for thirty years was engineer of the waterworks, had more to do with making this public utility a splendid and efficient organ of public service than any other individual.

Independence has had a system of waterworks for thirty years or more. For many years it has been a municipally owned plant and the city corporation has expended an immense amount of money in perfecting the plant and the source of supply. The new water plant is located a mile and a half northeast of the city on the Verdigris River. Its more important equipment is as follows: An Allis-Chalmers Corliss Compound 4,000,000-gallon high duty pumping engine, besides a 3,000,000-gallon low duty and a 1,500,000-gallon low duty pumping engine. There are two pumps, Gardner Compound Duplex, with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons each, inherited from the old plant, and there are 300 horse power boilers. The storage capacity is for 8,000,000 gallons, divided into three basins, and there is a clear water well. The plant also comprises three gravity filters, each of 1,000,000 gallons capacity.

This branch of the Gordon family is of Scotch-Irish descent and a great many of the family are to be found in the states of Indiana and Illinois. James Carter Gordon was born at New Harmony, Indiana, October 31, 1874. His father is Francis Marion Gordon, who was born at Poseyville, Indiana, in 1848, was reared there and married Rose Anderson, who was born in Indiana in 1852 and died at Independence in 1896. Francis M. Gordon early learned the trade of engineer, and in March, 1884, arrived at Independence. About a month afterwards he was appointed second engineer for the city and was the first engineer of the water plant which had recently been installed. He conducted the works for thirty years, retiring in 1915, and now resides at Mound Valley, Kansas, owning a farm three miles from that town. He is a democrat, a member of the Baptist Church and affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. He and his wife had seven children: James C.; H. A. Gordon, who spent twelve years as engineer for the Hoisting Mining Company at Globe, Arizona, was taken ill and returned to Independence, where he died at the age of thirty-five; C. E. Gordon, chief engineer of the waterworks at Oklahoma City; F. W. Gordon, also an engineer living at St. Paul, Minnesota; Chester, on the farm with his father at Mound Valley; Grace, wife of R. H. Spohnhauer, who is engineer at Kansas Natural Pumping Station on the Verdigris River; Bessie, wife of D. E. Needham, a carpenter at Mound Valley.

James C. Gordon attended his first school at New Harmony, Indiana. He was ten years old when he came to Independence, and continued his education in the local schools until he was sixteen. In the meantime he found useful employment in different lines, and at the age of nineteen took his first position

with the City of Independence as engineer of the waterworks. He held that place one year, and that was the time the city first took possession of the old water plant. Following that he spent a year at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and assisted in erecting and managed the ice plant constructed by Steel and McClinic. Returning to Independence he was again in the employ of the city at the old pumping station, and as engineer had an important part in installing the new plant above described. He was engineer of this plant until 1913, and was then appointed superintendent and chief engineer. His residence is at the engineer's house of the pumping station and his offices are in the City Building.

Mr. Gordon is a progressive republican, is affiliated with Independence Lodge No. 69, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was formerly identified with the Encampment. He also belongs to the United Workmen at Independence and the Independence Commercial Club. In October, 1906, at Independence, he married Miss Kate Jones, daughter of J. C. and Elizabeth Jones, who reside on their farm near Neosho, Missouri. They are the parents of three children: Rose Ethel, born August 16, 1908; Elizabeth, born October 13, 1909; and James, born October 13, 1914.

JOSEPH LARRICK. No county in Kansas is richer in pioneer and early territorial history than Johnson County. Some of this history is reflected in the career of such a pioneer settler as Joseph Larrick, who arrived in Kansas in 1858, and spent more than half a century in Johnson County.

A native of Virginia, and a son of Jacob and Catherine (Spillman) Larrick of Frederick County, Virginia, Joseph Larrick was born February 15, 1817, and attained the remarkable age of ninety-two years, passing away at Paola March 8, 1909. He was one of a family of nine children.

When he was a youth he crossed the Allegheny Mountains and settled in Noble County, Ohio. There he married and there most of his children were born.

When he came to Kansas in 1858 he bought from the noted Indian chief, George Rogers, 400 acres of land in the Big Bull Creek Bottom of Johnson County. On the banks of that creek he put up the first grinding and saw mill in all that section of the country. It was an indispensable institution, and one of the first in the entire territory. People of modern times can hardly appreciate how much such a mill meant to the pioneers, and it is said that the patronage of the Larrick mill came from a country many miles around, even as far as from where Humboldt now stands.

Joseph Larrick and his family endured all the dangers and hardships of the border ruffian era, and of the subsequent Civil war. Soon after the outbreak of the war Joseph Larrick entered the Union army. He was willing to fight for his country, but his services were more in demand at home. The families of his neighbors petitioned that he should be discharged, since it was impossible for the community to get along without the operation of his mill. He was accordingly sent home, and throughout the remainder of the war he operated his mill to grind the grist that made the daily staff of life for hundreds of people in that section of Kansas. The old Larrick farm and mill were four miles southeast of Mocamish (later named Lanesfield) on the old Santa Fe trail. Mrs. Radcliffe, a daughter of the pioneer mill owner, narrates that the Larrick family saw almost daily for twelve or fourteen years those remarkable vehicles of commerce, the overland ox-freight trains, often with fifty to a 100 yoke of oxen in a train, bound for Santa Fe, Chihuahua and Mexico City.

From the time that the Larricks settled in Johnson County until the close of the Civil war they were almost constantly exposed to danger. During the Quantrill raid they loaded their household goods and the family started for Baldwin. Before arriving there messengers with fagged horses passed them giving the alarm and the information that Quantrill and his gang had already perpetrated the massacre at Lawrence. To increase the terror and alarm of the family while on their journey to Baldwin the wagon broke down, and there were various other mishaps and adventures. Some of the incidents of that raid have been recalled by Mrs. Joseph Radcliffe, a daughter of Joseph Larrick. She heard the Rev. Dr. H. D. Fisher state that Mrs. Fisher saved his life at Lawrence by rolling him in a piece of carpet. A Mr. Jardon, of Prairie City, crawled into his well to save his life, and Quantrill passed right by the well and by good fortune did not stop to get a drink.

Mrs. Radcliffe has a distinct recollection of the first railroad ever built through Johnson County. She was a little girl at the time. She states that her father had many acres of beautiful timber on his land, and hundreds of laborers were engaged in cutting the trees to make ties and other timbers for the railroad. Her grandfather, Abraham Thompson, came to visit the family, and arrived on the first train that ever passed their station. Thus the visit of her grandfather, contemporaneous with the coming of the first train, is remembered as an epochal event of her life.

In Noble County, Ohio, November 18, 1841, Joseph Larrick married Miss Rebecca Thompson. She was the daughter of Abraham Thompson, a highly respected citizen of that county. To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larrick were born six sons and five daughters: Abraham, Katherine, Jennie, Jacob, James, Clarissa, Victoria, Belle, John, Albert and Mansell. Abraham died at Edgerton, Johnson County, Kansas, in 1906. Katherine is Mrs. Dr. Addie of Franklin, Montana. Jennie is Mrs. William Nicholson of Los Angeles. Jacob is in Denver, Colorado. James lives at Omaha, Nebraska. Clarissa is Mrs. W. T. Dickson of Overbrook, Osage County, Kansas. Belle is Mrs. MacCafferty of Chicago. John, who was a Santa Fe Railroad agent and representative at Quenemo, Kansas, died there August 21, 1890. Albert resides at Leon, Kansas, and Mansell was last heard from in Arkansas.

Victoria Larrick was married March 14, 1877, to Joseph Radcliffe. He was a son of Benjamin T. Radcliffe, a native of Indiana, and of Mary (Sipes) Radcliffe. Benjamin Radcliffe joined the Union army in 1861 from Iowa, and was a member of Company E, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He served in many noted battles, including Gettysburg, Chickamauga, was with Sherman's army on the march to the sea, and was honorably discharged in 1865. He returned to his home in Iowa but in 1867 emigrated to Johnson County, Kansas, locating two miles northwest of Edgerton, where he bought a farm of eighty acres. In 1890 he moved to Overbrook, Osage County, Kansas, and became manager of the Co-operative Grange Store. He filled that position about five years. He died in 1897. Benjamin Radcliffe and wife were the parents of four

sons and two daughters: Joseph, Belle, Henry, Ida, Albert and John. Belle, who died in 1910, married John F. Rankin of Gardner, Kansas. Henry lives in Polusa, Washington. Albert is a resident of Overbrook, Osage County. Ida, who died in 1907, married Mr. Frank Simmonds. John Radcliffe is a rancher living at Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Joseph Radcliffe, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1854, went to Iowa in 1856 and came to Kansas in 1867, moving with his parents in covered wagons from place to place. After his marriage to Miss Larrick he took up a raw prairie farm near Overbrook, Osage County, and for many years was a successful farmer. For the past eight years he has been employed by local bankers and money loaners to examine properties for loans.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Radcliffe have one son and two daughters. Ira Addie, Josephine June and Myrtle Belle. The son Ira is a farmer at Overbrook. The daughter Josephine is Mrs. Dr. J. H. Rhoades of Newton, Kansas.

Miss Myrtle Belle Radcliffe is one of the distinguished musicians of Kansas and has long been well known in Topeka. About ten years ago she began specializing in piano music, first as a student at Bethany College under Miss Karolyn B. Whittelsy. Later when Miss Whittelsy opened a studio of her own Miss Radcliffe continued her training by a long and thorough course. She has been most successful as a coach in the training of the voice and teacher of the piano. For a number of years she coached for the noted voice trainer Prof. Herman Springer of Kansas City, Missouri. Topeka owes a great debt to her musical leadership. She has managed and conducted the concert series in that city and has thus brought to Topeka some of the most noted musicians of the world, including Madam Louise Homer, contralto; Alma Gluck, grand opera soprano; Madam Johanna Gadski, a grand opera star; Harold Bauer, pianist, and Frieda Hempel, a German coloratura soprano.

Franklin Barry Simms. During a residence of thirty years or more in Topeka, a thoroughly public spirited citizenship has been one of the chief characteristics of Franklin Barry Simms. He has also administered his private affairs with success, has built up and made a name and reputation for one of the largest laundries and cleaning houses in the city, and has devoted himself with utmost unselfishness to the welfare of the community.

He started life as a printer and it was in that capacity that he was first known in Kansas. He was born at Alton, Madison County, Illinois, April 9, 1851, being one of the eleven children of Doctor David and Sarah (Manley) Simms. His parents were both of the same age and were both natives of Derbyshire, England. They were married in England in 1844, and on the same day set out for America, coming with a party of relatives. David Simms was a physician and also an excellent business man. On coming to America they located at what was then called Frenchtown close to the City of St. Louis. Later he established himself in the City of Alton, and enjoyed a large practice as a physician there for many years. He also built up an extensive wholesale drug house. For a number of years this house furnished the oil for the Chicago and Alton Railroad. One day when leaving his store for home he loaded a gun for protection on the way, and it was accidentally discharged and caused a permanent injury to one of his hands. On this account he never became a soldier, though he was a northern republican and very active in exerting his influence for the integrity of the Union during the Civil war. Some years before the war he freed his two negro slaves, though they continued to live with him until their death. He was a man of the highest standing, was greatly loved and admired for his excellent judgment, and was frequently given public responsibilities. He was purchasing commissioner for the town, was supervisor of the poor, and was a director in the Central National Bank. In Masonry he attained the thirty-second degree, and was especially prominent in Odd Fellowship, serving as a delegate to its various conventions and acting as one of its organizers. He died in 1866. His widow survived many years and passed away in Kansas City, Kansas, in 1893. Both were laid to rest at Alton, Illinois.

Franklin Barry Simms grew up with the love of adventure. When eleven years of age he ran away from home and roamed about over the country until he was thirteen. In consequence his schooling was rather limited, though he attended one of the greatest universities, through his work in a printing office. During his period of wandering his father advertised all over the country for him, and finally he was apprehended on a river steamboat, the captain of which knew the boy, and he was then returned home. Instead of entering school, he found work with the old Alton Daily Telegraph turning press at wages of two dollars a week. He also learned the printing trade in all its departments and remained there until 1869. He was next at work for the St. Louis Democrat, but after five months his physician advised him to procure employment out of doors. His next experience was as brakeman on the Missouri Pacific Railroad running out of St. Louis. He began with that company in 1870, and was afterwards promoted and became a locomotive engineer. In 1883 he resigned, and the next year was spent partly in setting type and partly as an engineer.

When Mr. Simms arrived in Topeka in 1884 he had only a quarter to his name. He spent that for a bed, and the next day found work in the office of the Topeka State Journal. He remained in that office about twenty months. From Topeka he went to Atchison with the intention of opening a laundry. In the meantime the Santa Fe Hospital in Topeka had been completed and he was offered the contract to run its laundry. He conducted that for some time, and on June 10, 1899, opened the present Gem Laundry, which he has conducted with signal success to the present time. He also has a cleaning plant at Ninth and Kansas Avenue.

On June 12, 1893, Mr. Simms married Miss Mary Emma Lee. In 1904 he was elected a member of the council from the first ward during the term of Mayor Davis. In 1906 he was elected a county commissioner from the first district, and was chairman of the board for six years, and served altogether as a county commissioner eight years. It was a high tribute to his personal popularity that he was the only democrat on the board and probably the only one who had been elected from his district to that office. He made a most creditable record, and his friends say that he was largely responsible for the building of some of the highways through Shawnee County. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Elks and with the Knights and Ladies of Security.

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